"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers late today; Sunday, probably fair; moderate south winds, becoming west.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,965. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER DOOMED; SEEKS CLEMENCY

Court of Appeals Denies Last Plea Convicted Policeman Can Make to It.

ABANDONS FEDERAL APPEAL

Manton Will Ask Whitman to Let Lieutenant Governor Pass on the Case.

PRISON CONFERENCE TODAY

Mrs. Becker Plans to Circulate Petition for Commutation of Husband's Sentence.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker yesterday lost the last appeal which he may make in the courts of New York from the verdict which sends him to the electric chair for complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel admitted last night that there was little probability of an appeal to the Federal courts, and intimated that all his hopes were pinned on an appeal for Executive clemency.

The Court of Appeals, to which Mr. Manton applied for a reargument of Becker's second appeal, on the ground that in handing down their decision the Judges had overlooked and misinterpreted certain points, denied the motion yesterday, which was the last day of the present session. The court will not sit again until Fall, and Becker has been resentenced to die in the week beginning July 12.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals in denying the application for a reargument did not hand down an opinion. They answered the two briefs filed by Becker's counsel and the one submitted by District Attorney Perkins with the words: "Motion for reargument denied."

Mr. Manton implied last night that he might approach Governor Whitman with the request that he refer the appeal to Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck. Governor Whitman's peculiar position with respect to the case, first as prosecutor and now as the Executive, "to whom persons under sentence of death are entitled to apply for a final examination of their case," was made a plea by Mr. Manton in his appeal for a reargument.

Confer With Becker Today.

"Of course, nothing definite has been decided," Mr. Manton said last night in a downtown restaurant, where he was found with his associate counsel, John B. Johnston. "There will be a conference between Becker, myself, and Mrs. Becker tomorrow at Sing Sing, when, it is probable, our new course will be determined."

"Will you take the matter to the Federal Courts?" Mr. Manton was asked.

"Probably not, although, as I say, we are not prepared to make any definite announcement tonight," he replied.

"Is your determination not to go to the United States Courts based on the conclusion that there are no Federal issues involved in the case?" was asked.

"We have not gone into that side of the case fully, but we do not see any at present on which to base a plea of violation of constitutional rights," he answered.

"Does that mean, then, that you will take no further steps?"

"No, there will be an appeal for commutation."

"Do you mean by Mrs. Becker?"

"No, by me, as Becker's counsel."

"You will carry the case to Governor Whitman?"

"Or to the Lieutenant Governor," Mr. Manton replied.

Taylor Is Skeptical.

Mr. Manton explained that a possible course was to file an application with Governor Whitman for an examination of the case and to ask the Governor, in view of his connection with the case, to allow the Lieutenant Governor to conduct a hearing. An appeal to the Lieutenant Governor was suggested in the District Attorney's brief in answer to Mr. Manton's appeal for a reargument.

"Everybody knows that the Governor has been out of the State for the past fortnight," Assistant District Attorney Taylor said. "If an application for clemency has been contemplated why was it not made to the Lieutenant Governor? No one can be heard to say that he is not entirely independent and impartial."

Mr. Manton's reason for not referring the case to Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck in the Governor's absence was that he wanted to have his final appeal in the courts disposed of first.

In case Governor Whitman denied such a request, Becker's counsel are prepared to appeal to the Governor directly. The belief is that such appeal would be accompanied by a statement from Becker. The general belief is that Mrs. Becker would plead her husband's case with the Governor.

Becker is said to have declared that he would never ask mercy of Governor Whitman, and this strengthens the belief that if any appeal is made it would be accompanied by an offer to furnish information to the Governor. The statement by Governor Whitman in Chicago on May 27 that "there is no doubt that Becker can talk" has been construed by some of Becker's friends as meaning that a statement from the condemned man might be acceptable to the Governor.

Becker Is Stoical.

Mrs. Becker seemed to be deeply affected by the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals. She reiterated her assertion, made soon after the decision on her husband's second appeal, that she would leave no stone unturned to save her husband.

When she was asked about a report that she was planning to circulate a petition all over the State asking the Governor for clemency, she admitted that she considered such a move, but said that she had not started it yet.

Mrs. Becker said that she had not decided whether the appeal to the Governor would be made by her personally and independent of any appeal which her husband's lawyer might make.

Father Cashin, Chaplain at Sing Sing, told Becker of the Court of Appeals' refusal to grant a reargument of the appeal. The condemned man received the news stoically, in marked contrast to his reception of the news that the appeal itself had been decided against him.

"Well, I expected this," Becker said. "I was hoping against hope, but I was fully prepared."

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION, nausea, insomnia, sick headache or acid stomach, there is nothing better than Horsford's Acid Phosphate.—Advt.

GOV. SLATON DELAYS LEO FRANK DECISION

Believed in Atlanta That This Favors Prisoner—Announcement Due Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 18.—Governor Slaton, in answer to inquiries of newspaper men this afternoon, said that it would probably be Monday afternoon before he would be able to reach a decision in the Frank matter.

Ever since the hearing before him closed the Governor has been giving every spare moment to a consideration of the case, and has remained up until 2 o'clock each night studying it.

The Governor received a number of visitors at the capitol this afternoon, some of whom came to talk of the Frank case. They were permitted to talk briefly, but were advised in advance that the Governor would not discuss the case in any way. The Governor is studying the case in all its aspects, and has thoroughly familiarized himself with the trial record.

There is a general feeling that the Governor's delay in deciding the case favors a commutation of the death sentence. Many assert that if he intended to be governed by the court decisions, which have been uniformly adverse to Frank, there would have been no need to devote so much time to the case, and his decision would have been handed down soon after the hearing closed. Of course, this is mere speculation, but it is generally being engaged in. So strong is the feeling in some quarters about the Governor's action that an offer to wager 3 to 1 in favor of commutation found few takers this afternoon.

Friends of Frank, jailkeepers and the special turnkey assigned to his cell, say that Frank is cheerful and that he constantly assures visitors that he is confident of rescue from the scaffold.

Great excitement was caused in Atlanta tonight by a rumor that Governor Slaton had already commuted Frank's sentence and that the prisoner had been secretly sent to the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville. Governor Slaton, however, denied these reports.

FORD'S LATEST INVENTION.

He Says His Automobile Tractors Will Revolutionize Farming.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 18.—In an interview today, Henry Ford himself confirmed the report that he had invented an automobile tractor, that he had purchased thousands of acres of land near his home at Dearborn, Mich., and that he would begin the manufacture of tractors within two years. He plans ultimately to employ 20,000 men in this industry. His tractor is the result of thirty-four years' work. The solution of the problem was in sight when the engine for the Ford car was perfected.

"What this machine will do that is of world-wide importance," he said, "is to keep young men on the farm. It will reduce the cost of tilling the soil by one-half or one-third, and it will produce food in abundance for an increased population. It will make work, lots of work. That is what I like to do, and what I think is the acme of all social service—to give men the opportunity to work.

"As it now stands, the tractor engine is about perfect. There are just a few little touches I want to add to it, and then it will be what I want it and what I have been trying to make it all these years. These little changes are not essential, but they are important, and I will spend the rest of the Summer working them out. I mean by that that I will put one day a week in on my farm, working at the engine.

"It will take ten years to develop this suburban plant to its highest state of efficiency. It is my plan to make all my motors out here, for both the tractors and the motor cars. In fact, all the iron work will be done here.

"It will cost us a lot of money," he said. "Fortunately, I have most of my property lined up; I don't want to say how much. You may say, though, that I will have considerably more than 2,000 acres. I expect to plant the factory on 600 acres. The property that adjoins this will be used for the homes of the workers."

"What about your model town, and where will your workers come from?" Mr. Ford was asked.

His eyes flashed. His mouth took on a hard firm line. He slapped his hand on the table before him.

"I don't believe in this model town business," he said. "Do you know what makes the model town? The living wage makes the model town. Let employer pay his help what his help earns, and there will be no need to speak of model towns. The model town will make itself by a process of natural adjustment."

AIRSHIP FALLS; TWO DEAD.

Aviator Saved by Falling on the Bodies of His Passengers.

QUINCY, Mass., June 18.—An aeroplane plunged to earth with three men today, two of them dying as a result. George H. Hersey, Jr., of this city, a mechanician, was killed instantly, and William D. Ely of Providence, R. I., who was receiving flying instructions from Harry M. Jones, the operator of the machine, sustained injuries from which he died on the way to the hospital. Jones probably escaped serious injury by falling on the bodies of the others.

The machine, a biplane, had ascended from the Squantum aviation field. Planing at a height of 100 feet, it was moving gracefully with its three passengers when it suddenly began to quiver. Jones worked frantically with his control, but the machine dropped to earth on the estate of Lotta Crabtree, the former actress.

Observers expressed the belief that one of the passengers interfered with Jones's operation of the biplane for a moment, causing it to become unsteady.

Unexcelled Through Pullman Service to Maine Resorts. THE SAMOSET, Rockland Breakwater, open for season June 17th. NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE, Moosehead Lake, June 26th. Booklets on request. RICKER HOTEL CO.—Advt.

WILSON TO ACCEPT A CARRANZA MAN

Plans to Recognize a Mexican President Backed by the Stronger Faction.

CARRANZA CABINET SPLIT

Four Members Resign Because of First Chief's Refusal to Follow Washington Advice.

VILLA PRESIDENT DEFIANT

Says Convention Party Will Defend the Dignity of Mexico if Americans Intervene.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—There will be no armed intervention in Mexico, according to the plans of the Wilson Administration, which appears to be well matured. Instead the Administration will give its "active moral support to some man or group of men, if such there can be found," to quote President Wilson's warning to the Mexican factions, who will be in a position, with the help of the United States, to maintain an orderly Government in the City of Mexico and pacify the perturbed country.

Efforts are now being made to choose a prominent Mexican for Provisional President of the republic, who will be assured of military backing from among his own people and recognition from the United States and other Governments. While the program of the Administration is not disclosed officially, all the circumstances indicate that persuasion will be exerted to have General Carranza agree to the choice of some man of standing, who will hold the office of Provisional President with the sanction of Carranza and the leaders of the Carranza cause. Who this man is has not been made known. From what is said here he may not have been decided on. The belief prevailing in well-informed quarters is that the choice lies between Eduardo Iturbide, who is now in Washington; Vasquez Tagle, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Francisco I. Madero, and who did not resign when Huerta and Felix Diaz overthrew the Madero Government by a military coup, and Pedro Lascurain, who was Madero's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and resigned under coercion from Huerta.

The plan which this Government hopes to make successful is understood to be as follows:

1. A Provisional President is to be chosen with the consent of Carranza, and, if possible, with the consent of Villa and the other factional leaders opposed to the Carranza cause.
2. This Provisional President and the Government established by him is to receive immediate recognition by the United States, which recognition will be followed by that of the leading European and South American nations.
3. American banking interests will give financial support to the new government and will refuse to lend money to any faction which opposes it.
4. Coincident with the recognition of the new government by the United States, President Wilson will issue a proclamation placing an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to any faction that may be opposing the new government.

Bankers' Aid Expected.

The "active moral support" of the United States will be exercised through formal recognition, the stoppage of the shipment of munitions of war to the enemies of the Provisional authority and letting it be known to bankers that this Government intends to stand behind the Provisional authority. It is expected that the informal assurances given to bankers will be sufficient to induce them to advance money for the support of the new Government of Mexico. Just how far the Administration will go in giving these assurances is something that cannot be ascertained from officials, but it seems to be certain that no doubt will be left in the minds of American banking interests that they will be perfectly safe in dealing with the new Government of Mexico in the knowledge that it will have the backing of the Government of the United States.

A last effort is being made to induce Carranza to take steps that will put him in the way of obtaining recognition by the United States. These efforts will be emphasized by Charles A. Douglas, a Washington attorney, who is the legal adviser of the Carranza Government, when he gets to Vera Cruz. Mr. Douglas will leave here for that place next week. He is now engaged in conferring with John Lind, former confidential agent of President Wilson in Mexico, and Richard L. Metcalfe, former Civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who has returned recently from a tour of Mexico. Messrs. Lind and Metcalfe are understood to be working with Mr. Douglas for Carranza's recognition.

Four members of the Carranza Cabinet have resigned, according to information conveyed to the State Department today in a dispatch from John R. Silliman, Special Representative of the United States Government, near the Carranza de facto Government. Those who resigned are: Rafael Zubaran, Minister of the Interior; Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance; Senor Uerta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Escudero Verdugo, Minister of Justice.

It is understood that Carranza was willing to accept two of the resignations, but that the four Cabinet officers entered into an agreement among themselves to stand together in their differences wih Carranza, which are understood to grow out of the disinclination of the "First Chief" to adopt suggestions from representatives of the United States Government in favor of a reconciliation among the factions in Mexico. Senors Zuburan and Cabrera are well known in Washington, having spent the greater part of last year here in a representative capacity for the Carranza Government, and the report from Mr. Silliman, stating that they had resigned, created considerable surprise in official and diplomatic circles.

Convention President Defiant.

President Wilson today received a response to his warning of June 2 from Francisco Lagos Chazaro, the latest Provisional President, put in office by the so-called Villa-Zapata Convention Government in Mexico City. The reply was in the form of a note which was delivered on Tuesday night to Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister in the Mexican capital, for transmission to the American State Department.

The Chazaro note, which is signed by a Provisional President who has been acting in that capacity only a week, in succession to General Gonzales Garza, was interpreted in Washington tonight as flouting President Wilson. In it

Continued on Page 4.

Mackensen, Hero of Galicia

Career of the German General who telegraphed the Kaiser that he would take Lemberg before July 1. In

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Order The Sunday Times in advance from your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early

BRITISH AND FRENCH PUSH GERMANS BACK

Allies, in Concerted Attack, Gain at Ypres, Festubert, and at Four Points Near Arras.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE GOES ON

Berlin Reports One British Force "Destroyed," but Admits Loss to the Southward.

LONDON, June 18.—A strong and concerted attack is being made by the British and French troops upon the German front from east of Ypres to south of Arras.

Sir John French in a message to the War Office tonight specifically mentions this co-operation and states that the British forces have held the first line of German trenches, which were won east of Ypres on Wednesday, but have been unable to hold the second line.

Near Festubert, north of La Bassée, another furious battle is proceeding. Here, according to Field Marshal French, the British have made a slight advance.

The German headquarters' bulletin tells of the vigorous British efforts in this region, but says that the "attacking troops were destroyed."

A sharper censorship is being imposed on the news from Paris in regard to the big French operation north of Arras. The afternoon report, containing ten words, said there was nothing to add to last night's announcement. Tonight's communiqué was unusually brief, but reports that the French hold all the ground gained to the north of Arras and are making progress in Alsace, having reached the outskirts of Metzeral.

Berlin admits that in the Arras sector the German lines have been penetrated "at intervals" at three points, and that the French have also captured a trench north of the Lorette heights.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16 in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

East of Ypres all the German first-line trenches which we captured remain in our hands in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second-line trenches which we had occupied in the morning.

"East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack on the afternoon of the 16th, we made a slight advance and, judging by the number of dead Germans in the trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was very effective.

Apparently the fighting now progressing in the Arras sector and at the northern and southern parts of the short British front, is as desperate as any the western theatre of war has developed.

The area of hostilities is tiny as compared with the sweep of the Galician front, but the last few days have brought much hand-to-hand fighting, the British and French striving to hold the trenches gained and the Germans, with a preponderance of machine-guns, as promptly initiating a counter-attack.

It is too early to say whether these operations mean a serious Franco-British attempt to break through, but it is plain that they are on the offensive.

The night bulletin from Paris reads:

In the sector north of Arras a violent artillery duel has taken place today. The front here remains unchanged. We hold all the ground we have captured.

In Alsace we have fortified the positions which we took yesterday and continue to make progress here. Our advanced parties at the end of the day had reached the outskirts of Metzeral. We have advanced along both banks of the Fecht. We hold under our fire the enemy's communications between Metzeral and Münster. Further prisoners, machine guns, and a very large quantity of war materials, notably rifles and cartridges, have been taken by us.

There is nothing to report concerning the situation on the remainder of the front.

The German Army headquarters statement says:

Our enemies continue their attempts to break through our lines to the north of La Bassée Canal, and have suffered a new defeat. Their attacking troops were destroyed. Only a few men succeeded in retreating.

East of Angres, south of Souchez, and north of Ecurie the French penetrated our outer positions at intervals. Due north of the Lorette hills we surrendered a section of a trench situated within range of the enemy's fire in accordance with our plans. The rest of the enemy's attempts to attack were frustrated.

Since June 15 we have captured on the battlefield to the north of Arras 17 officers and 647 men. The sanguinary losses of our opponents were equal to those of the battles in the Champagne district.

In the Argonne we repulsed weak enemy advances at Vauquois.

Local fights developed in the Vosges.

Engagements round Metzeral are still going on.

A dispatch from Hazebrouck, France, says:

"A total of 1,150 German prisoners, captured during the recent operations in the north, passed through here last night. It was noticeable that many of them were quite young."

GERMAN ADMIRES FRENCH ARTILLERY

Calls Their Work "Magnificent" and Is Astounded by Heavy Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Major Moraht, a well-known German military critic who is now on the western front, writes in the Berliner Tageblatt in the highest praise of the French defensive.

He mentions the new activity on the British front, but says the successes are small as compared with the heavy sacrifices that are involved. He writes:

"It is rather unjust for the Russian critics to accuse the western Allies of not having attacked the German front

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

BERLIN ANXIOUS OVER BULGARIA

Belief That Decisive Victory in Galicia Would Deter Doubtful Balkan States.

PUT CZAR'S LOSS AT 1,000,000

Estimate of Dead, Wounded, and Prisoners in Galicia and the North Since May 1.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 18.—The most intense political interest has shifted for the time to the Balkans. What will Rumania and Bulgaria do? is the question heard with growing frequency. There is general agreement that Bulgaria holds the key to the Balkans with a hopeful feeling that she will continue to stand pat, thus keeping Rumania in the neutral line.

Meanwhile all Germany is following with bated breath the sensational race against time—and allied diplomacy—in Galicia, where it is felt the consequences of a decisive clean-up would be more far-reaching politically even than military.

Semi-official figures estimate the Russian losses at nearly a million since May 1. The Germans and Austrians captured 300,000 prisoners in Galicia during May, and have taken more than 100,000 so far in June. They estimate the dead and wounded at 400,000, and add another 100,000 for Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Poland and Courland.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—Information reaching Berlin from Sofia is to the effect that Bulgaria, in her last communication to the powers in the matter of her participation in the war, refers to her expectation, as part of her reward, of the restitution of the territory she ceded to Rumania, and of portions of Greece and Serbian Macedonia.

Bulgaria is described as demanding precise details as to what she will receive, and the understanding here is that she is endeavoring to avoid a definite answer to the Allies, thus leaving the way open to further negotiation.

LONDON, June 18.—Reports are in circulation here today that Bulgaria has come to an agreement with the allied powers.

These reports lack confirmation, although the buoyancy of the Petrograd Bourse is taken in London as an indication that important events are near at hand.

The opinion is generally expressed here that there is now no chance that Bulgaria will enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria.

SOFIA, (via London,) June 18.—Bulgaria's reply to the proposals of the entente powers is a request for further enlightenment. Premier Radoslavoff personally visited the entente. Ministers and thanked them for the offers of their Governments. He asked for clearer information on specific points, so that Bulgaria might be able better to judge what would be her position and her relations with her neighbors at the end of the war.

BATTERING RAM'S TACTICS.

Germans Build Railroad Lines Behind Them as They Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have completed the refitting of their famous phalanx and have succeeded again in moving forward eastward from the San.

The rate of movement of this unwieldy formation has averaged in its progress from the Dunajec under three miles a day. This rate has not been accelerated and the phalanx is as before tightly bound about the line of road running from Radymne through Krakowiec to Jaworow, where the railway begins, to Lemberg. The point now reached by the Germans is at least fifteen miles from Jaworow, somewhere west of Krakowiec.

Fighting is of course continuous day and night. Even if the enemy succeeds in forcing his way to Jaworow the supply of munitions will again be a serious obstacle. Nevertheless, it is plain that the Germans are determined to force their way by the sheer weight of their battering ram, and there is no reason to suppose they will not manage to reach Jaworow, or at any rate its neighborhood. There, however, it may be taken that the limit of this eastward move will have been reached.

It is evident from the direction being taken that the battering ram is not in a position to utilize the railway from Jaroslau beyond a point a little west of Lubaczow, and the Russians are still astride the direct line eastward. The Germans have brought ample railway material along with them, and their periods of comparative inaction seem to have been needed for the completion of lines laid down behind their forces as they move, after which some time is required to bring up the enormous quantity of ammunition expended during each day's fighting.

This eastward move takes up some three-fourths of the total German strength involved in the Galician enterprise. The remaining fourth is cooperating in the strategic plan for the capture of Lemberg by an attack at right angles to the line of the drive of the battering ram, namely, northward from the Dniester front. The latter direction is perforce intrusted largely to the Austrian allies, but the Germans have retained for themselves the best direct line northward upon Lemberg.

THINKS GREECE IS CAUTIOUS.

Cologne Gazette Doubts if Venizelos Will Join the Allies Now.

COLOGNE, (via London,) June 18.—The Cologne Gazette has published a dispatch from Berlin concerning the outcome of the recent general elections in Greece in which doubt is expressed as to whether M. Venizelos would be unconditionally in favor of armed Grecian intervention on the side of the Allies, even in case King Constantine should again intrust the conduct of affairs to him.

It is rather to be assumed, the Berlin dispatch goes on to say, that M. Venizelos is following the developments in the Dardenelles very closely; that he has noticed England's admission that progress there is possible only with great sacrifices, and that the latest attempts to induce Bulgaria and Rumania to co-operate with the Allies have failed. Conditions in this quarter of the world have changed since last Spring.

MIGHTY BATTLE FOR LEMBERG ON

Russians Making Desperate Stand on Grodek Line to Save Galician Capital.

REPULSE FOE ON PRUTH

But Right Wing Is Driven Further North Into Poland, with Loss of Tarnograd.

GERMAN LOSSES 150,000

Foe's Exhaustion Claimed by Petrograd Through Russians' Rapid Change of Battle Front.

LONDN, Saturday, June 19.—The Austro-German forces are not only nearer Lemberg, Galicia, but claim to have driven the Russians further across the frontier of Poland in the vicinity of Tarnograd, and to have captured that city, as well as penetrating further into Bessarabia.

On the other hand, a dispatch to The London Times from Bucharest says:

"Reports from the frontier state that the Russians have taken a counter-offensive against the Austrians who invaded Bessarabia under General Pflanzer. The Austrians have been forced to retire hastily as far as Bojana, to the east of Czernowitz, and are evacuating Novo Selica, in Russia, on the Pruth, and the rest of the occupied territory. The Russians have captured a great quantity of war material."

The battle for Lemberg is now raging along the fortified Grodek line, where, it is predicted, the Russians will give a final stubborn battle to save the capital.

The British press finds solace in the reports of colossal sacrifices which the Austro-German drive through Galicia has entailed. It is claimed that the Russians, even if forced to retreat, by clever management have drawn the Austro-German forces perilously far from their rail communications, meantime so seriously sapping their vitality with estimated losses of 10,000 men a day as to contribute materially to the outcome of the western campaign.

In a long review of the operations the Russian War Office admits frequent retirements before superior numbers, but declares the Russian attacks left the Austrians and Germans so exhausted that their opponents often were able to reassume the offensive.

The report states that the strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas enabled him to change his centre three times, and that the efforts of his antagonists to attack these various concentrations has caused certain signs of demoralization on their part.

Driven Back to Last Defenses.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—Dispatches received from the press headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian Army indicate that the Russians everywhere have been driven back on their last defenses before Lemberg, running north and south about ten miles west of Lemberg.

The Russian troops along this line comprise the Third and Eighth Armies, which, after their repulse in May and their retirement from the San front, were again brought up to their normal strength in men and received heavy reinforcements of new artillery.

The dispatches say that the retirement of the Russians is being effected with considerable disorder. It is added that among the prisoners taken are many Territorials, who stated that they were drilled for only a fortnight before they were dispatched to Galicia and received rifles only when they were assigned to the division of the reserves.

Having defeated the Russians on the San line, the dispatches say, Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf is now pounding against the crossings of the Dniester, where the heaviest fighting is in progress. The Austro-Germans, it is asserted, are pushing the campaign with the utmost energy and without regard to the expenditure of men or munitions.

Telegrams received here from Bucharest, Rumania, state that the Austro-Germans on the Bukowina front have advanced about ten miles into Bessarabia, covered by their heavy artillery, and now threaten Chotin, northeast of Czernowitz and just across the Russian border. It is added that Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied Novo Selica, Russia, across the northern boundary of Rumania, on the River Pruth, and have established a number of heavy guns there.

Burning Villages Behind Them.

The dispatches say that the Russians in their retirement are fighting desperately to defend their home soil and are burning villages behind them and urging the inhabitants to retire with the army.

The following official report on the operations was issued today by the War Office:

In the Eastern Theatre—An advancing Russian division was driven back by German cavalry across the Szymeza branch. At a point to the east of the highroad between Cycowyany and Shavli an attack by the enemy in strong force against the Dawina line was repulsed.

In the Southeastern Theatre—On both sides of Tarnograd Austro-German troops yesterday drove the enemy back toward a branch of the Tanew River. Later, during the night these defeated Russians were driven still further back by the army under General von Mackensen. They retreated as far as the prepared positions at Grodek, which are on the line running from the Narol and Wereszyca brooks to their junction with the River Dniester.

On the Dniester front, northeast of Stry, the situation remains unchanged.

Germans Occupy Tarnogrod.

VIENNA, June 18, (via London.)—The Austro-German troops in pursuit of the retreating Russians have crossed the Galician border to the north of Sieniawa and occupied the Russian town of Tarnogrod, according to an official communication issued by the War Office tonight. The communication says:

North of Sieniawa our pursuing

Continued on Page 3.

TEUTON ALLIES HOLD 1,610,000 PRISONERS

Of This Number, Up to June 14, 1,240,000 Were Russians, 255,000 French and 24,000 British.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian Armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats-Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000, and Serbian, 50,000.

SUNKEN NET OF STEEL GUARDS TRANSPORTS

Stretched Across Straits of Dover It Has Kept off Submarines, Catching Some.

Ever since the German submarine activity began in the war zone around the British Isles wonder has been expressed that the great stream of transports, carrying British troops and supplies to France, has apparently flowed on, unchecked by the undersea craft of the Kaiser. Only once since the war began has the Berlin official bulletin reported the sinking of a transport by a submarine, but London promptly denied that any such thing had happened and all the evidence at the time went to show that the submarine Captain made a mistake in claiming such a success.

The German failure to interfere with this vital traffic of the foe was explained yesterday by travelers reaching here from London and Berlin, who had opportunity in both capitals to speak with men in high official circles.

Contrary to the general notion that a protective lane of torpedo-boat destroyers and other warships is maintained by the Allies across the English Channel, it is learned that there has been stretched from Folkestone to Cape Gris-Nez a wire cable netting, with meshes eighteen inches square. The cables, woven by the firm of Capham & Morris, wire drawers, in the north of England, is clamped together in sections. It is submerged to a depth of about 150 feet, and kept in place by anchor buoys. This submarine "deadline" the German U-boats cannot pass.

A narrow passage left open, according to the British Admiralty announcement, for merchant shipping by way of the Downs and Deal, is carefully guarded by torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

The German Government has never stated how many submarines it has lost. The English Admiralty, also, has maintained silence on the subject, mentioning only such cases as resulted in the capture of officers or crews of the German U-boats, whose presence in England would need explanation.

Travelers from Berlin, however, who had access to officials in authority there, said yesterday that it was admitted by competent authorities in the German capital that fourteen German submarines had been lost up to three weeks ago. The conjecture is that many of these may have come to grief in the meshes of the British cable netting. Traveling at a speed of six to eight knots under water these ships would thrust their way inextricably into the tangle of steel before they could be brought to a stop and freed.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOED ON SEA'S SURFACE

Austrian Under Water Boat Emerging Saw Foe Through Periscope and Attacked.

VENICE, June 18.—Details have been received of the recent remarkable engagement between an Italian and an Austrian submarine, in which the Italian boat was vanquished.

The Italian boat, the Medusa, having a displacement of 300 tons and a crew of fourteen men, was lying submerged, and the Austrian boat was not far away, also under water. Neither had any intimation of the presence of the other.

The Medusa came to the surface first, swept the horizon with her periscope, and finding the way clear, emerged. Shortly after the Austrian boat decided to come up. She sent up her periscope and saw the Italian not far away. Recognizing an enemy, she immediately attacked, and one shot from her torpedo was sufficient to send the Medusa to the bottom.

One report has it that an officer and four members of the crew of the Medusa escaped and were made prisoners by the Austrians.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS SHELL ITALIAN PORTS

Anglo-French Mediterranean Fleet Joins Italy's Ships in Adriatic Blockade.

ROME, June 18.—An official statement from the Italian naval headquarters staff was given out tonight as follows:

This morning Austrian destroyers on a scouting expedition shelled a section of the coast railroad near Fano and Pesaro, (on the Adriatic.) No one was hurt. Trifling damage was done to a small part of the line.

The cities of Pesaro and Rimini, although quite undefended, were bombarded. The damage, however, was unimportant. A few private houses were struck, and three civilians were slightly injured at Rimini.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 18.—The news that Austria has again bombarded open ports of Italy was known here this morning, but was only allowed to pass the censor this evening. The damage done seems small, but indignation is intense. The Giornale d'Italia expresses the public opinion when it says:

"Bombarding unprotected towns is a most stupid and odious form of naval warfare as conducted by Austria in the Adriatic. Our tranquil towns, with small houses on the beach for Summer bathers, have no natural protection on the long uniform interminable coast, and therefore, are unadapted to any kind of defense. The population in large majority are fishermen who ply a small private trade.

"The wickedness of Austria lies in her absolute certainty that the injury she accomplishes will not have any military effect. There is no redress except that the enemy runs grave danger when returning to his base of being attacked by the Italian fleet."

PARIS, June 18.—The Ministry of Marine today gave out an announcement reading as follows:

The Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, whose participation makes possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic.

Warships of the Allies also are actively engaged in finding and destroying oil depots from which the enemy's submarines have been replenishing their supplies.

BERLIN FACTIONS IN A STRUGGLE OVER OUR NOTE

Von Tirpitz Fighting Hard to Save Submarine System Which He Built Up.

GRIM DRAMA BEHIND SCENES

Military and Political Leaders Sharply Divided Concerning American Demands.

STIRRED BY FATE OF U-14

Germany Hears British Fishermen Sank Her After Getting a Humane Warning.

LAY BLAME TO KING GEORGE

Assail Monarch for Rewarding Merchant Captain Who Rammed Under-Sea Raider.

MEYER-GERHARD REPORTS

Emissary's Story Impresses the Foreign Minister—Reply Probable in Ten Days.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 18.—A fascinating and perhaps historic drama is transpiring behind the scenes as a result of the American note, those in high places holding widely diverging views on the stand that Germany ought to take according as they attach supreme importance to Germany's political or military interests.

While powerful influences are working for a modus vivendi, even at the cost of a modification of the submarine warfare provided certain objects can be gained, it is known that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who conceived and made possible the submarine warfare, sees in President Wilson's demand the ruin of his whole life work, and a surrender probably would be followed by one of the biggest sensations of the world war.

An important new emotional factor has been injected into the question by reports printed here that the destruction of the submarine U-14 was directly due to the humane conduct of her commander. She was fired upon and sunk by an English "fishing steamer" after her commander had signaled to the fishermen that they had five minutes in which to leave their vessel.

Recalls Thordis Incident.

In this connection the Local Anzeiger prints a column communication from "A Highly Placed Personage," bitterly recalling that King George had given the Distinguished Service Order to the merchant Captain of the steamer Thordis for ramming and sinking a German submarine, while the Admiralty made him a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, "thus rewarding, justifying, and encouraging ramming and other hostile acts by merchantmen." The communication adds:

"There is not the slightest doubt that England, by this official act of the King, forfeited all further claims upon our submarines to live up to the usual rules of naval warfare in the future. It would not be a practice of humanity, but of criminal weakness, justly challenging the scorn of England, to suggest to our brave submarine sailors, who hourly risk their lives for the Fatherland, that in future they should first call upon and halt English merchantmen. From this viewpoint the procedure against the Lusitania, whether she was armed or not, was, in all circumstances, fully justified, and similar procedure on the part of our submarines toward every other British merchantman will be justified as a necessary measure and self-defense against the tricky attacks of English merchantmen upon German men-of-war in violation of international law, and which are openly praised and rewarded by King George. To Mr. Wilson's demand that in this case justice and humanity demanded the hailing and peaceable stopping of the Lusitania by the submarine King George has already given his answer that such considerations of humanity and international law would have been answered by the sinking of our submarine and that the Captain of the Lusitania would have been assured of the King's high reward."

Army Bitter Toward Us.

Another equally important emotional factor is the unanimous and bitter resentment of the army over American ammunition. Some interesting light was thrown upon this in the course of a conversation yesterday with a division chief of the Grand General Staff who had just returned from the front. He said: "After the Lusitania affair Americans perhaps are able to understand how we feel. They have only to think of their own indignation over the loss of a hundred and odd Americans to consider how we at the front feel over more than 50,000 German soldiers being killed and twice as many maimed for life by American ammunition. So far this is a conservative estimate. It is cruel hypocrisy to tell us we must not sink ships bringing ammunition to kill our soldiers because there happen to be Americans on board."

This general feeling in the army is most significant.

VON JAGOW IMPRESSED BY GERHARD'S REPORT

Minister Asks Many Questions About American Sentiment—May Answer in Ten Days.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 18.—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, Ambassador von Bernstorff's emissary, had a two-hour conference this morning at the Foreign Office with Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, and Under Secretary Zimmermann.

A high official, who declined to disclose the tenor and substance of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's report for the present, told me they followed his monologue about public opinion in America with rapt interest, afterward asking him many questions. My informant added that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's mission was exclusively reportorial, but that great importance attached to his information as coming from a trained observer, who had had the opportunity of feeling the American pulse since the latter part of August, with a fullnes of detail impossible to get over a poorly working wireless system. He said that while Dr. Meyer-Gerhard had not specifically told much that was actually new, still his report, which was largely of a confirmatory character, would be of the utmost value in clarifying the German statesmen's opinions about the feeling in various sections of America, and the result probably would be to expedite the German answer, which might be ready in ten days.

Peace Hopes for Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who is here with a message from the German Embassy at Washington, bearing on the German-American situation, had a two hours' conference today with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Count Montgelas, head of the American section of the Foreign Office. Gottlieb von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, participated in part of the deliberations.

The nature of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's report has not been disclosed, but after the conference Dr. Zimmermann expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the prospects of an amicable settlement of the German-American difficulties.

Count von Bernstorff's emissary spent most of yesterday with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. W. S. Solf, at the latter's country place. That Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's first extended report on conditions in the United States should have been made to Dr. Solf is regarded as natural, in view of the official position of the Colonial Secretary; and there are other indications that Dr. Solf is taking an interest in the question of German-American relations and may play a rôle in the deliberations upon Germany's second answer regarding the Lusitania disaster. Of the men in higher Government positions, Dr. Solf is one of those most familiar with life and conditions in the United States. He has, in fact, a good deal of the American in his manner of talk and action. His influence upon Germany's policy, concerning which it is evident that there are conflicting currents, may be expected to be favorable to an ultimate understanding.

It is still too early to predict what form the German note will take. Apparently an eandeavor will be made to open the way to further discussions.

Press War Goes On.

The newspaper war between advocates of a friendly settlement and the "no compromise" representatives continues to rage. Naval writers in particular urge that Germany cannot afford to yield an iota regarding the principles and practice of submarine warfare, but the very violence of their attacks upon the advocates of an understanding indicates that the latter are not without influence.

The Cologne Gazette points out editorially that the German press in general has shown satisfaction that President Wilson's communication offers opportunity for an understanding, and expresses the belief that diplomacy on both sides of the Atlantic will work with zeal and good-will to this end.

"It is quite certain the German Government, at least, will do this, and will be generally supported therein by the people," this newspaper continues. "It would be pure imbecility to seek to drag in without necessity a ninth or tenth enemy for ourselves, even though its participation in the war should be limited to supplying the Quadruple Alliance with money and munitions. We say without necessity; for recognition of the fact that Germany is acting in self-defense in using the torpedoes of its submarines against hostile merchantmen so long as England maintains its business blockade against us should, we believe, be a condition which the United States should recognize as preliminary to negotiations."

In a leading article entitled "Bad Advice," the Cologne Gazette takes the Lokalanzeiger to task for attempting to palliate the British "starving out policy" and exportations from America of war supplies. Conceding that the cutting off of supplies is an accepted method of warfare, it states that international law provides expressly that this weapon may be used only in the form of an effective blockade. It holds that no effective blockade of the German coasts has been declared, however, and that Germany therefore is deprived of the possibility of taking action against blockading ships.

New Stand on Munitions.

Regarding the exportation of munitions from the United States, The Gazette adopts the argument of Philip Zorn, German member of The Hague tribunals, that although the convention adopted at The Hague justifies sales by private firms, a neutral State is bound to prohibit sales of this nature when the commerce in arms assumes such magnitude that continuation of war is directly dependent thereon.

"That the German representatives [at The Hague] voted in favor of permission to deliver arms is incontestable," the article continues, "but there is a great difference between stamping every sale of arms by a private firm in a neutral State as a violation of international law—this was what the German representatives objected to—and arguing that to supply enormous quantities to one group of belligerents alone, and to devote practically the entire available industry of a country thereto, is consonant with the spirit of true neutrality."

Captain von Kuehlwetter, the naval expert of the Tag, points out that the American note passes over in silence the German representations regarding the British Admiralty's instructions to merchantmen to seek cover under neutral flags and to attack submarines under this cover. He declares this is the kernel of the whole argument and the justification for the German policy.

"If a submarine attacks such a ship, there is an outcry about barbarians who violate international law and endanger innocent neutral passengers," Captain von Kuehlwetter continues. "But if a ship attacks a submarine, then it is a brave act of a daring shipper, to whom is given a commission, a gold watch and a diploma."

LANSING ENDS INQUIRY.

Bernstorff Satisfies Him of the Identity of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the charge that the man who went to Berlin as the emissary of the German Embassy was not Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard was false, but the mystery surrounding the identity of "Alfred Meyer," the alleged purchaser of German war supplies, remains unsolved.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, came to Washington from New York today, and in an interview with Mr. Lansing gave his word of honor that the emissary sent by him to Berlin was none other than Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. The Ambassador also said that neither he nor any member of the German Embassy staff knew any person named Alfred Meyer.

The statement of the Ambassador is accepted by the State Department as proof that Alfred Meyer—if there is such a man—has no connection with the German Government. Of course this means any Alfred Meyer in the United States who was reputed to be engaged in buying war munitions for the German military forces. There may be hundreds of men named Alfred Meyer in this country, but all of them have ceased to interest the State Department officially.

It all looks, however, as if somebody calling himself Alfred Meyer has been creating the impression that he is connected with the Imperial Government at Berlin and pretending to be a purchasing agent.

Secretary Lansing said, after his talk with the German Ambassador, that Count von Bernstorff told him he had no knowledge of any Dr. Meyer nor had anybody connected with the German Embassy. No person of that name, said the Ambassador, had been on service for the German Government in the United States.

Mr. Lansing said Count von Bernstorff had indicated that the publication of stories that the German Embassy had allowed a German war munitions agent to impersonate Anton Meyer-Gerhard in serving on a confidential mission to Berlin, might be embarrassing to both the American and German Governments. The Ambassador told Mr. Lansing also that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard had not entered into any contracts here for the German Government or transacted any business other than in the interest of the German Red Cross. Mr. Lansing said the State Department regarded the incident involving alleged impersonation as closed.

An examination of the passenger manifest of the Holland-America liner Noordam, which arrived in New York on Aug. 24 last, showed that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard came here under his own name. He traveled with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Prince and Princess Hatfeldt, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, and Adalbert Sierstorpf. The only names on the ship's passenger list were those of Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt. After leaving the pier at Hoboken the party drove to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard registered his name.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line said yesterday that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard went to the office on the morning the United States sailed, bought his ticket for Copenhagen and exhibited his Red Cross credentials with the signature of Secretary Bryan. He arrived at the ship in Hoboken at 1 o'clock, just an hour before she sailed, and was alone.

It was reported in shipping circles yesterday that the mysterious person who was supposed to have sailed on the United States with Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was an Austrian aviator, who had been in Washington for six months as an assistant secretary at the German Embassy.

WHY LUSITANIA PLANS SHOW GUN OUTLINES

Made Before Ship Was Built—Merely Indicate Where Rifles Could Be Mounted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Perverse ingenuity, according to general opinion here, is the only way to characterize the publication in New York of a picture of the Lusitania in an attempt to show that the Cunarder was armed with twelve six-inch guns on her trip that ended in her being sunk by a German torpedo.

According to word reaching here today, this picture was reproduced from the May 14 issue of Engineering, a London publication. Investigation by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today reveals that if any such picture was printed as being reproduced from Engineering to show that the Lusitania was armed on her fateful voyage it is a pure fake.

In its issue of May 14 Engineering republished a group of ten old sketches of the Lusitania, all of which were published eight years ago, when the Lusitania was built. These sketches, all made by the ship's engineers, show sectional views of the Cunarder and the plans of her decks. They were all made, as Engineering clearly explains, by the engineers before the Lusitania was constructed.

At the time the Lusitania was built provision was made, as these sketches show, for emplacements for twelve guns so that the guns could be mounted if the Lusitania ever was impressed into service as a Government auxiliary. But no occasion ever arose for the Lusitania to be used as an auxiliary and no guns ever were mounted on the emplacements.

To use the words of Engineering, which printed a 1,000-word article on the Lusitania in the issue of May 14: "To facilitate a correct understanding of the designs of the vessel we reproduce two of the cross sections of the ship which originally appeared in Engineering eight years ago, when the vessel was built. That issue is now out of print."

No other sketch of the Lusitania appears anywhere in Engineering. On the reproduction of the sketch of the promenade deck emplacements for two six-inch guns on the starboard and two on the port side are indicated, while on the shelter deck, immediately below, emplacements for four six-inch guns are indicated on both sides of the ship. At each spot indicated is the tiny outline of a gun, and running across the rounded line which is meant to show where the emplacement was to be built is the inscription "6-inch gun." The sketches of the promenade deck and the shelter deck are entirely separate, while above appears a sectional outline of the Lusitania showing the whole interior and the noses of guns sticking out.

This sectional view carries out faithfully, so far as the cramped space in which it is reproduced will allow, the outlines of the promenade and shelter decks. The six-inch guns popping out through tiny holes are so small as hardly to be observed without a microscope. Viewed in the light of the explanatory article running with the sketches any one would know immediately that the designs were those of the Lusitania before she was built and not the Lusitania as completed.

It is a familiar fact to every one who ever traveled on the Lusitania that the emplacements for the guns were shown as a feature of the ship's many attractions, the ship's crew always explaining that the Lusitania was originally built to serve as an auxiliary, if needed, and that the guns then would be mounted.

At the Admiralty it was pointed out today that the Lusitania never was impressed into the Government service after the day she was launched, and that no guns ever were mounted on the emplacements. Not at any time has it been asserted that the Lusitania did not have gun emplacements, but it has been insistently asserted by the Admiralty and again by every witness this week at the Lusitania inquiry here that she never was armed with any guns.

WILSON'S TONE TOO FRIENDLY?

Hanotaux Suggests Tenderness to Germany Won't Make an Arbiter.

PARIS, June 18.—Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Art Relations, and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written for the Figaro an article regarding President Wilson and the world's opinion of him.

"We should be lacking in frankness to a great sister republic," says M. Hanotaux, "if we permitted it to be thought there that the three notes, particularly affectionate and friendly in tone, addressed to Germany after such misdeeds, had not caused a certain amount of surprise in France.

"America is the most important of the neutral powers and other neutrals look to her to take the lead in a concert of protestation. If President Wilson is thinking of the time when he can present himself as mediator and if it is his object for that reason to retain the confidence of both sides, he is turning his back on what he seeks.

"The future arbiter of peace will be the man or Government who firmly upholds at the opportune time the cause of conscience, of humanity, of plighted word, in short, of international honor.

"President Wilson has understood this; if it were otherwise, he would lose a unique opportunity to place both himself and his country on a pinnacle in history."

URGES NORWAY TO ACT.

Sweden, Too, Urged to Take a Stand on Submarine Warfare.

LONDON, June 18.—The Christiania correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"The press today demands a clear statement of the Government's position regarding German submarine activity. The Morgenbladet says if the Government persists in leaving its attitude doubtful Parliament must make its voice heard."

LONDON, June 19.—"The anger of the public and press is rising daily over German attacks on neutral shipping," says Reuter's Stockholm correspondent.

"Newspapers of all shades of opinion are protesting energetically against the capture of the Swedish steamer Torsten and the sinking of the Swedish steamer Verdandi, both of which carried certificates that they had nothing on board which the Germans could consider contraband. Some of the newspapers are discussing the question whether, in addition to protests, the Swedish Government should not consider adopting some form of reprisal."

WANTS KAISER TO BE FIRM.

Von Wangenheim Hopes the War Lord Will Not Yield to Us.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 19.—Adolf von Wangenheim, leader of the Agrarian Party in the German Reichstag, recently discussed the German-American situation in a long speech reported by the Tages Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here. He said the crop outlook in Germany was not promising, owing to the drought; but that this would be surmounted by Germany's superb organization. The paper quotes him as continuing:

"We can only express one wish, one urgent demand, that no leading statesman, perhaps from apprehension of the future which awaits us economically, should be induced to conclude a precipitated peace or show weak obsequiousness as the result of threats from across the Atlantic. Despite the big talk of the United States we will stick to what we recognize as just. We urgently implore the supreme War Lord leading the men of Germany to show no weak obsequiousness. We can and will hold out to the end."

The Vorwärts deprecates the tenor of this speech, saying:

"It is a link in the chain of irresponsible manoeuvres aiming to force responsible authorities into a course against which all sensible political reflections must warn them."

HIGH PRAISE FOR WILSON.

English Bishop Also Shields Ex-Secretary Bryan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—Bishop Crossley, preaching at Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday, at a service of confession, thanksgiving and intercession in celebration of Waterloo, said, to his mind, the greatest personality in the world today was President Wilson.

"I hold," he continued, "that there is no nation in the world with such a supremely sensitive conscience as America. We have awaited with almost bated breath the action of that great loved and honored people. I have seen in many papers strong condemnation of Mr. Bryan's conduct in leaving the Administration at a critical moment and declining to sign the second note to Germany. Pause before you too lightly condemn an action which may be hard to understand.

"There are a hundred reasons why you might like America to be on our side and perhaps the greatest of all is that when the readjustment of Europe has been undertaken, we should like America with her sanity, foresight, and alacrity of mind to share our councils.

"But it may be that America will present a picture of Christianity which it has been impossible for us to present. It may be that having been smitten she may turn the other cheek and stand before the world as the harbinger of peace. It will be an enormous asset of the world if one nation can endure irritation, pinpricks of an acute nature and disrespect of her august position in order that she may hold aloft a torch which is greater than these things, the lamp of peace."

AMERICAN POISON GAS SHELL

Advertisement Offering It for Sale Discussed by the Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Redfield laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet at their regular meeting today an advertisement in an American trade paper of a projectile for use in war which it is claimed contains and generates poisonous gases guaranteed to kill in four hours. The advertisement gave the name of a firm in Cleveland, Ohio, as the manufacturer of the shell.

According to information obtained after the meeting, the members of the Cabinet expressed horror that such a device should be manufactured in this country and that it should be advertised publicly for sale. The advertisement, it was understood, had been inserted in two foreign publications.

At first the members of the Cabinet were inclined to regard it as a grim joke designed to bring other products of the Cleveland firm into prominence or as being inspired from sources anxious to produce further ill-feeling in the United States over the European war, but they were assured that the advertisement was of a real device, and that the shell and the poison gases were for sale to Governments that were willing to use such means of warfare.

What was described as "the horribleness" of the advertisements occupied a considerable part of the discussion. Just what the Government can do if any action is determined upon, remains a moot question pending an investigation to be conducted through the Department of Commerce.

In a broad way, it was stated that the attitude of this Government in such cases is that where contributory violations of The Hague Convention occur within the United States, the Government will endeavor to stop them. It was agreed that the Government would have the right to prohibit the exportation of such a device on passenger steamers.

Deny C. P. Liner Was Chased.

MONTREAL, June 18.—Canadian Pacific steamship officials asserted today that there was no truth in the report that their steamer Montfort, which arrived here yesterday, was chased by a German submarine after leaving Avonmouth, and that her engines were partially disabled as a result of the high pressure at which they were run. The delay in the steamer's arrival at Montreal was due to fog.

STAHL INDICTED ON PERJURY CHARGE

German Who Swore He Saw Guns on the Lusitania Must Face the Federal Court.

INQUIRY NOT YET ENDED

Three Government Officials Testify and Other Indictments May Be Returned.

Gustav Stahl, the alleged German reservist, who made an affidavit that he had seen guns on board the Lusitania on the day before she sailed on her last voyage, was indicted on a charge of perjury by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. The perjury charge is based on his testimony before the Grand Jury, during which examination he repeated that he had seen the guns on the Lusitania as set forth in his affidavit filed by the German Embassy in Washington and now in the hands of the State Department.

The name of Paul Koenig, who, it is said, was known to Stahl as Stemler, and who is the chief of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line, is mentioned by name in the indictment. The indictment sets forth that on June 10 there was pending before the Grand Jury an investigation concerning Koenig and others and that Stahl was among the witnesses called in the course of that investigation. It then goes on to say that Stahl testified in substance and to the effect that on April 30 he went aboard the Lusitania, then with one Leach, and that while on the vessel he saw four guns on one of the decks of the steamship, two forward and two aft, and all mounted on wooden blocks and covered with leather. The indictment further charges that at the time of so swearing Stahl did not believe it to be true that he had been on board the Lusitania and had seen the four guns.

The indictment, in conclusion, charges that there were no guns upon the decks of the Lusitania on April 30. "Therefore," the Grand Jury charges, "that Stahl, after taking an oath before a competent officer to truly depose and testify, did wilfully, knowingly and feloniously and contrary to his said oath, depose and state material matters which were not true and which he did not then believe to be true, and thereby did commit wilful and corrupt perjury against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided."

Stahl will be araigned before Judge Russell in the criminal branch of the United States District Court on Monday. He is now in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail. Should he be convicted of perjury he may be sentenced to prison for five years or fined $10,000, or both.

The indictment of Stahl does not mean that the Government's investigation of the Lusitania affidavits, and the way in which they were procured, is at an end. On the other hand it is proceeding vigorously. Three witnesses, all Government officials, were before the Grand Jury yesterday in connection with the case. Heinz Hardenberg, who was found in Cincinnati a week ago today and brought here to be examined by the Grand Jury has not yet appeared before that body, although the Government agents insist they can produce him when his testimony is desired.

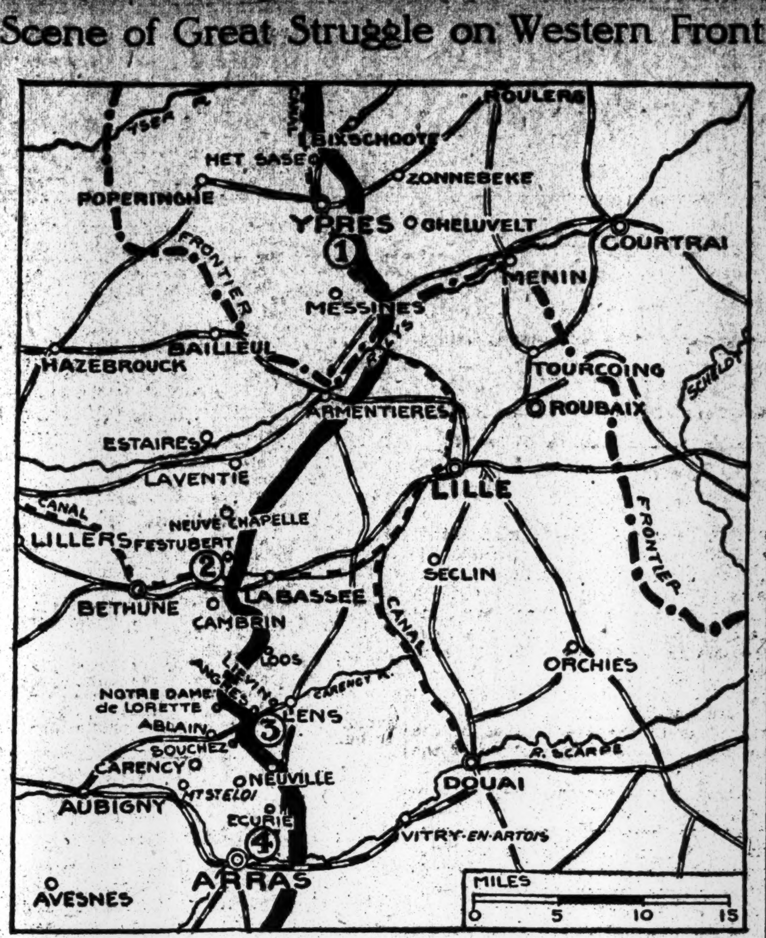
BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Ailsa Torpedoed Off the Coast of Scotland.

LONDON, June 18.—The British steamship Ailsa of Leith was sunk by a German submarine today off the southeast coast of Scotland. The crew was saved.

The steamer Ailsa was of 876 tons gross and built in 1884. She was 200 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 15.3 feet deep.

Scene of Great Struggle on Western Front



This small section of the western battle front has seen many furious combats, but the present conflict there is apparently the fiercest and most important that has yet taken place.

The British forces are intrenched from the northeast of Ypres to south of La Bassée, near Vermelles, where their lines link up with those of the French. The chief fighting is to the eastward of Ypres, (1) at Festubert, (2) northwest of La Bassée, and all through the region between Lieven and Arras, (3-4,) mainly at Lorette, Angres, Souchez, and Ecurie.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PUSH GERMANS BACK

Continued from Page 1.

at the right time or energetically enough in order to relieve the heavy struggle in the east at the right time.

"The English and French have commenced a serious attack. The fearful losses of the British in Flanders bear witness to the earnest will of General French to push forward in the English sphere of interest. For a time the English advance was paralyzed, but a new liveliness has appeared in the fighting against the Germans at Ypres and La Bassée. The English success is very small and the sacrifice very great.

"In regard to the French attack things are rather different. There is no doubt that it was effectively led at the right time and very bravely attempted. The fact that we read continually that the enemy suffered severe losses and that one failure followed another must rather raise than lower our opinion of the French offensive.

"Such words point to the limitless readiness of the French to sacrifice themselves and to the determination of the army leaders, and they point also to the moral and disciplinary cohesion of French masses that will not allow themselves to be shaken even by such heavy losses as they have suffered.

"On the front from Lieven to Arras the French attack against our positions was the extraordinary, furious, and magnificent work of the enemy's artillery and the use of an immense quantity of ammunition has done him a very good service. This impression one gains everywhere opposite the French front, where the gunfire never ceases."

MORE CANADIAN LOSSES.

Heavy Casualties Are Reported, Supposedly Near Festubert.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 18.—General Hughes, Minister of Militia, was notified today that the Canadian First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Battalions, all from Ontario, had been in another heavy engagement with considerable losses. Few details are given, but the fighting is thought to have been near Festubert, France. The brigade is under command of General Mercer.

It was at Festubert that Colonel Becker of London, Ontario, was killed. The First Battalion, of which he was commander, is said to have had the heaviest casualties.

SAW GAS FELL COMRADES.

Henry Lapierre, Who Enlisted with Canadians, Tells of Ypres Fighting.

An interesting account of personal experiences with the Allies in the trenches in France was modestly told yesterday by Henry Lapierre, a native of Chasy, N. Y., who arrived from Liverpool on the White Star liner Arabic.

Lapierre, who is 22 years old and of athletic build, went to Montreal in August and enlisted in the Thirteenth Battalion, Royal Highlanders, posing as a Canadian. After training on Salisbury Plains in England until Feb. 14, he left with his battalion for the front on the transport Avon from Bristol and landed at Ste. Nazaire.

"Our battalion was first under fire at Ypres," Lapierre said. "We were holding the advance trenches when we were ordered out and commanded to charge the German lines. This came after a very heavy rifle fire, and a haze of gray powder smoke hung over the battlefield.

"We advanced in extended order, running, dropping, and firing, and then going forward again. We were almost on the German trenches when we noticed clouds of sulphur-colored smoke drifting down the wind in our direction. All at once our men began to totter and crumple up by scores. On all sides the soldiers dropped with hardly a sound and with no sign of injuries. The field was a shambles, but our officers kept their heads and ordered the men to hug the ground until the poisonous vapor passed over. As the gas ate away our line, it exposed the battalion to an enflading fire from German machine guns on our right flank. Most of the soldiers were down from the gas fumes, and the the crossfire wiped out most of the rest.

"We went into battle with 1,100 men and came out with a bare 150 survivors. We lay flat on the turf until the wind shifted slightly, blowing clouds of the gas toward the German machine gun section. Then we crawled on hands and knees for more than 150 yards to a place of safety. I had to be treated for gas inhalation. Many of my comrades who crawled back to our trenches died with horrible suffering."

Lapierre said that he was suddenly ordered to return to London and there found that his mother had obtained his discharge. He showed his papers, stamped with the red seal of the British War Office, attesting that he was "honorably discharged after serving 218 days with the colors." He said that at first the British authorities refused to enlist Americans, but now accepted them readily.

MIGHTY BATTLE FOR LEMBERG ON

Continued from Page 1.

troops have penetrated Russian territory and reached the heights north of Krezow and occupied Tarnogrod.

The Russian forces between the Lower San and the Vistula have retired at several points. The heights north of Cieszanow (ten miles north of Lubaczow) have been taken. In the mountainous region east of Niemirow and in the rear of Jaworow, strong Russian forces have appeared.

On the Wereszyca River the fighting continues. Our troops have gained a footing at some points eastward of the river.

South of the Upper Dniester the Russians, after hard fighting, were compelled to retire from positions near Litynia toward Kolodrub. Our pursuing troops have reached the mouth of the Wereszyca. Elsewhere the situation along the Dniester is unchanged.

The Eastern groups of General Pflanzer's army yesterday repulsed three Russian storming attacks. The enemy, making desperate attempts to throw our troops back in Bukowina, suffered heavy losses from our artillery and retired quickly. Eight officers and 1,000 men and three machine guns were captured.

GERMAN LOSSES GREAT.

Russians' Swift Changes of Front Said to be Exhausting Attackers.

PETROGRAD, June 18.—An official review of some recent occurrences along the Austrian battlefront, which among other things calls attention to the fact that the progress of the Austro-German forces in Galicia has been dearly bought, was given out in Petrograd today. It reads as follows:

"The development of the battle along the Tismenitza-Svika front, along which one of the six armies attacking our forces in Galicia is operating, will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the actions in this region. The significance of the operations in the vicinity of Stry is found in the fact that they were an endeavor to turn our front opposed to the phalanxes under General von Mackensen. The eventual success of the enemy in the direction of Stry and Lemberg would have been of great help to the offensive of General Mackensen. Failure, on the other hand, would have meant that Mackensen's operations were merely a series of fruitless frontal attacks.

Lost Tens of Thousands of Men.

"The above-referred-to sector on the Dniester River, however, was not the scene of the principal fighting, even with regard to the numbers of troops engaged. On May 15 the enemy, closely following our troops retiring from the Carpathians, met our opposition in the region to the east of Drohobycz, northwest of Stry, and in the vicinity of Belachow. On the 19th the enemy brought all his forces into action, but at the end of two days he was compelled to quit this offensive, having lost tens of thousands of men.

"His only success in eight days' fighting was the turning of our right wing near Slonsko, with the threat of a possible outflanking movement. During this week we remained passive, confining our operations to exterminating the enemy as he approached our trenches. The next four days were devoted by the enemy to bringing together heavy artillery and supporting detachments.

"May 25 saw the beginning of the decisive attack, and the crisis came on the fifth day of the fighting. A powerful force, composed of three German divisions, succeeded, at the price of incredible sacrifices, in carrying Stry. Perceiving the exhaustion of the Austrians attacking us—they constituted the right wing of the opposing army—we took the offensive and drove them back.

"For three days, May 30, May 31, and June 1, we were undecided whether to attempt to turn the Germans who had broken through our front near Stry, or to fall back on the Dniester River. The general situation in Galicia finally caused us to adopt the later course. The night of June 2 the enemy demonstrated against our bridgeheads in the direction of Mikalajow, losing several thousand men.

"The principal attack was delivered by the army under General von Bothmer at a point more to the east. The attack against Zidaczow was repulsed, but on the night of June 6 General von Bothmer crossed the River Dniester near Juravno, and on June 8 occupied the left bank of the river for a distance of fifteen miles.

"June 8 and June 9 the bulk of the German forces were decisively defeated and thrown back across the Dniester. Nevertheless, on June 13 the German commander, beginning a general offensive, delivered a new attack with the remains of his regiments. The principal German force moved along the right bank of the River Stry and attacked our bridgehead near Zidaczow.

"Toward the 15th of June the time came for another reverse of the enemy. At Bereznica and Krulevska alone we killed with the bayonet and buried 1,000 Germans who had abused the white flag. Between May 29 and June 15 we captured in this sector 40,000 prisoners, including 860 officers, over 100 machine guns, and two dozen cannon. The total losses of the enemy on a front of thirty-eight miles were between 120,000 and 150,000 men.

"Dense additional columns descended the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains daily and reinforced the enemy. Many supplementary detachments, originally destined for Eastern Prussia, met their final fate in the valley of the Stry. Other supplementary detachments joined the fighting on their own initiative before they were able to attach themselves to the units to which they had been assigned. The addition of considerable reinforcements brought into the scene of operations the German army under the command of General von Boehm-Ermolli.

Symptoms of Demoralization.

"We have noted serious symptoms of demoralization which are beginning to show themselves in the ranks of the enemy in the vicinity of Mikolajow.

"It has been interesting to trace the reflection of events on the Dniester in the official military announcements of the enemy. Every step, before it has been completed by the Germans, has been reported in their announcements as a German victory and a disorderly flight on the part of the Russians. The following day the announcements would say that the German army was successfully resisting the pressure of the Russians, and on the third day the declaration would be made that the Russians had great forces at their disposal in the region in question.

"Such a sequence and method of reporting has been noticed in the German announcements on three different occasions during the thirty days' fighting on the River Dniester."

STAKE ALL ON VITAL BLOW.

Austro-German Staff Realize Chance Against Russia Is Now or Never.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I understand from trustworthy sources that it is the unflinching determination of the Austro-German General Staff to push their way to Lemberg this time and threaten Warsaw at whatever cost, for it is believed that if every available ounce of advantage is not got out of the present situation, the rehabilitation of the Russian forces will destroy all chance of victory.

No military experts in the monarchy believe for a moment that the Russian reverses in Galicia up to the present constitute a definite strategical victory for the Germanic allies, as far as the progress of the war is concerned. High military circles here are just as well informed of the causes and reasons of the Russian retreat and the possibility of a rally as the Russians themselves. This conviction carries them to the logical conclusion that the only possible plan is to put Russia out of action for as long a time as possible, in order to be able to breathe freely for a while and engage enemies elsewhere.

A crushing blow is more necessary today than ever, not only to keep up the morale of the armies and the spirits of the people of the monarchy after the entry of Italy, but also to influence the sentiments of neutrals who are behaving suspiciously.

The Austrian and Hungarian press is largely concerned with the attitude of Bulgaria, and this gives rise to a most uneasy feeling in all quarters here; for up to a short time ago it was perfectly clear that Bulgaria, if she abandoned her neutrality, would join in the struggle only on the side of Austria and Germany. Press comments now point to quite a contrary decision, and the people are beginning to fear that another great disappointment is in store for them.

They are beginning to realize, too, that something must be wrong after all and that there must be some hidden reason to explain the fact that all the world, friends and enemies alike, are rising against Germany and Austria. This sentiment is expressed in the lecture of a prominent peace propagandist, who before a private audience said there were 800,000,000 people against 135,000,000, and one couldn't presume that these 800,000,000 were vile and inhuman beasts or stupid enough to be led into war without good reason.

The Budapest papers are clamoring again against the unbearable food prices and attack the Government and city authorities in the most violent manner.

CATCH COLONEL'S DAUGHTER.

Germans Find Russian Girl Prisoner Fought in the Ranks.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—Among the prisoners taken by General von Mackensen's army during the fighting in Galicia is the daughter of a Russian Colonel.

She was dressed in the uniform of a one-year volunteer and had been fighting in the ranks.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK IN THE TRENTINO

Begin a Powerful Offensive Against Italians Before Rovereto and Other Cities.

30,000 DEFENDING TOLMINO

Vienna Announces Defeat of Italian Brigades with Heavy Loss Near Plava, in Friuli.

ROME, June 18.—The Austrians have now so strengthened their forces that they are taking the offensive both from Mori and Rovereto against the Italians who are camping at Brentonico, which lies at the foot of Mount Altissimo; at Serravale, situated in the Lagardina Valley, and also in the Arsa Valley. The result of the fighting is still in doubt.

Tolmino, on Austria's battle front to the north of Goritz, is fast becoming a second Przemysl in strength. Already there is a garrison of some 30,000 men there, and in addition it has very strong natural and artificial defenses. Tolmino is considered indispensable by the Italians to their operations, it being the key to the Isonzo Valley.

Reports from all the fronts state that strong bodies of first-line Austrian troops, especially the Emperor's own troops, Croatians, Bohemians, and Hungarians, have been substituted for the gendarmes, customs guards, and soldiers of the Landsturm. All these first-line soldiers have been hardened by more than ten months of war and make formidable adversaries. It is reported that Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian army, said regarding these troops: "Now we have foemen worthy of our steel."

The Italian Alpine troops themselves realize the difference and fight with greater circumspection, as was proved Wednesday afternoon when over 1,000 Hungarians, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, again tried to take revenge for the Austrian reverse on Monte Nero. This time the Hungarians climbed Vrata Mountain, hoping from that height to dominate the Italian positions and outflank them.

Italian Alpine troops gradually surrounded Vrata, creeping through the undergrowth. For some time they did not reply to the Hungarian fire, it being a rule among the Alpine soldiers not to shoot unless they can kill at least one adversary. Finally the moment came when, the Hungarians being within close range, the Alpine troops poured in a rain of bullets and then sprang out with fixed bayonets. The Hungarians were repulsed in confusion and tried to escape, but found the Alpine soldiers emerging from every side. Every member of the Hungarian Battalion was either killed or taken prisoner.

Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna summed up all this by saying that the Hungarians "were repulsed, counter-attacked, and annihilated."

GENEVA, June 18, (via Paris, June 19.)—"The Italians have gained more ground in the Duchenstein Valley," says the Laibach, Austria, correspondent of The Tribune. "Their batteries are bombarding St. Cassain. They have also occupied important strategic points around Monte Cristo. Italian batteries shelled the Austrians out of positions in the vicinity of Monte Croce.

"Southeast of Trent, the Italians are concentrating strong forces to block any eventual Austrian offensive. In the Val Sugana the Italians destroyed many defensive works and bombarded Borgo for several hours. At Folgaria they were obliged to retreat before repeated attacks by the Austrians, but during the day of June 17 they recaptured their former positions and are now bombarding Rovereto."

VIENNA, June 18 (via London).—The War Office tonight issued the following announcement concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the recent attacks on the Isonzo front the Italians have had a little success as previously. Near Plava our Dalmatian troops repulsed an attack by an Italian brigade last night. The enemy once more attacked but again was repulsed. It is stated that two Piedmont brigades and one mobile regiment participated in the attack. The Italian losses here were very heavy.

Repeated hostile attacks in the Ploeken region and on Monte Coston were repulsed.

ITALIANS SHELL GRADISCA.

Fall of Austrian Stronghold Believed to be Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 18.—After four weeks of war both the Austrians and Italians have taken such positions with their troops that a decisive action may be expected any moment. The Italians are bombarding Gradisca. The military authorities consider it impossible for the Austrians to hold on much longer, therefore once this obstacle is removed the march on Trieste will be only a question of days.

Italian progress is not so rapid in Trent Province, where the Austrians have been able to transfer from the Serbian and Galician fronts large contingents of their best troops trained for mountain warfare and thoroughly acquainted with the Alpine region, the natural defences of which have been powerfully increased by military art.

The plan attributed to the Austrian Staff is to invade Italy from different points simultaneously through the Alpine passes, masking the real move by which they intend to enter the Kingdom. It is believed that the beginning of July will show whether the Austrians have sufficient force to carry on an offensive movement successfully or whether they must keep on the defensive.

ITALY IGNORES GERMANY.

Is Said to be Co-operating with Allies in Joint Plan of Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—With regard to the report obviously spread from Berlin that Germany agreed not to declare war against Italy and not assist Austria in the defense of the territories claimed by Italy, I am authorized to state that as far as Italy is concerned Germany's intrigues are useless.

Italy takes no interest whatever in Germany's future attitude. She has openly joined the Allies, which proves she is free to participate in the war against their common enemies. Moreover, the fact that the Allies' missions are following Italian operations from headquarters shows that the Italian campaign forms part of the Allies' war plans, which embrace all operations in the different theatres of war.

The fact that Germany and Turkey have not declared war against Italy concerns neither Italy nor her allies.

KING AT GRADO INCOGNITO.

How the Reconquered City Celebrated Its Reunion with Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 18.—King Victor is proving what good Savoyan blood runs in his veins, since no spot at the front is threatened seriously without his being present cheering and encouraging his soldiers and even speaking to them in their own dialects.

Grado's official celebration of the city's reunion with Italy the other day resembled a Mediaeval function, as the people were called to meet by the bell of Arengo, an ancient meeting place corresponding to the forum of the Romans. All met under the sacred shadow of the lion of Saint Mark, recalling the Venetian dominion. The lion was decorated with laurel branches, flowers and flags, prominent among which was that of Grado, entirely red, and having in its centre the city's coat of arms, consisting of a shield with a gray tower in the centre.

A message was sent to the King expressing devotion and the desire of the people that he reconsecrate the historic soil of Grado as Italian by his presence. The next day the King arrived incognito and remained for some time in profound meditation before the symbolical lion.

TREASON CHARGE MENACES CARDINAL

Germany Considering Indictment of Cologne Prelate for His Peace Prayer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Dispatches from Berlin state that the German Government is considering the advisibility of indicting the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne (Felix von Hartmann) on the charge of treason, alleged to have been committed by the publication of a special prayer which was offered up in all Roman Catholic churches in his archdiocese on Sunday, June 6.

The Imperial Government is in a position of serious difficulty in regard to the matter. On one hand, the officials are desirous of suppressing rigorously any attempt to influence the German people in favor of peace, all such efforts being regarded by the Kaiser and advisers as their own death knell. But at the same time they hesitate to give offence to Roman Catholics of the Rhine Province and of Western Germany, to whom the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne is a figure of especial veneration.

The German Government is also reluctant to take any step which might interfere with its friendly relations with the Vatican, believing, as the officials profess to do, that the Pope and the Papal court are pro-German in their sympathies.

They remember also that the Roman Catholic Centre constitute numerically the strongest party in the Reichstag, so that it would be folly to provoke their opposition.

All these considerations may induce the ruling powers to refrain from prosecuting the Cardinal whose special prayer contained the following striking passages:

"Nothing on earth is so cruel as war and such a war as the present war with its oceans of blood and tears.

"In the trouble and fear, caused by this terrible conflict, which menaces the existence of nations, we plead to Thee, O God of Mercy, save us from these horrors!

"To Thee, O Prince of Peace, we offer up our heartfelt supplication. Give us soon the peace for which we are longing with all the fervor of our souls. May holy love prevail and rule through all the world, so that every enmity may vanish and all men may live in peace and good-will with one another.

"Have mercy on us in this time of suffering, with its terrible hatred of man against man and its awful waste of human life. Have mercy upon the many mothers in Germany who are in sorrow or anxiety for their sons. Have mercy upon the thousands of families who have been robbed of their fathers.

"Have mercy upon Germany, on whom so many misfortunes have descended. Instil into our rulers and into our nation the thought of peace. Let the conflict of nations cease. Hear us, O God of Mercy, or we perish!"

It is obvious that a prayer, giving expressions to such sentiments, must be extremely offensive to the German Government officials, who are apparently stimulating by all the means at their disposal the hatred of England and the Allies, as well as zeal for the continuation of the war.

The Vorwärts, the central organ of the Socialist Party, which rarely has anything but abuse for the clerical party, quotes in full with warm approval the Cardinal Archbishop's prayer.

Dr. Felix von Hartmann, who was made a Cardinal in May, 1914, read Pope Benedict's prayer for peace to his people in the Cologne Cathedral on Feb. 8. On the same date he circulated a pastoral letter in which he said that God had been on the side of the Germans in all their operations. He encouraged his people to make the sacrifices necessary to insure victory to the German arms, and ended by saying: "We must look upon the war in the light of our faith."

On the following day he was reported as addressing a meeting of Catholics in Cologne, saying that the German motto for the war was "Trust in God and hold out."

"Trust, therefore, to our just cause, our brave troops, and the noble Emperor, who is adorned with all the virtues of his Hohenzollern forefathers. Trust, above all, in the Ruler of Battles, to whom we faithfully and continually pray."

GERMANY WILL RETALIATE ON FRANCE FOR AFRICA

Sends Prisoners to Work in Swamps Because of "Brutal Treatment" of Germans.

BERLIN, June 18, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following statement:

"In spite of repeated representations through American and Spanish diplomats, the French Government refuses to mitigate the brutal treatment being accorded German civil and military prisoners in tropical Africa.

"This is particularly true in Dahomay, where well-educated white men are under negro control, without proper clothing, nourishment, or protection against disease. They are compelled to perform the hardest manual labor, and they are subjected to the worst indignities by the negroes.

"Therefore, the German Government has concluded to retaliate by compelling French prisoners of war to cultivate swamps in different parts of the country. The Government will not, however, neglect anything necessary for the wellbeing and health of these prisoners."

LOANS ITALY $600,000,000.

Amount Which, It Is Said, Great Britain Agrees to Advance.

According to information brought here by travelers from London yesterday, Sir Reginald McKenna, the new British Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the meeting which he held recently at Nice with the Italian Minister of Finance, arranged for England to finance Italy to the extent of $600,000,000.

EXTEND PARLIAMENT'S LIFE.

British Ministers Decide That It Shall Last at Least a Year.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—"That there should be no dissolution of Parliament was the decision virtually arrived at by the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday," says The Times today.

"The Ministers decided in principle that the life of the present Parliament should be extended twelve months, and that no municipal elections should be held this year."

GERMANS PREDICT INVASION OF BRITAIN

Battleships, Submarines, and Aircraft to Cover Sailing of Her Transports.

FORESEE POSSIBLE DEFEAT

But with Russia Beaten and Allies Held Safe on Land, They Look for Good Peace Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—An American, lately returned from Switzerland, contributes to The Morning Post an interesting article embodying the views upon the war situation of "an educated and prominent business man of Berlin," whom he met in that country. After describing the magnificent internal organization of Germany and the favorable position of the population regarding food and other commodities, the article proceeds:

"Without being in the least disheartened the educated, thinking classes are fully aware that Germany will be defeated. At the same time they are convinced that they have fought themselves into so splendid a position that nothing like ruin will ever overtake them. They are confident, for instance, that Russia will be beaten to an absolute standstill within one year. On the other hand they do not think they will make further headway on the western front, though continued, violent efforts will be made for Calais, which they admit should have been their first objective. They fully realize now that England is their most dangerous enemy.

"The march on Paris was their second great blunder. Their first, whispered with somewhat bated breath, having been the violation of Belgium, for which last Bethmann-Hollweg will be made the scapegoat when the war is over.

"In spite of this it is anticipated that in furtherance of her military measures Germany will in all probability have to treat Holland before long as she has treated Belgium in the past.

"They do not believe, however, that their western allies will be able to make a successful offensive against them. In other words, they are convinced that a definite position of stalemate will be established, all of which will go to strengthen the hands of the German statesmen when peace pourparlers come.

"The man in the street has not yet decided what the terms of peace are going to be, but one clause the treaty will not contain is the cession of Heligoland, for retention of which the last proverbial cat and dog will first die.

"That attempts at an invasion of England will be made in the very near future is assured, in the opinion of the public of Germany. The much advertised fleet of Zeppelins for a London raid will, as a matter of fact, be held in readiness for this event to support the German fleet when it makes a dash for the English shores, covering its transports, which are ready, by battleship, submarine, and air menace in great force. On the result of the action with Jellicoe's squadron will depend the rushing forward of the military transports to the landing stages selected.

"Remember, the Germans firmly believe that their fleet is strong enough to give them at least one chance in three of successfully encountering England on her own highway of the seas. At worst a defeat, or even the destruction of their naval battle force, will, in their opinion, have a negligible effect, for their land strength will still be undisturbed. Their transports, in the event of the action going against them, will immediately fall back on the impregnable harbors of Kiel and Heligoland. Though the attempt to land even a small invading force may be nothing but a gambler's throw, certain to meet with annihilation, it is believed it will shatter the inviolability of England from outer attack and thus add enormously to German prestige. Briefly she stands to gain something and to lose little.

"Taken in conjunction with the above the following may be of interest: It is said that Germany has munitions of war, heavy and light, to last until September without placing any marked restriction on the quantities used; but after that time it is feared that their supplies of camphor and saltpetre, absolutely essential for the manufacture of high explosives, will be practically exhausted, and in the face of the Allies' blockade the ability to replenish them is very doubtful. Therefore, from then on their strength in artillery will shrink. If this be the fact, and there is no reason to doubt the German's belief in his own statement, it becomes doubly incumbent on Germany to strike her very hardest in every direction before that time arrives."

BRITISH HOLD UP LINER.

Americans Protest When Hellig Olav Is Delayed 3 1-2 Days.

The 318 passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav were indignant because the ship was three and one-half days late through having been detained off the Hebrides by the British auxiliary cruiser Cedric.

Captain L. Holst, in speaking of the incident, said: "On June 6 we were steaming along at about fourteen knots when the Cedric appeared on our port bow and fired a blank shot, ordering us to stop, which we did. A boat came off with a prize crew and two commissioned officers, who ordered me to steam into Stornaway, where one of the passengers was taken off. He was Hans Iskow, an Austrian. After being held three and one-half days we were allowed to proceed to New York."

Among the passengers in the first cabin were two delegates returning from the Women's Peace Conference at The aHgue, Miss Julia Grace Wales and Miss Lola M. Lloyd, who were particularly indignant over the delay.

Miss Lloyd drew up a protest, which she said she would forward to President Wilson. It was signed by many of the American citizens on board. It is in part as follows:

> SS. Hellig Olav, June 17, 1915.
>
> To the President of the United States:
>
> We who address you are American citizens traveling on a Danish ship in neutral waters, and we unite in protesting against the treatment that we have received at the hands of the British. On the 6th of June we were stopped by a British cruiser and taken into the danger zone at Stornaway, in the Hebrides Islands, where we were held incommunicado for three days. When we were released and back on our course our delay amounted to four full days.
>
> Now, the right of search on the high seas in time of war is an established right of belligerent nations; but how can we submit to this new infringement of liberty which carries ships and passengers from safety into danger?
>
> We demand that our Government take steps to end this kind of interference with citizens of neutral nations.
>
> While expressing our vehement protest against this injustice, we disclaim any intention of urging our Government to use military measures. We recognize the wisdom of your policy in keeping our country out of war, and we pray that nothing will change this policy in the future.
>
> But is it not time to use all our moral force toward ending the war in Europe?

The protest was circulated in the first and second cabins, Captain Holst having given consent to such action.

The Newcastle at Paita, Peru.

LIMA, Peru, June 18.—The British cruiser Newcastle arrived last night at Paita, Peru. She is taking on provisions and water, and will leave tonight.

AGAINST FOREIGN STUDENTS

Professor Konrad Bornhak Wants No More in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—Professor Konrad Bornhak of the University of Berlin, according to The Times, this morning, has published in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger a fiery plea for the protection of German universities from foreigners.

He says that foreign students are not needed at all and that although it may be harmless to teach them some philosophy or classical philology, it is not the business of Germany to train competitors in chemistry, engineering and ship construction. His motto is German universities for the Germans and he would make only an occasional exception for foreigners of German origin.

Professor Bornhak is quoted as saying that there is no fear of reprisals, as foreign countries possess nothing that can be any good to a German.

Professor Bornhak is very anxious for the abolition of all exchange professorships with the United States, and says that they have been a miserable failure. He also thinks that the granting of foreign degrees to Germans is something like an insult, tending to suggest that there can be something better than the German degree of doctor.

JAIL FOR SALES TO FOE.

Glasgow Merchants Sent to Prison and Fined $10,000 Each.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—Sentences of six months' imprisonment for each and fines of $10,000 were imposed in the Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh yesterday on Robert Hetherington and Henry Arnold Wilson, members of the firm of William Jacks & Co., iron merchants of Glasgow, for trading with the enemy.

The allegation was that the accused were instrumental in supplying part of a cargo of iron ore to Krupps's and other German firms. The goods were at Rotterdam after the war began and the accused directed delivery to Germany as agents for the shippers, in consideration getting payments for former deliveries. The Chronicle editorial article says:

"The sentences are amazingly light. A worse case could scarcely be imagined than that of the Messrs. Jacks, who actually delivered large quantities of iron to German armament works, including Krupps, some time after the war was in full swing.

"These firms, as the Messrs. Jacks & Co. wrote to the Nova Scotia house whence the iron was originally shipped, were 'in desperation to get it.' They received it on condition that they paid up some old accounts, and in this way Jacks & Co. obtained $86,000 from Germany, including $39,000 from the firm which their letter of Sept. 2 last described as 'our friends, the Messrs. Krupps.'

"Dozens of other British firms had goods lying at Rotterdam destined for Germany, but when the war broke out they, as in duty bound, countermanded their deliveries, in some cases at a heavy loss.

"What is the penalty for this amazing crime? A fine of $10,000 and six months' imprisonment for each of two men. Frankly we cannot take the fine very seriously, for such fines seldom come out of the individual's pocket, and $20,000 is not a large fraction of $86,000."

STILL BIGGER KRUPP GUNS?

Recent Visitor at Essen Says "Jack Johnsons" May Be Outdone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Danish student of economics, who has just returned from a visit to the Krupps's workmen's cottages at Essen, says that since the war the number of workers at the great factories has been increased from 70,000 to 115,000.

In the opinion of the employes, the production of 42-centimeter guns is only a prelude, as it were, to the manufacture of heavy guns of immense range, and in this respect, he says, great surprises may at no very distant date be expected. Work at present is practically concentrated on the manufacture of long-range artillery.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

Cardinal Directs Collections for Poland in All Churches.

Cardinal Farley has asked that prayers for peace be offered up and that relief for Poland be asked at the masses in the Catholic churches in this diocese tomorrow, and that a collection be taken up for the Polish victims of the war. The Cardinal's letter to the clergy of the parishes calls attention to an address to the Christian world by Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State to Pope Benedict, and then says:

"I therefore direct that you exhort your people to renewed fervor in their prayers for peace, that God in His mercy may restore prosperity to devastated Poland. You will also please read this letter at all the masses on Sunday and take up a collection for the Polish victims of the war on the same day."

SHAUGHNESSY AIDS CANADA.

Will Help on England's Purchases of Material There.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—"I was invited to come over to discuss with the War Department a plan for the purchase of the largest possible portion of the army's needs in Canada," says Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a statement in The Times today.

"It is also contemplated to employ the purchasing organization of the Canadian Pacific for this purpose. It is the manifest desire of the authorities in London to give Canada the largest possible share of this business, and doubtless Canada, where large orders for munitions have already been placed, will receive as many more orders as the country is able to fill."

ASQUITH'S SONS WON'T QUIT

Wounded at the Dardanelles, They Will Return to Service.

LONDON, June 18.—Lieutenant Herbert Asquith, who returned to London recently from the Dardanelles, where he was wounded, is expected soon to return to the fighting line. His wounds consist of contusions of the face, made by a splinter of a shell, which also knocked out several teeth and cut his lips.

Lieutenant Arthur Asquith, another of the Premier's sons, who was wounded in the leg in the Dardanelles two weeks ago, is convalescing in Cairo, and expects to return to active service within a fortnight.

ARMY TAKES OVER FACTORIES.

Russian Measure to Increase Output of Ammunition.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—The National Zeitung's correspondent on the Russian border, who repeatedly has shown himself to be well informed, sends a dispatch saying that the Russian War Ministry has ordered the military expropriation of all factories capable of making ammunition. The correspondent says that despite the fact that Russian ammunition factories are working three shifts of men, the production still lacks much of covering the gigantic consumption.

Sails with Twelve Aeroplanes.

The White Star liner Cymric sailed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Liverpool with 120 cabin and 235 third-class passengers. She was delayed an hour to take on board a big aeroplane which was sent alongside in a steam lighter at the last minute. Five airships were stowed in the hatches forward and built in with beams, and seven more of the machines were stowed in big wooden cases on the after decks. The Cymric carried 16,000 tons of provisions of all kinds for the British Government in her holds.

THINK WARNEFORD WAS TOO RECKLESS

Some Witnesses of His Fall Say It Followed Daring Feats of "Steeplechasing."

OTHERS BLAME MACHINE

Had Been Called a "Man-Killer"—Warneford Had a Presentiment of Disaster.

PARIS, June 18.—The British Royal Naval Flying Corps today began an investigation of the aeroplane accident yesterday which resulted in the death of Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, the aviator who recently destroyed a Zeppelin airship, and Henry Beach Needham, an American writer.

The accounts of various persons on the scene at the time of the accident disagree as to the exact cause of the fatal drop. A defect in the tail of the aeroplane or in the propeller and imprudence on the part of Warneford are among the explanations offered. That the accident was not due to an explosion or to motor trouble, as the first reports said, was shown by an examination of the motor today. It was found to be in perfect condition.

Those who say that the aviator failed to exercise proper caution cite the fact that the machine fell when Warneford was "steeplechasing." He was about 300 feet up at the time, according to several witnesses, who assert that he took unusual risks. It is said that he had been "steeplechasing" for some minutes with increasing speed and daring, and that suddenly the machine, from a cause which is as yet unexplained and will probably remain a mystery, was seen to tip over and dart downward.

Witnesses of the accident were examined today by members of the Royal Flying Corps. They said that Warneford first fell from the machine, and that Needham tumbled out as it darted toward the earth. Needham had been strapped to the seat and had the strap not given way he might not have been killed, as the machine at the time he fell from it was only about fifty feet in the air. It was at its maximum height when Warneford fell. In falling Needham hit the propeller blade, and his death was almost instantaneous.

The flight was a preparatory one to sending the machine, a new biplane, to Dunkirk. Needham, before going up, waved good-bye to an American friend on the aviation field, who remarked to a bystander that the farewell greeting was a bad omen.

The bodies of Warneford and Needham remained this afternoon in the English Hospital in the Trianon Palace at Versailles. A British flag covered that of Warneford, and the Stars and Stripes that of Needham. A. C. Thackara, the American Consul General, is looking after the arrangements for the funeral of Needham.

This afternoon the convalescent English soldiers in the hospital picked flowers from the garden and placed them on the biers of the soldier and writer. The funerals will be held Sunday under the military tent in the hospital garden, which serves as a chapel.

Lieutenant Warneford is said to have had a presentiment of his tragic end. One of his friends, who dined with him in a Paris restaurant the night before the fatal accident, states that some one gave the Lieutenant a bunch of roses and said:

"What a reception you'll get when you go back to London and see your mother."

Lieutenant Warneford shook his head sadly and replied:

"I have a feeling that I shall never go back."

His friends endeavored in every way to cheer him up, but he remained despondent and melancholy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—A dispatch from Paris denies that Lieutenant Warneford's death was due to carelessness. It says:

"It is clear from the wreckage of the machine that it was due, not to reckless or careless flying, but to some structural failure either of propeller or wings. Warneford was a careful flyer, not given to trick performances, and the fact that neither he nor his passenger, Henry Needham, had used the safety straps shows that they were indulging in no fancy flying. Needham had been given an opportunity to visit the flying centre on the recommendation of the American Ambassador, and there met Warneford, who only the day before yesterday stated his dislike to taking up passengers for anything save straight flights."

CURSED WARNEFORD'S MOTHER

An Anonymous Correspondent Sent Her a Message of Hate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—Lieutenant Warneford's mother received the news of her son's death with Spartan courage. Ever since his great achievement the village postman and telegraph boy had hardly ceased bringing her congratulations from all over the country. But not long after the postman called yesterday morning, with the usual sheaf of felicitations, the telegraph boy cycled up to the house and delivered a brief official message from the Admiralty announcing her son's death.

"When I walked through the dusty lane to the house," writes a Daily News representative, "the news of young Warneford's tragic end had just reached the Surrey village of Runford, near Farnham, where his mother, Mrs. Corkerey, has been living with her family during the war; and, although the aviator was unknown to the villagers, the blinds in several houses were drawn. Lieutenant Colonel M. P. Corkery, the boy's stepfather, is in England on a few days' leave, but he has been at the front since the beginning of the war.

"'It was a tremendous shock to us,' he told me, 'coming as it did in the middle of all those kind messages of congratulations. His mother had not seen Rex for some months, but we were looking forward to meeting him in London or down here while he was on leave. We had not heard a word from him, either just before his exploit at Ghent or since. I have no doubt he has written to our home in Devonshire, and his letters are probably lying there. He had been to sea before the war, and last August he said he was coming home with the intention of doing his bit. The last word his mother heard from him was that he hoped to be back in England soon.'

"The family's distress has been deepened by the receipt of a cowardly letter addressed to young Warneford's mother by an anonymous writer, obviously an enemy alien in London. Colonel Corkery showed me the letter. It was written with a copying-ink pencil and bore the stamp mark 'Kensington' and was posted June 16. The contents, written in English, were:

"'God's curse on you all!'

"The matter has been placed in the hands of the police. It was posted the day when Mrs. Corkery's letter and address thanking numerous people for their congratulations was published in one of the newspapers, and the writer must have been waiting for an opportunity to vent his hatred.

"The house is remotely situated in the village, and, as Colonel Corkery has to leave for the front in a few days, the family has decided to leave the district. It is the mother's wish that the body of her gallant son be brought from Paris and interred in London."

A Daily Express correspondent interviewed Mrs. Corkery, who said:

"Since my son was fated to lose his life during this war, I would not have had him die in any other way. Far better, too, that he should give his life for his country than be taken prisoner and tortured by the Germans."

The correspondent adds:

"Little Patrick Corkerey, Lieutenant Warneford's half-brother, who is aged only 4, cannot understand the tragedy which has fallen on the family.

"'Will God mind Rex and bring him back to us, Mummy?' he plaintively inquired of his mother as he came running up to her this morning.

"'Perhaps he may, dear,' she answered quickly."

London papers comment upon the death of Lieutenant Warneford as a great national sorrow and pay glowing tributes to his memory. The Daily Mail says:

"It is a great sorrow for our race, which had already come to hold him in such honor and such love. The act by which he won renown has been described as the most dazzling feat of individual courage in the whole history of war, and it may be that this description was not overwrought. It will be remembered so long as men retain articulate speech, so long as a sense of noble adventure thrills humanity, so long as nations are touched by the splendor of heroism and self-sacrifice in a national cause. The tale of it rings as a trumpet call in the ears of the living; it will be a tradition to generations to come."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Addison once said that 'A perfect tragedy is the noblest production of human nature.' We are confronted with a tragedy and we apprehend only its imperfection—a young life already distinguished by a fine deed, unique in the annals of aeronautics, and a life moreover, full of promise, cut short. The name of Warneford will be remembered and will be remembered by a single glorious act of skill and daring."

The Chronicle says:

"Warneford was a hero in every fibre of his composition. Neither his name nor his deathless deed will be forgotten. We hope London will commemorate his exploit by a tablet in some public place or building."

A "MAN-KILLING" BIPLANE.

French Aviator Says Warneford's Machine Had Killed Seven Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—Witnesses of the death of Lieutenant Warneford and Henry Beach Needham say that their aeroplane—a Farman biplane—began to wabble at a height of about 750 feet, after a short and seemingly successful flight. Warneford appeared to regain control, and then the machine suddenly fell from a height of 250 feet. Warneford was crushed by the engine. Needham tried to jump clear and broke his neck.

Keith Evans, director of the Crowell Publishing Company of New York, a close friend of Needham, went to Versailles with the American Consul to make arrangements for the care of the body.

Needham had been trying for a month to get a trip in an aeroplane over Paris in order to describe the flight for an American magazine. In pursuit of this object he made several visits to Buc, where he met Warneford, who agreed to take him as a passenger.

One French airman says that the machine was a "man-killing" biplane which had become an object of superstitious horror throughout the air service because of the series of deaths—seven—of men who tried to fly in it, and that, with characteristic daring, Warneford, knowing the machine's reputation, determined to break the hoodoo.

When I asked Mr. Evans about the tragedy, after his return from Versailles, he said:

"I know absolutely no details of the accident. I saw both bodies lying under flags in the Trianon Palace Hospital chapel. I am forced to return to America immediately, and sail from Bordeaux tomorrow. I had hoped to take Needham's body, but I am not allowed to do so pending the inquiry. The hospital attendants are equally ignorant of the details of the accident. The consulate wired Needham's father at Washington, not knowing his wife's address."

I have learned that Needham had the permission of the aeronautical authorities to make the flight.

The story of the tragedy was suppressed in the French newspapers, except in the Matin, which published a vague lament for "a young hero cut off in his prime by a banal accident, after winning fame in dreadful aerial danger."

The American Consulate had difficulty in persuading the authorities to waive the military regulations that all victims of accidents must be buried within twenty-four hours. The final decision about the bodies will be made tomorrow.

Warneford had just made a brief flight in the same machine with a British naval Lieutenant as a passenger.

STANISLAU A RUINED CITY.

High School Boy, Back from Visit, Tells of Destruction There.

Isadore Leitner, a 16-year-old New York high school boy, who returned from Russia yesterday on the Russian-American liner Kursk, said that he had been visiting his grandfather in Stanislau since last January. During his stay, he said, Stanislau had been captured by the Russians, retaken by the Austrians, and then once more taken by the Russians. The city, which had about 60,000 inhabitants before the war, was almost totally destroyed by the frequent bombardments.

He visited the battlefield with his grandfather, after the city had been recaptured by the Austrians, and for several days assisted in burying the dead and carrying the wounded to the hospitals. The dead, he said, were placed in trenches in great numbers, and covered over with about three feet of soil.

Another passenger on the Kursk was Ludwig Kohlmann, born in Germany, but an American citizen since 1893, who said that he had been detained in a concentration camp in Russia for nine months. He made known his plight to the United States Consul General, who demanded his release from the Governor of the Province in which Kohlmann was detained. According to Kohlmann, the Governor ignored the application, so he walked out of the detention camp one morning and made his way to Archangel, where the American Relief Society's agent sent him home.

Mrs. Jusefa Zdrodowska arrived on the steamer with her two little girls, Irene and Jusefa, and said that she had been trying to get back from Warsaw since last August.

Captain Kirschfeldt said that the Kursk was the first vessel to leave Archangel after the port was freed of ice. She took a cargo of flax, butter, eggs, and agricultural products to Glasgow, and then came in ballast to New York. The Captain lost his home when the Germans captured Libau, he said.

RIDDER SEES NO WATERLOO.

Is Sure the Kaiser Is No Napoleon, but a Man of Peace.

Herman Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung this morning:

"The 100th anniversary of the last stand of the Great Napoleon has passed. Great things, it is said, were promised the French people in celebration of it, and the hope of these, too, has passed. With the same reckless disregard of life with which the Japanese threw themselves away at Port Arthur, that they might present the fortress to the Mikado on his birthday, the French hurled themselves into the German trenches about Arras, only to be thrown back with heartrending losses.

"The anniversary of Waterloo gave the cartoonists an opportunity to picture the German Emperor riding neck and neck with the shade of Napoleon into the Sunken Road of Defeat; but the sun of German victory rides as steadily in the skies this morning as it did the day before yesterday.

"The great mistake that is made in talking Waterloo at the present moment lies in the assumption that the German Emperor is the avatar of the Little Corporal, a megalomaniac whose object is world conquest. An assumption less consistent with facts could scarcely be made. The character of the German Emperor as a man of peace was firmly established long before this war was forced upon his country.

"That character has not changed. The German Emperor, the German Government, and the German people are solidly united in a war as unjust as any that was ever forced upon a peace-loving nation. They are determined to see it through, and they will. There can be no Waterloo for such a nation."

GERMAN PAPERS HAD THE AGAMEMNON HIT

Published Stories on May 29 and 30 of the Torpedoing of Vessel of Her Type.

WAS TOWED AWAY DAMAGED

British Admiralty Denial Referred Only to Submarine Attack—Might Have Been Wrecked.

German newspapers as far back as May 29 published reports of the torpedoing in or near the Dardanelles of a British battleship of the Agamemnon type, such as a dispatch from Constantinople via Amsterdam, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, described as being aground at the Island of Imbros.

Although the British Admiralty on Tuesday categorically denied that the Agamemnon had been "sent down by a German submarine," the belated permission to cable a report of the damaged ship "of the Agamemnon type" may indicate that the damage to this vessel turned out to be more severe than was at first thought by the Admiralty. Possibly, too, the warship was not hit by a submarine, but suffered an accident.

The Frankfurter Zeitung in its issues of May 29 and 30 received here gives detailed statements of damage done to the British fleet in the Dardanelles. The issue of May 29 prints under a May 28 date and the caption "Another Ship Torpedoed in the Dardanelles?" this Constantinople dispatch sent out by the German official Wolff's Telegraph Bureau:

"The Headquarters reports: According to observations that have been made at various points, it seems that on the same day on which the battleship Majestic was sunk at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, a battleship with two masts and two smokestacks was torpedoed at 9 o'clock in the morning. A great column of water was noticed, whereupon the ship listed over to one side and was towed away in the direction of Imbros. At 11 o'clock the ship in question was noticed lying off the southeast coast of Imbros, surrounded by smaller steamers. The torpedoed ship seems to belong to the Agamemnon class. Rising mists prevented our aviator from continuing his observations."

A Wolff dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 30 reads:

"Concerning the torpedoing of another English battleship, the following further detailed information is available:

"Yesterday morning, (May 27,) at Singindere, north of Sedd-el-Bahr, observations were made independently and indisputably from various points how an English ship of the line was torpedoed. A mighty column of water rose along its weather side, whereupon the battleship inclined heavily to one side and was then towed away by another warship in the direction of the Island of Imbros. Toward noon the damaged ship of the line, which apparently belonged to the Agamemnon class, lay surrounded by small steamers off the southeast coast of Imbros Island.

"After this new successful feat of German submarines in the Dardanelles, the enemy, fearful of further submarine attacks, has removed all warships, with the exception of several torpedo boat destroyers, from the entrance to the Dardanelles. He has locked up his attacking fleet in the bights of the Aegean Archipelago."

There followed under date of May 29 a Constantinople dispatch of the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, reading:

"The damaging of an English ship of the line of the Agamemnon type, which has already been reported, was effected through the torpedo of a German submarine."

Finally, under the caption, "Alarm Among the Allies," the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 30 published this Constantinople dispatch, filed on the night of May 28:

"The English ship of the line, Majestic, after being struck by the German torpedo, sank in three minutes with a violent shock, keeling over forward. The stern posts still protrude from the water. Only a few men of the crew could be saved.

"Now after another ship of the line, of the Agamemnon type, has been put out of fighting commission by a torpedo shot, the alarm in the English fleet must be enormous, for its proud units, which conducted themselves as if they were invincible, have given up their positions in the Dardanelles. They are now withdrawn beyond seeing distance."

SAYS BRITISH LOST DARDANELLES GAINS

Driven Back to the Beach at Gaba Tepe, Constantinople Dispatch Asserts.

BERLIN, June 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The correspondent of The Associated Press at Constantinople has transmitted the following information in a dispatch which does not show the day of sending:

"An inspection of the Turkish positions at Avi Burnu, on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, shows that the British have now lost most of the ground formerly held in that district.

"They now hold only a small crescent to the northward of Gaba Tepe, on the west coast of the peninsula near its extremity, 2,800 yards long and 1,100 yards wide at its broadest point. This position includes three small barren hillcrests and a beach below. The British troops have little water, and they are without shelter from the sun."

The correspondent also says that when he was permitted to visit the Gallipoli Peninsula he was reliably informed that the British fleet had taken refuge from German submarines in Kefala Bay, on the northeast coast of Imbros Island, distant about ten miles from the Gallipoli Coast. The British ships could be seen from heights on shore at anchor in the bay.

On three different occasions the Turks have been successful in exploding mines under British vessels in their place of refuge.

ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS FULL.

North Carolina Brings Word of Heavy Dardanelles Losses.

BOSTON, June 18.—The cruiser North Carolina today returned to home waters after ten months of varied foreign service, bringing accounts of the fighting in the Dardanelles. Officers and men said that the British and French forces had sustained heavy losses, and that the hospitals at Alexandria were filled to overflowing with wounded.

Some of the wounded, they said, told them that the Australian troops had suffered especially in attempts to land under Turkish fire, and that in one instance a British war vessel fired on the men and killed many as they struggled up the heights on the southern shore, in the belief that they were enemy forces.

The Australians' first attempt to affect a landing was made from the southern side at dawn, when men in small boats met a terrific fire from the Turkish batteries and trenches close to the shore. One-third of the boats were sunk, and scores were drowned, among them most of the officers, it was said.

Pressing forward dauntlessly, the remainder of the party landed and were ordered to intrench in the first line of the enemy defences. But the men were demoralized by the loss of their officers and, although they captured the first line of trenches, rushed blindly on to other lines and met disaster.

British and American sailors were not on friendly terms at Alexandria, according to the North Carolina's crew. Taunts by the British that the United States was "afraid to fight" resulted in several street encounters, and much hard feeling was shown.

DISEASE HAS DISABLED 40,000 TURKISH TROOPS

Transcaucasian Campaign Halted—Typhus Menaces American Missions.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, June 17, via Petrograd and London, June 18.—During the last three months about 40,000 soldiers in the Turkish Army operating in the Olti district of Transcaucasia have been disabled by disease. Thus weakened, the army has been forced to give up all serious activity on this front.

With the beginning of Summer it is feared that the epidemic, which already has a foothold in the Province of Van and has claimed a number of victims, will spread among the refugees. The American hospital in the City of Van is overcrowded, and lacks proper medical assistance.

Following the entrance of a Russian army into Urumiah, Northwestern Persia, Russian officials investigated complaints of the torturing of Christians by Persians during the siege of Urumiah by Kurds. Information was obtained to the effect that Persians, taking advantage of the panic among Christians, stole hundreds of young women and children and placed them in harems. Three hundred Persians thus accused made confessions and revealed the hiding places of the victims.

All native Americans now at Urumiah are safe and well, according to advices received from Tabriz by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and made public yesterday. The message contained confirmation of the reports of the death of Mrs. A. W. Shedd of Marietta, Ohio, and Mrs. E. W. McDowell of Milford Centre, Ohio, of typhus, and added that two other native American women, Mrs. Neesan and her daughter, had also died of the disease. The board had no record of Mrs. Neesan or her daughter.

"There is every reason to believe that others not yet reported are also safe," the message asserts. This, it is believed, refers to naturalized Americans, of whom a number are reported safe.

HONORED HERSING FOR TRIP

Submarine Captain Decorated for Voyage to the Dardanelles.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via The Hague,) June 18.—Captain Hersing was decorated with the order of Pour le Merite for his brilliant feat in taking his submarine to the Dardanelles and sinking there the Majestic and one other British battleship.

The original report concerning the decoration of Hersing said it was for "sinking the Lusitania." As he left Wilhelmshaven on April 25 and reached the Dardanelles just a month later, it was obvious that he could not have been on the coast of Ireland on May 7 when the Lusitania was sunk.

TELLS OF SERBIA PLAGUE.

Nurse Describes Conditions—Times Brought News from Home.

When in the middle of last May a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES reached Valejevo, Serbia, it proved to be a long-delayed message from home, and was the first American newspaper to reach that typhus-stricken community in more than five months. The letter that brought this intelligence was from Miss Edith Simmonds of the Roosevelt Hospital, this city, who is one of the American Red Cross nurses in Serbia; Miss Simmonds's letter, in which she described the conditions in Serbia, was addressed to Mrs. William K. Draper of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, and was received in yesterday's mail.

Miss Simmonds's letter is, in part, as follows:

"I want to thank you very much for your kind thought in sending me THE TIMES. This is the first newspaper I have seen for five months; others have been sent, but they have not come through. There is plenty here to write about, but one wonders which would be the best, and whether, if one described conditions exactly as they are, one would be accused of romancing, and, secondly, would the censor pass it?

"I must tell you that here in Valejevo the mortality of the population from typhus is estimated at 30 per cent., and three-fourths have contracted it, but now it seems to be on the wane, and we are very busy cleaning up the hospitals. I am stationed in a school, which is really meant to be the surgical hospital of the town. There are accommodations for about 250 wounded, but for weeks he have had as many as 800, sometimes more. It was not at all uncommon, when making rounds, to find that one man had breathed his last, and the others lying on either side knew nothing about it."

Then follows a description of the terrible sufferings of the wounded Serbian soldiers because of the shortage of surgical instruments, disinfectants, and medicines. One poor fellow, whose picture was inclosed in the letter Miss Simmonds wrote, had not slept a wink in two weeks, so great was his agony. But he is getting better, she added.

Mrs. Draper announced yesterday that the next Red Cross shipment to Serbia will go via Greece on the Greek liner Themistocles, which sails a week from tomorrow. Any one desiring to contribute Red Cross supplies to the Serbian cause should have their contributions at the Bush Terminal, in Brooklyn, by June 22 at the latest.

DENIES SERBS WANT PEACE.

Minister to Rome Says That Austrian Blandishments Are Resented.

ROME, June 18.—Acting on the rumor from Vienna that Austria-Hungary and Serbia might reach an understanding of their difficulties, the Messaggero sought and obtained an interview with the Serbian Minister in Rome, who, among other things, said:

"We first entered Albania to put an end to the intrigues of the Turks and the Austrians. We occupied Durazzo, from which we later retired at the desire of Europe. We maintained, however, a few strategical points, but these also we abandoned on receipt of an ultimatum from Austria.

"The present is the fourth time we have been obliged to operate against Albania. It would appear that Austria and Turkey are now preparing in Albania a movement against us in order to compel us to withdraw a large contingent of the troops now operating against Austria. Consequently, it has been necessary for us to occupy certain strategical positions in Albania, in order to cover our front. We have communicated our intentions in this regard to the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

"As to the blandishments of Austria, these we always will resent, even with the danger of being destroyed. It is a question of honor. The Queen of Italy belongs to Greater Serbia, and strong ties unite Serbia to Italy and the Garibaldians."

Nordhavet Cargo in Prize Court.

LONDON, June 18.—Agricultural machinery supplies forming the cargo of the Danish steamer Nordhavet, from Baltimore May 28, for Copenhagen, were thrown into prize court today. The Nordhavet was detained at Kirkwall on June 14.

A DAILY DELIGHT
DOSLAM SOAP
Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

REICHSTAG CHEERS POLICY OF CONQUEST

Enthusiastic Over a Speech Urging Additions to German Territory.

LIEBKNECHT HOWLED DOWN

But He and Scheidemann Boldly Voice the Dissent of the Social Democrats.

How the German people feel with respect to the conclusion of peace and the terms that should be insisted upon, is well reflected by the stenographic minutes of the latest session of the Reichstag, May 29, when the various representatives of the people in a dramatic and somewhat stormy meeting discussed the war goals that the German Government should strive to attain before consenting to a peace. The speeches of the various opposing leaders are published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 30.

The trouble was started by Count Westarp, a Conservative deputy, who said:

"I am speaking only because the Social Democrats are again taking advantage of this day to assert that this war may not end with territorial conquests. Why this is the case I do not know. But we regret the selection of the moment, for this pronouncement is at the present moment anything but useful. The Social Democrats earlier explained that they took this standpoint in agreement with the international. If they still believe in this agreement today, I leave them to the general judgment. In our opinion the principles of the international are utterly without interest for us. We think that it is a matter of honor for the German people not to permit to recur conditions such as had developed at our borders, and we approve completely of the point of view which the Imperial Chancellor took yesterday. And this goal can be reached only if the military and political interests of the empire are exclusively the determining factors; and, therefore, we may not draw back abashed, either, before the acquisitions of territory that may be necessary to this purpose." [Cries of "Very true!"]

Herr Schiffer, a Nationalist Deputy, who followed Count Westarp, paid sincere tribute to the Social Democratic party for its loyalty to the cause of the German people since the war began, and affirmed his confidence that the entire German people would calmly and imperturbably meet the new attack which Italy was about to launch against it. Then he added:

"We bear silently all the sacrifices which this war has imposed upon us, and that proves that we are not dependent upon moods, but that we shall rather continue on the path of suffering that we must travel; and we have accepted it as coming from the inmost heart of the entire people. We bring these sacrifices gladly and silently, and shall continue to bring them until the goal is attained.

There was enthusiastic applause, interrupted, however, by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the insurgent Social Democratic Deputy, who shouted:

"What goal?"

"The goal that we must reach," retorted Herr Schiffer. "And now that it has at last been said, I must state that here a gulf divides us from the Social Democratic party. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] If it has been said that we are not waging a war of conquest, I must say that that is also our point of view. [Enthusiastic applause.] How could we assume the responsibility for that in view of the sacrifices that have been made and must be made? There can be no talk of our pursuing Napoleonic tendencies. But we say that for the enormous sacrifices in blood and treasure we must have a compensation, and we demand that, not, indeed, in such a spirit as to indicate that we believe that any piece of land or handful of gold can be compensation for the blood that has been shed. But our goal must be to create real, palpable safeguards. That such an attack upon us can never be repeated [Much applause] we owe to those who have fallen for us. [Enthusiastic applause.]

"Indeed, the fallen would rise again before us and accuse us if we were to contend ourselves here with vague illusions and hopes. We owe it to our faithful dead to erect for future generations a firm rampart against all who have now attacked us and not to relapse into old German day-dreams for the sake of any theories of national friendships. We had had sad experience with these national friendships. [Great applause.] We must create real safeguards for peace; that must be our task. [Enthusiastic applause.] If these real safeguards demand an extension of our borders, if the military necessities require that these borders be extended in order to be better equipped for our defense, with less blood in the future, then we consider it a moral duty to insist upon that."

This, according to the stenographic minutes, evoked a storm of applause that lasted for some minutes. In the midst of this, however, Dr. Liebknecht shouted:

"Capitalist interests!"

Immediately there ensued, in the language of the stenographic minutes, "stormy indignation among the bourgeois parties, cries of disgust, (Pfuirufe) and of 'Raus! raus!'" Numerous Deputies turned upon Dr. Liebknecht and uttered indignant interjections. One shouted:

"Oh, let the fool talk!"

In the hubbub, the words of the speaker, Herr Schiffer, protesting against such interruption, were lost. President Kämpf exclaimed:

"I have, indeed, heard the interjection 'Capitalist interests.' I had been unable to ascertain who uttered it. I call upon the gentleman who made the remark to report himself."

Dr. Liebknecht rose and said:

"I should not say that you are engaging in capitalist interests."

There were renewed cries of "Pfuirufe." President Kämpf administered the rebuke of calling Dr. Liebknecht to order. Thereupon the former speaker, Herr Schiffer, continued:

"I note the fact that a Deputy dares to utter such an interjection. I waive imputing contrary motives to him, but merely wish to assert that the German people now knows what to think of him. (Great applause.) But that does not keep the whole German people from standing together for one goal, to win the victory. No matter what the differences of opinion as to the means that are later to be adopted, at present we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of airing these differences of opinion, but rather, we must in good old German loyalty keep together until this goal is reached." (Storms of enthusiastic applause and approval.)

The Social Democratic Party's view was presented by Deputy Scheidemann, who said:

"We reject the rôle of the schoolmaster which Count Westarp has presumed to play toward us. We have spoken today because we wish to repudiate the expressions that have been uttered outside the House and which we consider very foolish. The national right of races to determine their own destiny is an international principle, and the execution thereof is in the German interest. I do not know if Count Westarp rightly acclaims the Imperial Chancellor for his views; I think he does so by mistake, and that the Imperial Chancellor now, as formerly, stands by what was said in the speech from the throne. Therein it was stated that we were not waging a war for conquest. Deputy Schiffer has repudiated many attacks fittingly, so that we must thank him one and all.

"We confess today to the same attitude that was taken on Aug. 4. The firm wall that was erected for the defense of our people affords also the possibility of living in lasting peace with our neighbors after the war."

Herr Scheidemann concluded with objections against the censorship as at present exercised in Germany, saying that in view of the unity and solidarity of the German people he considered the espionage law sufficient safeguard.

"In England the political censorship is exercised liberally," he said. "Conditions are worse in France. Among us the censorship and the declaration of a state of siege lack every justification and also every legal basis. The censorship is applied strictly, but partially as well."

PRINCE VON RADOLIN REPORTED ARRESTED

Ex-Ambassador and Wife Said to Have Been Accused in Berlin of Espionage.

MILAN, June 17, (via Paris, June 18.)—The Corrière della Sera says it is reported that Prince von Radolin, former German Ambassador to France, and Princess von Radolin were arrested in Berlin at the end of April, charged with espionage against Germany, but that the censors forbade any mention of the incident.

Prince von Radolin retired as Ambassador to France in June, 1910, and announced that he was through with public life. He served at Paris for nine years and represented his country in delicate negotiations when the two nations seemed on the verge of war over the Moroccan situation. It was reported in 1906 that Emperor William was dissatisfied with his work and that he probably would be transferred either to Madrid or to Constantinople. He remained in Paris, however, and was decorated by the French Government early in 1909. President Fallières called upon Prince von Radolin at the embassy in 1910. It was the first visit of a French President to the German Embassy since the Franco-Prussian war.

The retirement of Prince von Radolin was reported to have been hastened by the theft of his diary, in which he kept a minute record of his diplomatic experiences in Paris. These accounts were said to have been of such a nature that they displeased the French Government.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LOSS

$1,440,000 Deficit in Lieu of Dividend, Shipping Paper Estimates.

Although the Hamburg-American Line did not issue the statement of accounts for the year, ended December, 1914, which was due at the end of March, an imperial edict having excused the Directors from presenting the shareholders with the usual report of the year's business, Syren and Shipping, a weekly shipping paper, issued in London and New York, presents the facts and figures which, it says, that such a statement would embody.

"It should be borne in mind," says the article, "that so far as the higher class of Atlantic travel is concerned the busy season sets in during August, when the European tourists are returning to the States, and continues till well into October, so that the Hamburg-American would lose the most lucrative business of the year. Taking a moderate estimate of the charges incurred respecting the tonnages lying abroad, $1,250,000 is a reasonable sum to assign.

"The Hamburg-American balance sheet for 1913 showed an income of $16,328,402. We have estimated the equivalent for 1914 at $8,160,000, based on the fact that in their North Atlantic and Mediterranean trade their earnings have shrunk to about 50 per cent. of their 1913 earnings.

"Thus, in addition to receiving no dividend, the Hamburg-American shareholders have to face a deficit of $1,440,000.

"The Hamburg-American fleet at the commencement of 1914, including vessels building, aggregated 1,307,411 tons. From this must be deducted the 64,748 tons of shipping sunk or captured, so that the fleet has been reduced to 1,242,663 tons, and in value by $3,600,000, [illegible] the vessels in foreign ports at the end of the war."

KARLSRUHE RAID "WICKED."

Kaiser Expresses Indignation at the Killing of Civilians.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) June 18.—A message received here today from Frankfort says that the Grand Duke of Baden, now at the front, has sent the following telegram concerning the air raid on Karlsruhe to the Burgomaster of the city:

"Emperor William has telegraphed me [illegible] wicked attack against Karlsruhe. The poor, innocent victims among civilians have greatly affected him."

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BRYAN TELLS HOW TO END THE WAR

Neutrals Should Offer Mediation and Keep Repeating Demand for Peace.

RIGHT TO KNOW AIMS

Would Have Each Belligerent Tell What It Seeks—Permanent Peace by the One-Year Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The concluding part of ex-Secretary Bryan's serial argument for permanent peace among the great powers was made public by him today. After referring to expectation that the war can end only with the annihilation of one side or the other, Mr. Bryan urges that peace can be restored any time if the nations engaged in war are weary of it and the public opinion of the world demands peace. He declares that this country or any neutral country can, under the agreements of The Hague Convention, offer mediation, and no power is permitted to regard the act as unfriendly, and no country that is in a position to make such an offer should delay for a moment.

It is Mr. Bryan's judgment that the proposal should be accepted, the treaty of peace should be framed along the line of peace treaties which have been entered into by the United States and thirty other countries, among whom are four now involved in the war—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy—while the principle of these treaties has been accepted by Germany, Austria, and Belgium. Under the terms of these treaties a year for investigation and report in case of any dispute which might result in war would, in almost every situation, Mr. Bryan thinks, avoid war.

The present war, Mr. Bryan maintains, might in this way have been made impossible if Austria and Serbia had had such a treaty.

As a third step, Mr. Bryan advances the argument that public opinion should be led along the paths of peace and not those of war. There should be a cessation of discussion of armament, of armies and navies, and the continual waste of resources of materials and men in the competitive struggle for military strength. This, he believes, would make war impossible. Education toward peace and the upbuilding of a mighty conscience of the world against the horrors of human slaughter in the last analysis, he urges, would make peace permanent.

The statement follows:

Bryan's Plan to End War.

"Having considered the war as it is and the injury which it does neutrals, and then the origin of the war and the causes which led up to it, we are now ready to make inquiry as to the way out, that is, the means by which hostilities can be brought to an end and permanent peace restored. To state in a sentence the propositions which I shall proceed to elaborate: Mediation is the means, provided by international agreement, through which the belligerent nations can be brought into conference; time for the investigation of all disputes is the means by which future wars can be averted and the cultivation of international friendship is the means by which the desire for war can be rooted out.

"What are the nations fighting about? No one seems to know, or if any one does know, he has not taken the public into his confidence. We have been told, in a general way, that the Allies are fighting against 'militarism' and in defense of 'popular government,' and that Germany is fighting in defense of 'German culture,' and for the nation's right to 'a place in the sun.' But these generalities are so differently interpreted as not to convey a definite idea. When the President offered mediation at the very beginning of the struggle the answers which he received from the various rulers were so much alike that one telegram might have served for all. The substance of each answer was, 'I did not want war and I am not to blame for the war that now exists.' But that was ten months ago; the question now is not whether those in authority in the belligerent nations did or did not want war then; we may accept their answers as given in good faith, but the important question is still unanswered. 'I did not want war' may have been deemed sufficient at the time the answers were given, but the real question is, 'Do you want war now? If not, why not say so?'

"The months have dragged their bloody length along—each more terrible than the month before—and yet the crimson line of battle sways to and fro, each movement marked by dreadful loss of life. While warriors die and widows weep, the sovereign rulers of the warring Powers withhold the word that would stop the war. No Chief of State has yet said 'I do not want war.' No one in authority has yet publicly declared his willingness to state the terms upon which his nation is ready to negotiate peace. Are not these dying men and these sorrowing women entitled to know definitely for what their nation is fighting? Is it territory? Then how much territory, and where is it located? Is it the avenging of a wrong done? Then how much more blood must be spilled to make atonement for the blood already shed? Some day accumulated suffering will reach its limit; some day the pent-up anguish which this war is causing will find a voice. Then, if not before, the rulers in the war zone will pause to listen to the stern question 'Why do we die?'—the question which shakes thrones and marks the farthermost limits of arbitrary power.

Right to Ask Aims.

"And is not the outside world entitled to know the price of peace? Must the neutrals bear the penalties which war necessarily visits upon them, and yet remain in ignorance as to the issues at stake? Their trade is interrupted, their citizens are drowned, they are the victims of stray bullets—have they no right to know what it is that, being done, will draw down the curtain of this dark tragedy? Has any nation a purpose for continuing this war which it does not dare to state to the world, or even to its own people?

"Surely neither side thinks it can annihilate the other. Great nations cannot be exterminated—population cannot be wiped out by the sword. The combatants, even though the war may have made them heartless, will shrink from the task of carrying this slaughter beyond the point necessary to win a victory. And it must be remembered that war plans often miscarry. Predictions made at the beginning of the war have not been fulfilled. The British did not destroy the German fleet in a month, and Germany did not take Paris in two months, and the Russian Army did not eat Christmas dinner in Berlin. But even if extermination were possible, it would be a crime against civilization which no nation or group of nations could afford to commit. If it is vandalism to destroy the finest specimens of man's workmanship, is it not sacrilege to engage in the wholesale destruction of human beings—the supreme example of God's handiwork? We may find cases of seeming total depravity among individuals, but not in a nation or in a race. The future has use for the peoples now at war; they have a necessary part in that destiny which mankind must work out together regardless of these ebullitions of anger. The Lord might have made all flowers of one kind, of one color and alike in fragrance—but He did not. And because He did not, the world is more beautiful. Variety, not uniformity, is the law among men as well as among the flowers. The nations which are actively participating in this war are what they are because of struggles that have lasted for centuries. They differ in language, in institutions, in race characteristics, and in national history, but together they constitute a great living bouquet that is of surpassing beauty.

"We may put aside, therefore, as wholly impracticable, if not inconceivable, the thought that this war can continue until one side has annihilated the other. What, then, can be the purpose? The complete domination of Europe by one nation or group of nations? The absurdity of such a plan is only second to the absurdity of the thought that either side can annihilate the other. The world is not looking for a master; the day of the despot is gone. The future will be gloomy indeed if the smaller nations must pass under the yoke of any power or combination of powers. The question is not who shall dictate on land, or who shall dominate upon the sea. These questions are not practical ones. The real question is, not how a few can lay burdens upon the rest, but how all can work together as comrades and brothers.

No Decisive Victory.

"Even if it were possible for one side to force the other side to its knees in supplication, even if it were possible for one side to write the terms of the treaty in blood and compel the other side to sign it, face downward and prostrate on the ground, it could not afford to do so; and unless the belligerents have read history to no purpose, they will not desire to do so. Time and again some nation, boastful of its strength, has thought itself invincible, but the ruins of these mistaken and misguided nations line the pathway along which the masses have marched to higher ground. Despotism has in it the seeds of death; the spirit that leads a nation to aspire to a supremacy based on force is the spirit that destroys its hope of immortality. Only those who are unacquainted with the larger influences can place their sole reliance on the weapons used in physical warfare. They see only the things that are transient and ephemeral; they do not comprehend the higher truth that 'the things that are seen are temporal; the things that are unseen are eternal.'

"Christian nations need to read again Christ's prayer upon the Cross, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' All the participants in this war have sinned enough to make them anxious to exhibit that forgiving spirit which is the measure of the forgiveness which can be claimed.

"When can peace be restored? Any time—now, if the participants are really weary of this war and ready for it to end. If any nation is not ready, let its ruler state in clear, distinct, and definite terms, the conditions upon which it is willing to agree to peace; then if an agreement is not reached the blame for the continuance of the war will be upon those who make unreasonable demands.

"What can be done by the advocates of peace? First, they can crystallize the sentiment in favor of peace into a coersive force, for public opinion at last controls the world. There is a work which the neutrals can do; they can offer mediation, jointly or severally. It is not an act of hostility, but an act of friendship. The Hague Convention, to which all the Governments are parties, expressly declares that the offer of mediation shall not be considered an unfriendly act. The duty of offering mediation may seem to rest primarily upon the United States, the largest of the neutral nations, and the one most intimately bound by ties of blood to all the belligerents. The United States did make an offer immediately after the war began. But why not again and again and again, until our offer or some other offer is accepted? Why not stand at the door and knock, as we would at the door of a friend if we felt that the friend was in need and that we could render a service?

Other Neutrals Might Act.

"But our action or failure to act need not deter any other neutral country from acting. This is not a time to stand on ceremony; if any other country, for any reason, no matter what that reason may be, is in a better position than we to tender its good offices, it should not delay for a moment. It is for the belligerents to decide which offer, if any, they will accept. I am sure they will not complain if, following the promptings of our hearts, we beseech them to let us help them back to the paths of peace.

"Will they object on the ground that they will not consent to any peace until they have assurances that it will be a permanent peace? That suggestion has been made—I think both sides have expressed a desire that the peace, when secured, shall be permanent—but who can give a pledge as to the future? If fear that the peace may not be permanent is given as the reason for refusal it is not a sufficient reason. While no one can stand surety for what may come, it is not difficult to adopt measures which will give far greater assurance of permanent peace than the world has ever known before.

"Second—The treaty in which they join should provide for investigation by a permanent international commission of every dispute that may arise, no matter what its character or nature. The United States has already made thirty treaties embodying this principle, and these thirty treaties link our country to nearly three-quarters of all the inhabitants of the world. We have such a treaty in force between the United States and four of the countries now at war—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. The principle of this treaty has been accepted by three other belligerents—Germany, Austria, and Belgium—although treaties with these nations have not yet been negotiated. These seven warring nations have indorsed the principle embodied in these treaties, namely, that there shall be no declaration of war or commencement of hostilities until the subject in dispute has been investigated by an international commission. Why cannot they apply the principle as between themselves? What cause of war is of such magnitude that nations can afford to commence shooting at each other before the cause is investigated? A treaty such as those which now protect the peace of the United States would give a year's time for investigation and report, and who doubts that a year's time would be sufficient to reach an amicable settlement of almost every difficulty?

"Does any one suppose that the present war would have been begun if a year's time had been taken to investigate the dispute between Austria and Serbia? It will be remembered that Serbia had only twenty-four hours in which to reply and it will also be remembered that during this brief time the rulers of the Old World endeavored to find a means of preventing war. If they had only had some machinery which they could have employed to avert war, how gladly would they have availed themselves of it! The machinery provided by treaty can be resorted to with honor—yes, with honor—no matter how high a sense of honor the nation has. The trouble has been that, while the nations were abundantly provided with machinery for conducting war, they possessed no machinery for the promotion of peace. A year's time allows passion to subside and reason to resume its sway. It allows man to act when he is calm instead of having to act when he is angry. When a man is angry he swaggers around and talks about what he can do, and he often overestimates his strength; when he is calm he considers what he ought to do. When he is angry he hears the rumbling of earthquakes and the sweep of the hurricane; when he is calm he listens to the still small voice of conscience.

War as a Possibility.

"Third—While the period of investigation provided for in our treaties will go far toward preventing war, still even a year's deliberation does not give complete protection. In order to secure the investigation of all questions without exception it was necessary to reserve to the contracting parties liberty of action at the conclusion of the investigation. War is thus reduced from a probability to a mere possibility, and this is an immeasurable advance; but the assurance of permanent peace cannot be given until the desire for war is eradicated from the human heart. Compulsory periods of investigation supply the machinery by which nations can maintain peace with honor if they so desire; but the final work of the advocates of peace is educational—it is the cultivation of the spirit of brotherhood condensed into the commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Is it impossible to imagine a civilization in which greatness will be measured by service and in which the rivalry will be a rivalry in doing good? No one doubts that the lot of each member of society would be infinitely better under such conditions; why not strive to bring about such conditions? Is it visionary to hope and labor for this end? 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' It is a 'death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word.' The old system has broken down; it can let loose the furies, but it cannot bind them; it is impotent to save. The question is not whether the Word will triumph—that is certain—but when? And after what sufferings?

"Thomas Carlyle, his voice rising clear and strong above the babble of Mammon, asked, in the closing chapters of his French Revolution:

"'Hast thou considered how Thought is stronger than Artillery Parks, and (were it fifty years after death and martyrdom, or were it two thousand years) writes and unwrites Acts of Parliament, removes mountains, models the World like soft clay? Also how the beginning of all Thought worth the name is Love.'

"The truth which he uttered is still truth, and no matter who uttered it, the thought is the thought of Him who spake as never man spake; who was described in prophecy as the Prince of Peace; whose coming was greeted with the song of 'Peace on earth; good will to men,' and whose teachings, when applied, will usher in the enduring peace of an universal brotherhood."

ON BRYAN PEACE PLATFORM.

Bay State Man Would Seek the Governorship on It.

BOSTON, June 18.—Ex-Representative Whitfield Tuck of Winchester today announced that he would run for Governor as the candidate of a "Bryan Peace-Democratic Party." In taking out nomination papers he said that the platform of the proposed party would include measures which ex-Secretary Bryan had indorsed.

Papers for the renomination of Governor Walsh were placed in circulation by the Democratic State Committee today. Chairman M. A. O'Leary of the committee said that he was acting on his own initiative, and that the Governor had made no announcement of an intention to be a candidate.

BRYAN DENIES WILSON IGNORED HIS OPINIONS

Says He Was Consulted on All Foreign Affairs—President Bids Him Good-Bye.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Flat denial was made by William J. Bryan tonight that he was ignored by President Wilson in the conduct of matters connected with the State Department while he was serving as Secretary of State. When Mr. Bryan was asked tonight if he had anything to say about the continued reiteration in newspaper stories that he had been so ignored, he dictated the following statement:

"Yes, I have seen some of these stories from time to time. While I was Secretary of State I could not, of course, make any reply, because it might have appeared like an attempt to claim credit for work done in connection with foreign affairs.

"Now that I am no longer in the State Department, there is no reason why I should not deny these stories. Even now a denial ought not to be necessary because, if the stories be true, they would be as much of a reflection upon the President as upon me.

"But, I am glad to make refutation and to say that the President has done me the honor to confer with me about everything done in connection with the State Department. Not a single statement has been issued by the President, or prepared by him, about which I have not had the privilege of conferring with him beforehand, and the opportunity to offer suggestions after it was prepared.

"I may add that we have never had any material difference on any question of policy until the submarine controversy arose, and our notes—my note of resignation and his note to me accepting it—have clearly and distinctly set forth the only differences that existed on this matter.

"No person will hereafter have any excuse for repeating these stories."

President Wilson motored from the White House late this afternoon to Calumet Place, the residence of William J. Bryan, in the northern heights of Washington, to say good-bye to the retired Secretary of State on the eve of the latter's departure from Washington. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. McAdoo, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, also called at the Bryan residence this afternoon to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan will go to New York City tomorrow, where he has an engagement to deliver a speech tomorrow night at Carnegie Hall. The Bryans will return to Washington on Sunday, and will leave for Asheville, N. C., on Sunday night, to spend a few days resting in Mr. Bryan's mountain bungalow. Mr. Bryan said tonight he did not know how long he would remain at Asheville.

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MAY PASS SWEDISH PROTEST TO PAGE

Ambassador Likely to be Asked to Define British Mail Censorship.

TURKISH PRECEDENT CITED

Secretary Olney Ruled That the Sublime Porte Might Exclude American Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Swedish official protest against the opening of American mails in England for censorship purposes, which was submitted to the State Department yesterday by W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister to the United States, was today laid before Robert Lansing, Secretary of State ad interim, with a request for official action. Minister Ekengren delivered his letter of complaint in accordance with the instructions of his Government, because this was the country of origin for the dispatch of mails involved in the complaint.

At the tSate Department it was learned that the Swedish complaint was under consideration and was being investigated, but that no line of action would be adopted until the facts had been ascertained in conjunction with international comity and the code invoked in the matter.

A somewhat novel and intricate tangle of legal questions is involved in the case. It was not alleged by the Swedish Government that any of its official diplomatic mail pouches was opened. The mail involved is understood to comprise letters, private and registered, that had been sent from the Swedish Legation in Washington to places in Sweden. Minister Ekengren's letter said that United States mail pouches, destined for Sweden, had been "violated" in England; that letters had been opened and censored, and that one registered "unit" had been retained. A registered unit consists of letters or packages sealed up in one parcel for delivery at a given destination.

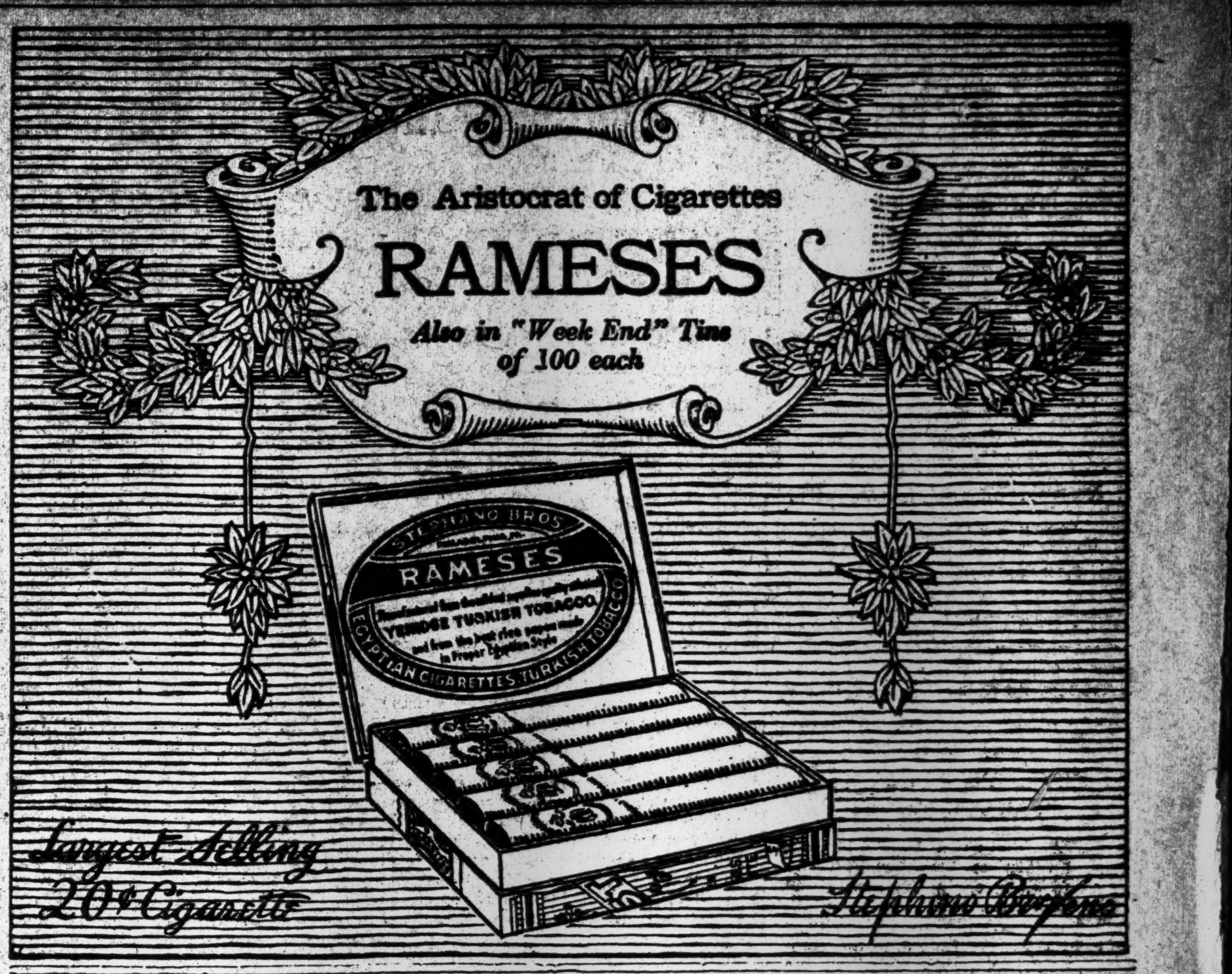
If the interference with these mails had taken place on the high seas the problem would be much simpler, because the inviolability of postal correspondence on the high seas is guaranteed under one of The Hague Conventions. As understood here the opening and censoring of letters embraced in the scope of the Swedish Government's complaint did not take place on the high seas, where such an act would be prohibited, but occurred on English soil, and this is what presents a wholly different and more difficult aspect to the matter, because there is nothing in The Hague Conventions or in the International Postal Union Conventions which guarantees that mails, whether neutral or belligerent, shall be inviolable while passing across the territory of a belligerent nation during a war.

While there was no intimation tonight as to what, if any, action would be taken by the State Department, it is believed in diplomatic circles here that the Swedish protest will be made the basis of a communication to Ambassador Page at London, asking for information as to British laws or regulations of temporary adoption for the purposes of the present war that have been in operation governing the treatment of mail, by censorship or otherwise, in transit across British soil, and asking that special precautions be taken to protect American mail passing through British territory to the fullest extent consistent with the censorship rights of the British Government over communications during the war.

It is not denied here that a belligerent Government has a right to exercise censorship over mails passing through its territory during the war, but the question of the scope or extent of such censorship is being very carefully considered. The United States Government itself has admitted that such a right exists in time of war. In 1895, Richard Olney, while serving as Secretary of State, had such a case called to his attention when the Turkish authorities sought to exclude from the Turkish mails a journal published in this country because it was objectionable. In passing upon the subject, Secretary Olney held that:

"By Article XVI of the Universal Postal Union Convention of July 4, 1891, each signatory Government reserved to itself the right to refuse to convey over its territory or to deliver matter contravening the legal enactments or regulations in force in its jurisdiction."

With reference to this stipulation it was held by Mr. Olney that the exclusion of any journal published in the United States for entrance into or circulation in Turkey contravened no provision of the convention. It was pointed out tonight that the British Government, which is a signatory Government to the Universal Postal Union Convention, reserved to itself the right to refuse to convey over its territory or to deliver mail matter contravening British laws or regulations, and that the British Orders in Council, which by act of Parliament now have the effect of law in England, contain definite provisions relative to censorship and mails in England. A German spy, who recently committed suicide in England, when under arrest and trial for espionage, was arrested on clues obtained by opening a letter he had mailed in England for delivery in a Scandinavian country.



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WILSON TO ACCEPT A CARRANZA MAN

Continued from Page 1.

Chazaro challenges the consistency of President Wilson's warning of June 2, with his much-discussed Indianapolis speech on Mexican affairs.

In his note of June 2 the President, after warning the factions to get together within a short time, served notice upon them that if they could not accommodate their differences the United States Government would be constrained as Mexico's next friend to help Mexico to save herself and serve her people.

After asserting that the Convention Government in Mexico City could not reconcile the note of June 2 with the President's Indianapolis speech, the Chazaro note "conjectures" that the general idea of President Wilson's proclamation is "to help us in a friendly way."

Among other things, the Chazaro note says:

"There is no reason to believe that in the trying conditions now experienced by the country the Carranzista group will, on this occasion, stubbornly turn a deaf ear to the appeal now made to it, but if so, if it should once more refuse to listen to this call of fraternity and concord, upon that faction will rest the historic responsibility.

"But whatever may be the outcome of the unification endeavor that has been undertaken and in so far as that end may be reached, the Conventionist Government will invariably aim at establishing the reign of law and restoring Constitutional order.

"The Conventionist Government does not wish to see in the substance of the declarations made by President Wilson anything more than an advice, a friendly suggestion to induce the contending groups to wipe out their differences and lead them into the path to the end pursued by the revolution.

"Coming to the declaration that if we Mexicans cannot settle our differences within a very short time the Government of the American Union will find itself constrained to decide as to what means it shall use to bring it about, the Conventionist Government cannot understand how President Wilson previously declares in the same note that the United States does not desire or claim any right to settle the affairs of Mexico, and more to the same effect, the same Chief of the American Nation made at Indianapolis the following categorical declarations:

"'I am proud to belong to a powerful nation which says that country (Mexico) which we could crush will enjoy the same liberty in the management of its affairs as we enjoy. If I am strong I should be ashamed to dictate to the weak in the measure of my strength. My pride consists in keeping my strength free and not in oppressing another people with it.'

"If, contrary to the interpretation which in the most friendly sense the Conventionist Government puts upon President Wilson's declarations, this closing part should signify a denial of the instinctive sympathy generously demonstrated to the Mexican revolution and should further signify pressure or threat, the Conventionist Government, still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people.

"We continued, however, to conjecture that the general idea of the Government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle, which would be for the greatest good of the country."

YAQUIS NEAR GUAYMAS.

American Expedition May Arrive at Its Destination Today.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, OFF SAN BARTOLOME, Lower California, (by Wireless to San Diego,) June 18.—Activity of Yaqui Indians in Lower Sonora is reported today to have been transferred down the Yaqui Valley toward Guaymas. Raiding bands have attacked Mexicans within twelve miles of Guaymas, but no foreigners have been molested.

Apparent quiet has succeeded the Indian warfare further inland.

Villa troops, who agreed to leave Lower California in possession of a neutral faction, disapproved of vessels provided for their transport and decided to stay.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 18.—The cruiser Colorado, which started yesterday for the Mexican West Coast to protect Americans, is doing better than 14 knots an hour and may reach Tobari Bay, near Guaymas, by tomorrow night, radio messages reported today.

The protected cruiser Chattanooga, which followed the Colorado, should arrive at Guaymas early Sunday.

The protected cruiser Raleigh, which was to have sailed some time last night, is still in port with steam up. She may not sail, after all, it was said today.

NOGALES, Sonora, June 18.—Governor Maytorena dispatched 850 troops to the Yaqui Valley today. This caused reports that the Villa leader in Sonora intended to prevent the landing of American marines from the warships now on the way to Tobari Bay, but Maytorena denied this, saying the troops were being sent to protect the valley's bean crop.

Representatives of several colonies in Sonora conferred with Maytorena regarding protection against the Yaqui Indian raiders. Men of these colonies, who have joined no Mexican faction, have announced that they will fight the Indians. They lack arms, however, while the Yaquis, joining and deserting in successive groups the forces of the various factional leaders, have accumulated ample stocks of arms and ammunition.

TO ENTER CAPITAL TODAY.

Carranza General Ready to Advance from Four Points.

VERA CRUZ, June 18.—The Constitutionalists captured this morning Tlanapantla, five miles northwest of Mexico City. Texcoco, ten miles south of Mexico City, has been occupied and entrance of the capital in force is expected on Saturday, forces advancing from four sides.

VILLA RELEASES AMERICANS.

Marks and Finkelstein Escape Threatened Execution.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Villa authorities at Chihuahua today turned over to George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, George Marks and S. Finkelstein (also known as Franklin), Americans, threatened with execution on the charge of circulating counterfeit currency.

Carothers reported to the State Department that he would send the men to the Texas border.

FOOD RIOTS FEARED.

Another Gunboat to Vera Cruz—Famine Conditions Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Another gunboat is to be sent to the east coast of Mexico for the use of Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the squadron of four vessels that has been guarding American and foreign interests at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, and Progreso. Two gunboats may be sent to bring his force up to six units, it was admitted in naval circles tonight, but the statement was made that the additional vessels will not be battleships.

The food situation in Vera Cruz has become so desperate that Rear Admiral Caperton, fearing food riots, has proposed to the Navy Department that warships be used to transport the relief supplies and thus increase his forces.

For the present, however, Navy Department officials will continue sending supplies on transports.

One of Admiral Caperton's ships is soon to come north, however, and a relief ship will be sent to replace her.

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Of guernsey silk, in fashionable shades.

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MARKS WINS FIGHT FOR FLOATING BATHS

Borough President Will Use Money Saved Out of Public Building Fund.

PRENDERGAST WARNS HIM

Says in Board of Estimate He Will Not Vote for Revenue Bonds to Repair Jefferson Market.

Borough President Marks, who has been fighting Controller Prendergast in the Board of Estimate for several weeks to get money to maintain and operate six floating river baths this Summer, won his point at yesterday's meeting of the board. The baths will be maintained out of his Public Buildings Fund without the necessity of the city appropriating special revenue bonds. President Marks said he needed only the moral support of the board for his project, and this was given.

Mayor Mitchel said he thought there was justification in the request for outdoor baths and that he was prepared to vote for them if President Marks would not ask for special revenue bonds to replenish his fund later. Mr. Marks said he would not ask for the bonds as all he wanted was authorization to provide for the baths out of money he had saved.

"When the head of a department has money with which to do his work he does not need the moral support of this board," remarked Controller Prendergast, "but I fear he will find before he gets through that he will have to come here and ask for special revenue bonds. Early this year Mr. Marks asked for revenue bonds for public buildings. If it was necessary to ask for special revenue bonds then, how can he have funds in that account?"

President Marks said that the revenue bonds he had requested had been for public buildings that were not mentioned in the budget account, and he specified buildings at 125 and 127 Worth Street; the reconstruction of Jefferson Market and repairs to the building at 49 Lafayette Street.

"The request was made in January of this year," said Mr. Marks. "How was I going to know at that time whether I would have a saving? Since that time the Controller has taken over the Worth Street buildings and the request has been withdrawn. The Jefferson Market request is for reconstruction, not repairs, and that does not come out of the maintenance account of the department."

The Controller took exception to this and said the request was for repairs of the market and not reconstruction and that the money should come out of the maintenance account of the department.

"I give you fair warning now, Mr. Marks," said the Controller, "that I will not vote for revenue bonds for the repairs to the Jefferson Market building. If you can put in floating baths out of your savings you can repair Jefferson Market."

"I'll not ask for revenue bonds," again declared President Marks, and the Mayor asked the board if it was ready to vote on the question.

"It doesn't need any vote," said the Controller. "He only asks for the moral support of the board."

"All right," said the Mayor. "You have my moral support, Mr. Marks." The other members nodded approval.

"Go on with the floating baths," joyfully announced the Borough President to Chief Engineer Goodrich, and everybody in the room laughed.

Two baths will be at the Battery, one at Pike Street, one at Fifth Street, and one at Ninety-sixth Street, in the East River, and one at Fifty-seventh Street and North River.

At the Board meeting the Controller and President Marks had another disagreement over the discontinuance of the office staff of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities. In this the Controller won, and the staff, consisting of Secretary Kerner Easton, at $5,000; a stenographer, at $1,200, and a messenger boy, was discontinued. The Secretary's position was abolished and the other two were transferred to the Finance Department.

STREET OPENING DELAYED.

Queens to Wait Until Cemetery Exemption Is Settled.

The question of the exemption of cemeteries from local assessments, thus placing a double burden upon owners of abutting property, came up in the Board of Estimate yesterday in the form of a protest from Queens property owners against opening a street from Metropolitan Avenue to Stanhope Street, and from Linden Street to Forest Avenue, adjoining the Linden Cemetery. About 100 property owners from Queens appeared in protest, while there were several who favored the plan.

Those who were opposed did not want to pay the cost, about $1,500, that had already been incurred in the matter, and, on the promise that the Queens property owners would send a delegation to the Constitutional Convention and try to have the law exempting cemetery corporations removed from the statute books, or, failing in this, to take the matter before the next Legislature, it was laid over for one year.

CONEY TO HOLD MARDI GRAS

Association Selects Week of Sept. 13 and Elects Officers.

Forty business men of Coney Island, representing most of the amusement enterprises, hotels, and commercial organizations there, attended a meeting of the Coney Island Mardi Gras Association at Kister's Hotel last night and voted to hold Mardi Gras this year from Sept. 13 to Sept. 18, inclusive.

The following were elected officers of the association: President—Louis M. Potter; Vice President—Samuel W. Gumpertz; Secretary—Charles Schiffman; Treasurer—William Ward. Mayor Mitchel was elected an Honorary Vice President to show the appreciation felt by the association for his part in making it possible to rebuild the Dreamland Pier, which will be opened again on July 1.

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CUT BY A JACKKNIFE FISH.

Purser Brann Meets a Pang-Pang, Which Climbs Trees for Oysters.

Purser Brann of the Red "D" steamship Zulia, which arrived yesterday from Venezuelan ports, told the reporters of a struggle with a spotted pang-pang, or jackknife fish, which fastened on his thumb and had to be subdued with a boat stretcher.

Brann said that on June 16 the officer on the bridge sighted a yawl drifting keel up, and the ship was stopped for a boat to be lowered. This was in Lat. 33.25 north, and Long. 72.15 west, about 600 miles south of Sandy Hook. When the chief officer, who took charge of the Zulia's lifeboat, examined the derelict he saw that it had the name "Edna M. Smith" painted on the stern. The boat was righted and found to be half full of queer looking fish which were feeding on the barnacles on the yawl. The chief officer towed the boat astern and had it hoisted up on the deck of the Zulia to bring to New York.

Purser Brann suggested that twenty of the fish might be broiled for luncheon, and he started to catch hold of a funny-looking flat-headed fish with a long nose tapering off like a corkscrew. At the back, just above the fins, there was a projection butting out like a half-opened sailor's jackknife, which was closed upon his thumb with a vicious snap when he tried to feel if it was sharp. The purser exclaimed, "Goodness me!" and then tried to loosen the grip, but the fish only clung tighter to his thumb until the Bo'sun seized a stretcher from the boat and stunned it. The strange fish, which was recognized by a scientific passenger as the spotted pang-pang of the Caribbean, did not recover consciousness until it was in the frying pan in the ship's galley.

The passenger informed the purser that the pang-pang had four tiny suckers which enabled it to walk on the shores of the West India Islands and climb the mangrove trees to get the succulent oysters that were left clinging to the bark when the tide went out. Its knife-like appendage was used for separating the bivalves from the trees, he said.

The Edna M. Smith was a barkentine belonging to St. John, N. B., which was lost in a gale on April 3, while bound from Gulfport to Bristol. Captain Farrell and seven of the crew were rescued on April 7, while the mate and three seamen, in another boat, were drowned. The boat found by the Zulia was washed off the stern of the barkentine and had never been used.

ESCAPING GAS KILLS TWO.

Mrs. McGlory and Her Grandchild Die in Rockaway Hotel.

Mrs. Anna McGeary of 317 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, the widow of a fire Lieutenant who died several years ago of injuries suffered while on duty, went to the West End Hotel, Ocean Avenue, near Pier Avenue, Rockaway, last Tuesday in company with her four-year-old granddaughter, Veronica. The pair attracted much attention by their mutual devotion. Mrs. McGeary, who was 55 years old, explained that when she went away for a rest because she was not feeling well, she would not bear to leave the child and so had asked her son and his wife to let her take the little girl. Veronica lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McGeary, at 468 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

Yesterday a maid reported to the clerk at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon that neither Mrs. McGeary nor Veronica had been out of their room for breakfast. The clerk opened the door with a pass-key. He found Mrs. McGeary lying prostrate on the floor near one of the windows and the little girl was found under her grandmother's bed. Both were dead, and gas was coming from a jet. The police, after making an examination, said the deaths were accidental. They think the pair tried to reach the windows or summon help, but succumbed from the effects of the gas.

HARTIGAN WEIGHS BABIES.

Commissioner Makes Official Settlement of Mothers' Rivalry.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures went to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday and weighed two boy babies, born within two hours of each other. Each of the respective mothers, Mrs. Mazie McDonald and Mrs. Katherine McGuiness, contended, with maternal pride, that her baby was the heavier. The Commissioner was appealed to and from his collection of scales he produced one equipped with a cane crib, upholstered in white satin. Nurses Mary Gray and Lillian Staples produced the babies, Alexander McDonald and John McGuiness, each 2 days old, plump and red-faced.

Alexander tipped the silvered beam at nine and a quarter pounds, John coming next at exactly eight pounds. The loser didn't appear to be dejected at the announcement, nor the winner elated. Commissioner Hartigan furnished the happy mothers with an official record of the weights.

As a climax to the Weights and Measures Week rabbis in synagogues today will refer to honest weights and measures.

OFFER STATION BONDS.

Chicago Railroad Men Come Here to Negotiate Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Several officials of Western railroad companies are in New York making arrangements with bankers for the sale of a large block of bonds of the Union Station Company of Chicago. The railroad companies which are represented are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Chicago & Alton.

It is believed that about $25,000,000 in bonds of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 are to be sold. The negotiations are to be conducted between the representatives of the roads mentioned and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

BUSINESS MEN SEND WAIFS TO SCHOOLS

Experiment in Handling Boys from City's Streets Produces Good Results.

MANY ARE MEDAL WINNERS

"Conservation Bureau" the Outgrowth of Wall Street Broker's Interest in Homeless Youth.

Among the experiments in methods of handling poor boys of the streets to whom attention is first attracted, in many cases, when they are taken into the juvenile courts, one that is beginning to attract attention among persons who contribute to private charities, has many features of interest. This experiment is being conducted by a group of private business men of this city, including bankers and brokers, who incorporated themselves as "The Boy Conservation Bureau," with the approval of the State Board of Charities, in 1912, and the headquarters of the organization is in an office building at 90 West Broadway.

The method by which the Boy Conservation Bureau attempts to help waifs whose early environment leaves much to be desired is, briefly, as follows: A boy who is not yet altogether bad, but who is living under the vicious influence perhaps of a drunken relative, or who is simply without a home of any sort and has begun to get ideas that are ruinous to so many boys in the circumstances, is brought to the attention of one of the officers of the society. He is questioned and, as far as possible, his fitness for one pursuit or another is decided by his answers.

In some cases members know of families who are willing to take one or two of the boys under their personal care, and boys are selected to live at the homes of these people. In more instances it is decided that the interests of the boy in question would best be served by sending him to school, and so contributions are taken up among the members, and the boy is sent away to school, with all expenses paid, board bills paid, and provision made for the purchase of his clothing as he requires it.

Rivalry Among Boys.

Personal attention does not stop here. Each of the boys sent away to school is made to feel that he is one of a family of which the elderly relatives are members of the bureau and his brothers are the other youngsters who have been sent away to other schools. Country or farm boarding schools are usually selected, and in no case are more than a few of the boys at the same school. Rivalry springs up after the boys have begun to recognize their opportunities and the awry views of their earlier environment have begun to disappear. In a report now being prepared for members of the bureau a large number of the boys are shown to have turned out to be medal winners in their classes after their first year. Each is inspired to try to make a better record at his school than the others make at their schools, and even at the New York office they are all referred to as "the family."

Run by New York business men, the bureau has practicability as one of its keynotes and does not aim at perfection. Like every organization which interests itself in the handling of boys, it finds boys who, apparently, have the criminal instinct so deeply imbedded in their characters that they cannot or will not improve. These are simply dropped and forgotten, and the organization goes on doing all it can for the boys who are promising, but who, if they had not been assisted, probably would have turned out as bad as the incorrigibles. No attempt is made to make the scheme all inclusive, but instead its backers content themselves with making it practicable, and thereby they are developing boys who in a few years probably will be fitted to work in the offices of the men behind the idea.

The plan has not yet been developed on a large scale; it is, in fact, still in its experimental stage, but the bureau has already had more than 200 boys under its care and is at present providing for 160. Only 10 per cent. of the boys selected thus far have been dropped as incorrigibles needing more rigorous handling than the plan provides for.

The method by which the plan was started and the reason for starting it are as interesting as the novel method of helping the individual boys. In 1911 E. W. Watkins was a bond broker with an office in Wall Street. His attention was called to the case of a waif who seemed bright and willing, but who was absolutely without friends who could exert good influence on him and was homeless.

How the Work Began.

Mr. Watkins summoned the boy to his office and made him tell all about himself, his ambitions, and his life in the streets after his relatives died. Then Mr. Watkins decided that the lad would have made a good office boy, at least, if he had had better opportunities, and sent him away to school. The boy wrote to him regularly and developed into a good student, ranking above a great many at the school who had had every opportunity.

A similar case appeared in a short time, and a visit to the Juvenile Court produced another. More followed, and on retiring from business a short time later the broker decided to get some of his former business associates and his friends interested in "trying the boys out." The result of his initial experiment was the present organization, of which A. B. Leach, of A. B. Leach & Co., brokers, 149 Broadway, is President.

Among the other business men who were interested in the project were A. V. Heely, a Vice President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, who is Treasurer of the bureau; Samuel Sloan of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Amos L. Prescott, President of the J. L. Prescott Company; Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes & Co., A. G. Hoyt of N. W. Halsey & Co., Thomas W. Stephens, President of the Ansco Company, and others of equal weight in the financial world.

A bulletin regarding the work of the bureau which was issued recently bears a photograph of a couple of boys in ragged clothes on the front page, and beside it another photograph of the same boys after the experiment had been applied to them. The difference to be noted in their faces is as great as that in their clothes, and far more striking. The bulletin contained a communication from the Principal of a school in the West to which some of the boys had been sent.

"I am glad to report great improvement in C.," the Principal wrote. "He is a changed boy. He has quit all use of tobacco. I expect to see him a leader in the Y. M. C. A. work here very soon. Last week I gave our boys forty-two questions in order to find out something of their real wishes and experiences, and I had a very interesting set of answers which have made it possible for me to understand the boys better than I had in the past. To the question: 'If you could have six wishes fulfilled, what would those wishes be?' C. answered as follows:

"'To graduate with honors; to be successful in business; to have my mother live with me; to make her happy; to have a good home; and to have people look up to me as a leader.'"

Change Shown in Letters.

Mr. Watkins now acts in the capacity of Secretary of the organization.

"The important thing about this boy's answers to the question about the six things he wanted most in this world are vastly significant from a psychological viewpoint," said Mr. Watkins yesterday. "Nearly all of our boys—all of the ones we continue to bother about, to be accurate—show the same psychological change in their letters to us." He turned to a record file and found a letter concerning another of the youngsters. This lad, he said, was "adopted" by the bureau when he was 6 years old and was accepted by a physician as an integral part of his family. After the shyness of his first few weeks wore off and the boy began to take notice of things about him he conceived a new ambition. That night, according to the physician's wife, the author of the letter, he slipped off to bed alone and was found fully clothed in bed the next morning. The doctor's wife demanded explanations.

"When I grow up I am going to be a doctor," he explained, according to her letter, "and if I'm to be a doctor I must learn to sleep with my clothes on to be ready when a call comes."

"Summed up," said Mr. Watkins, "we are not attempting to deal with the subject at arm's length, nor with the boy in mass, but with the individual boy. There never were two alike; each needs different treatment for his greatest possible development. We investigate the history of each boy, his heredity, and present and past environment, and then place him where we believe he will receive the most suitable training with the one object in view—to make him an upright, honest, efficient, and useful citizen. The reason is because we believe that in America today one of the burning questions of the moment is the problem of the needy and the imperiled boy and of the boy who has already commenced to go wrong."

SHOTS FIRED IN AUTO CHASE

Taxi Chauffeur Caught After Little Boy Is Run Down.

Many persons on the sidewalks in Tenth Avenue, near Forty-eighth Street, saw a taxicab strike James Healy, 7 years old, of 720 Tenth Avenue, at 9:20 o'clock last evening. The taxicab tossed the boy against the mudguard of another automobile and continued north in Tenth Avenue at increased speed, the chauffeur not even looking back. While Policeman Kleinmeier of the West Forty-seventh Street Station picked up the boy, Ernest Hugin of 444 West Forty-ninth Street, against whose machine Healy had been thrown, turned about and chased the taxicab.

Patrick Colleran of 429 West Forty-ninth Street jumped into the car of Harry H. Owens of 400 West Fifty-eighth Street and, summoning Policeman Gill, who sprang on the running board, asked Owens to pursue the taxi.

The cab turned east in Fifty-second Street and at full speed ran to Ninth Avenue, up that thoroughfare to Fifty-eighth Street and thence to Eleventh Avenue. Owens could not catch up, as the cab sped north in Eleventh Avenue to Sixty-third Street, east to Broadway, south to Sixtieth Street, west again to Eleventh Avenue, north to Sixty-fifth Street, and again started east toward Broadway.

Between West End Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue Gill shot three times over the taxicab and the chauffeur stopped. In the West Forty-seventh Street Station he said he was Frank M. McNamara of 27 Columbus Avenue. He said he did not know he had hit the boy and had not been trying to escape when he twisted and turned at full speed through the streets. He was locked up charged with assault after Dr. Thomas, who took Healy to the Polyclinic Hospital, said that the boy had concussion of the brain and perhaps internal injuries.

NEW CENTRAL MORTGAGE.

Consolidated Company Secures Bond Issue by Lake Shore Lien.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—Another ramification of the consolidation last Fall of the Lake shore and the New York Central & Hudson River and subsidiary railroad companies, came to light today when the New York Central Railroad Company, the new $400,000,000 corporation, filed a mortgage of $90,578,450 here in favor of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and William H. Elmendorf, trustee.

This mortgage secures the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company's 4 per cent. consolidation mortgage gold bonds by a lien on the railroad formerly known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

WOULD PAY WIFE ONLY $3 ALIMONY

Former Private Secretary to F. Townsend Martin Pleads Inability to Give Larger Sum.

SHE WILL NOT ACCEPT IT

Four Judges Have Refused to Decide—Parsons Thinks Ludlow St. Jail Life Could Be Endured.

Ernest B. Parsons, once private secretary of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, appeared before Justice Shearn in the Supreme Court yesterday to explain why he had not paid his wife, Leona, the alimony awarded her by the court. Mr. Parsons represented himself and told the court that justice would be assassinated if he should be sent to Ludlow Street Jail. He said he couldn't possibly pay his wife $10 a week, but he might be able to pay her $3.

"But she won't accept that," he concluded. "Since last December I have sent her $80, all I could afford, and now if some wise lawyer can tell me how to take money out of an empty pocket I will be obliged to him."

Decision was reserved.

Mr. Parsons said last night that he was at the portal of the Ludlow Street Jail, but had not quite decided whether he would go there. He explained that, owing to his long experience with the late Frederick Townsend Martin in aiding the virtuous poor and writing books on student life in Paris, he was not accustomed to the ways of the outside world.

"My case is so complicated," said Mr. Parsons, "that four Judges have given it up in despair and ordered it out of court. Magistrate House had it before him once in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court in February and dismissed it at once. My wife had charged me with disorderly conduct because I called at her house in West Fifty-eighth Street and asked how she was. I did this in the most polite manner.

"From what I have heard Ludlow Street Jail would not be a bad place if one could take one's books there, but I may be able to raise a sum of money and end this nonsense. It is sad that the acquaintance of my wife and myself, which began in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris—she is French, you know—should end behind the walls of Ludlow Street Jail. My wife has a beautiful mind when she is composed."

SHERIFF VISITS MRS. PARRISH

Her Bankers Notified to Hold $19,000 Pending Modistes' Suits.

Deputy Sheriff McEvoy went to the Hotel Wentworth yesterday to attach whatever property he could find there belonging to Mrs. Charlotte Katharine Palmer Parrish, wife of James Cresson Parrish, who is a member of the Vanderbilt family. Stories were printed yesterday telling how Mrs. Parrish had been sued by Paquin and the Callot Sisters, dressmakers of Paris, for a total of $17,669.87 for women's wear and a few dainty bits of furniture that were bought between the date of Mrs. Parrish's wedding day in November, 1910, and April, 1913.

Mrs. Parrish received Mr. McEvoy cheerfully, and permitted him to take as long a survey of her apartment as he pleased, but he saw nothing that he could attach, and so he came away. He learned that Mrs. Parrish had a cash balance and some securities deposited with the banking house of Blake Bros. & Co. Notice was served on the bankers to hold enough of this property to realize $19,000.

Mrs. Parrish expressed surprise at the suits against her, because, she said, she had never received a bill from the modistes, and was under the impression that the accounts had been settled by her husband.

PRESIDENT FAVORS LANSING

And Will Not Appoint an Outsider to His Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson has determined that he will confine the selection of a Secretary of State or the selection of any other Cabinet officer to fill a vacancy to somebody now in office. High officers of the Government were unable or unwilling to say today whether the President had made up his mind as to who would get the State portfolio, but there is no reason to change the impression that his present inclination is to confine the field of choice to Secretary Garrison, Secretary Lane, or Robert Lansing. It is believed by most officials that Mr. Lansing will be the President's ultimate choice.

Reports that Secretary McAdoo, the President's son-in-law, would be promoted to the State fortfolio were disposed of in an authoritative quarter by the statement that the President desired Mr. McAdoo to remain at the head of the Treasury Department on account of important pending questions with which he was familiar.

Girls Write on Fire Prevention.

The Washington Irving High School girls have been competing for the distinction of being the best exponents of fire prevention in the home, following Fire Commissioner Adamson's fire prevention campaign started in the public schools. All the girls are writing essays on how to prevent fires and yesterday the Commissioner received a number of the best for his comment and suggestion. What the Commissioner believes to be the best essay written was sent in by Miss Ada Storm.

Unheard-Of Maxwell Bargains

12 New 1915 Special Demonstrators and Show Cars

Beautifully finished 5-passenger touring cars, in finer condition than when they left the factory, completely equipped with electric starter, electric lights, storage batteries and generator, high-tension magneto, etc., etc., at prices from $450 to $680.

These cars carry our usual full guarantee. Placed on sale to-day.

New York Branch: 1808 Broadway, at 59 St.

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are free from rim-cutting, tube-pinching, side-wall blow-outs just above the rim, and the danger of blow-offs. The exclusive Federal Double-Cable-Base construction positively prevents these four common costly and annoying troubles.

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Plain and Rugged Treads. All styles and sizes.

New York Branch & Service Station, 38-40 West 62d St.
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1,166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

The Management of the Hotel McAlpin
Begs to Announce the Opening
Monday, June 21st, at 7 o'clock
of a New Summer Restaurant on the 24th Floor of the Hotel, to be called

THE BLUEBIRD ROOM

Unique Decorative Treatment after Original Designs by
Mr. John Petit

DANCING
Under the Direction of
MISS CHARLINE MAYFIELD
Assisted by
MR. DONALD CRANE

UNUSUAL MUSIC

The Bluebird Room is especially designed as an Attractive Rendezvous for the "Dinner Dance" and will be opened nightly, except Sundays, at 7 o'clock.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

TODAY---

You may share in one of the best opportunities of the season.

Men's Suits

$16.75

That were $25 and $27.50

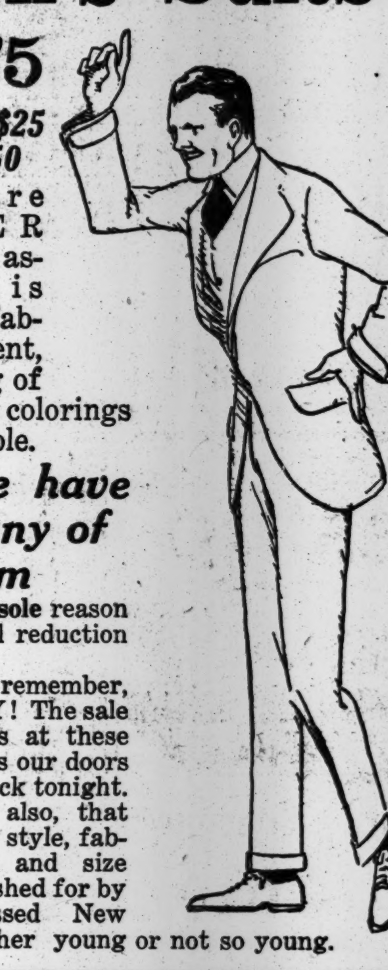
They are SUMMER Suits, the assortment is ample, the fabrics excellent, the tailoring of the best, the colorings most desirable.

But—we have too many of them

That is the sole reason for the radical reduction in price.

Today, remember, means TODAY! The sale of these Suits at these prices closes as our doors close at 6 o'clock tonight.

Remember, also, that we have every style, fabric, coloring, and size that can be wished for by the well-dressed New Yorker—whether young or not so young.



Men's $30 Genuine Silk Suits, $19.50
Men's "Palm Beach" Suits, $5
White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
Men's Sport Coats, $7.50

Fourth Floor

Men's Sample HAND-MADE

$4 and $5 Straws, $2.35

Made by Charles Levy's Sons, 691 Broadway

These splendid Hats include Belgian and China split straws, Leghorns, Milans, Mackinaws and Sennits in fine and rough weaves.

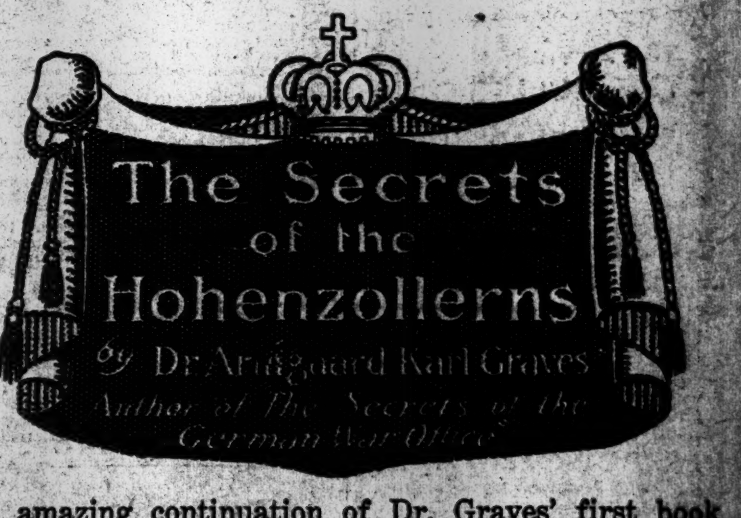
High and low crowns are here—brims in all correct widths and in every smart kind of flat, pencil-curled and turned effect.

To round out the assortment a few of our stock $4 and $5 Hats are included—also from Charles Levy's Sons and of precisely similar quality. Also at $2.35.

Fourth Floor

Now On Sale Everywhere

More secrets of the Great German Spy System by the Author of "The Secrets of the German War Office"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HARPERS
BOOKS

The Turmoil
By Booth Tarkington

Have you supplied yourself with a copy of "The Turmoil" before leaving town for the summer? Every one is discussing this interesting novel. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets
By Rupert Hughes

A mystery story of tense interest, with a millionaire's daughter, young, beautiful, and unspoiled, as the heroine. No "detective-reader" has yet been able to solve the mystery set forth in the first chapter. "If he has tried to tell the most rapid, fascinating and vivid mystery story of the season he has succeeded."—N. Y. World.

The Primrose Ring
By Ruth Sawyer

"'If you have a 'foolish sentimental' fondness for children not only your own, but all the little folk who come stumbling into this awfully complex world of ours, step within the primrose ring, reach across it to this little heroine, and let her give you back again the heart of a child which you may have lost somewhere along the Road of Growing - Old - and - Wise." "'The Primrose Ring' is a story that warms the heart without drugging the mind."—Boston Herald.

Pals First
By Francis P. Elliott

"No other novel this year has so much charm of style. . . . But charm of style is not all. It is a mystery story athrob with the spirit of daredevil romance and filled with that whimsical humor which hovers on the boundary between laughter and tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

Bred of The Desert
By Marcus Horton

"Here at last is a story about a horse worthy to be classed with some of the notable interpretations of dog character and life in fiction. The sympathy and the verisimilitude with which it is written ought to bring it warm and quick welcome from all lovers of the horse, while the interesting story it tells with skill and color, humor and emotional suspense, may be trusted to find for it many admirers among those who like a well-told, absorbing tale."—N. Y. Times.

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THE BOOK TO
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A REALLY SIGNIFICANT
STORY OF NEW YORK
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ARIZONA LAUNCHING IN BROOKLYN TODAY

New Superdreadnought Is to Go Into the Water at the Navy Yard at 1 o'Clock.

NOTED MEN TO BE PRESENT

Powerful Warship Is to be Named by Miss Esther Ross of Prescott with American Wine.

The new superdreadnought Arizona will be launched at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the Spring tide will be highest and the water into which the Arizona will plunge will be deepest. More than 50,000 persons are expected to witness the ceremony. Rear Admiral Usher, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, announced at sundown yesterday that everything was in readiness and that the command to "saw-off" would be given at exactly 1 o'clock. It is earnestly desired by the naval officers in charge of the launching that all of those holding tickets of admission to the Navy Yard shall be in their places at least half an hour before the launching.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his party are expected to reach the yard at about noon, at which time Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., who is to name the superdreadnought, is also expected. A large party of Arizonans will accompany Miss Ross. The bottle of American champagne which Miss Ross is expected to break against the side of the Arizona as the battleship starts down the greased ways, is now on the fleet flagship Wyoming ready to be broken when Naval Constructor Bailey signals to Miss Ross to "let go."

The Arizona will be the first warship in the history of the navy to be named with both wine and water. Governor Hunt and the launching party from Arizona, who called yesterday on President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, cleared up all doubts about it. A carboy of water, the first that spilled over the Roosevelt Dam, will be dashed on the sides of the big fighter, and the traditional bottle of wine will be smashed on the bows.

Every possible arrangement for the comfort and the protection of the thousands who are expected to be in the Navy Yard has been made. The orders state that "the utmost courtesy and consideration" must be shown to all visitors, and marines in full dress uniform will be on duty everywhere in the yard to guide the ticket-holders to their proper places in the reserved spaces from which the launching can be viewed from the moment the Arizona starts down the ways until the naval tugs catch her in midstream and tow her back to the yard.

The following rules, which will be in force before and during the launching, were made public by Admiral Usher yesterday:

All cards and tickets except officers' personal cards must be stamped with a Navy Yard seal. Admission cards to buildings must have the number of building and number of window. Personal cards will state name of person to whom sent, building and window; also quarters, of the sender if he has any. These visitors can enter any main gate except York Street gate.

The York Street gate will be reserved for all those having special invitations, who come in carriages or automobiles. Persons with white engraved admission cards, (two persons,) or with white printed admission cards, (one person,) must enter at the Sands Street gate, unless in carriages or automobiles, in which case they must go to York Street gate. Persons with yellow printed admission cards, including families of workmen, must enter through East gate at Flushing Avenue, opposite Cumberland Street, or Clinton Avenue gate. Persons with blue printed admission cards must enter through the Clinton Avenue gate or Flushing Avenue gate.

No visitors will be allowed to enter any building of the yard unless passed by an officer, or unless assigned to a window in the building and can show the printed cards so assigning them.

The special guard at the enclosure will admit all persons holding white engraved admission cards, (two persons,) or white printed admission cards, (one person.) No persons with blue or yellow tickets shall be admitted to the enclosure. Should any question arise concerning the right to enter the enclosure, it must be referred at once to an officer.

The special detail around the Arizona will receive their instructions from the Naval Constructor.

All persons attempting to enter the yard over the wall or fence, or along the waterfront, will be arrested.

Sentinels on waterfront will not permit any boats to land except those designated by the Commandant.

No cameras will be allowed to enter the yard unless accompanied by a pass signed by the aid to the Commandant.

WATERFRONT GUARD.

The waterfront and dry docks will be guarded by men detailed from the various ships at the yard on the day of the launching. Visitors or unauthorized persons will not be allowed within six feet of the wharf coping.

FIRE ARRANGEMENTS.

In case of having to call in outside engines for a fire, the Yard Fire Bill will be followed; and, in order to close the gates and yet permit the admission of the engines, the "ticket gangways" will be closed, and No One or Anything will be allowed admittance except the engines and their crews and tenders, or upon order of the Commandant or Senior Aid.

Every endeavor will be made to control those inside and keep them away from the fire, and to prevent a panic. To do this, the crowd should be guided toward the gates furthest from the fire and gradually allowed to go out, and for this purpose such gates will be opened. But No One Will Be Allowed to Come In.

ACCIDENT STATIONS.

First, Navy Yard Dispensary, Telephone 110.

Second, Marine Barracks Dispensary, Telephone 189.

Third, the U. S. S. Maine, Telephone 172.

FIRST AID TO INJURED STATIONS.

East End Building No. 12, Telephone 184—One Hospital Steward, One Female Nurse, and Six Stretcher Men.

Centre, North Side, Building No. 27, Telephone 127—One Hospital Steward and Six Stretcher Men.

North End Building No. 26, Telephone 222—One Hospital Steward, One Female Nurse, and Six Stretcher Men.

North End Building No. 19, Telephone 146—One Hospital Steward, One Female Nurse, and Six Stretcher Men.

AMBULANCE STATIONS.

Navy Yard Dispensary, Telephone 110—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts.

Clinton Avenue Gate, Telephone 177—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts.

The Medical Officer of the Yard to be in charge and will make all necessary arrangements as to details and obtaining necessary material and personnel.

FLOATING AID STATIONS.

Steam Launch from U. S. S. Texas Off Foot of Little Street—One Hospital Steward and Two additional Seamen.

Steam Launch from U. S. S. Arkansas Off Port Quarter of U. S. S. Arkansas—One Hospital Steward and Two additional Seamen.

Steam Launch from U. S. S. Florida Off End of Piers E. and F.—One Hospital Steward and Two additional Seamen.

Steam Launch from U. S. S. Utah Off Ordnance Dock—One Hospital Steward and Two additional Seamen.

Steam Launch from Receiving Ship Off Piers G. and H.—One Hospital Steward and Two additional Seamen.

Among those who are expected to be on the Secretary of the Navy's stand are Admiral F. F. Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Vice Admiral H. T. Mayo, Rear Admirals Usher, Boush, McLean, and Coffman; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., and staff from Governors Island, Mayor Mitchel, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, and many others prominent in official and private life.

Now Mrs. Jeffries Asks Divorce.

Mrs. Eva G. Jeffries, who sued her husband, General Herbert O. Jeffries, for a separation on Thursday, began another suit against him yesterday for a divorce. The first suit accused her husband of cruelty. The divorce papers were sealed. The defendant has taken part in many uprisings in Central and South America. He was married to the plaintiff in San José, Costa Rica, in 1899. They have three children.

TAFT CAUSES HOTEL DELUGE

Tidal Wave from His Bathtub Floods Bankers in Dining Room.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 18.—Ex-President Taft, who came here yesterday as the guest of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, took a bath in his apartments in the Hotel Cape May. He failed properly to consider the size of the average seashore hotel bathtub, however, with the result that when he got into the tub the water overflowed and trickled down upon the heads of the guests in the dining room. The entire resort, including Mr. Taft, is laughing at the incident.

Ex-President Taft was fagged out after attending the sessions of the Peace League in Philadelphia, and on arriving here immediately went to his room, which the hotel manager had chosen especially for him on account of the good-sized bathtub. The bankers, assembled in the dining room, waited patiently for Mr. Taft to appear, and they began to grow restive when a half hour passed. Suddenly their attention was attracted to a little round, wet spot in the ceiling, which gradually grew larger until water finally came trickling down on their heads.

The manager was called upon to stop the leak, and the hotel plumber, who led the investigation, went to Mr. Taft's room. There it was found that the portly ex-President had stepped in the tub without realizing the consequence of the sudden rise in the water and had stepped out without noticing the resulting deluge on the floor. He was taking a nap when the plumber knocked at his door.

As Mr. Taft boarded his train this morning he glanced at the ocean and said: "I'll get a piece of that fenced in some day, and then when I venture in there wont be any overflow."

A COST SYSTEM FOR NAVY.

New Accounts Will Be of Great Value for Navy Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Daniels signed an order today introducing into the account of the navy a new system, which he thinks will mark a new era in cost accounting in navy yard work. The new system, devised by Paymaster D. V. Chadwick and Naval Constructor W. B. Ferguson, working under the supervision of the Director of Navy Yards, so simplifies the present practice as to reduce clerical work. Mr. Daniels thinks it will also give responsible executives cost figures which will be more dependable than in the past.

An inventory has been made of the value of all property in navy yards, and this will hereafter be kept up to date. Based on this inventory and an appraisal, the new system contemplates the eventual introduction of the "production factor" plan employed by commercial establishments.

In the past, the cost of maintenance and operation of yards has been counted into the cost of building a battleship. As navy yards are permanent naval bases and repairing plants, and private yards are not, Secretary Daniels and his advisors felt that the Government yards were unfairly treated when required to include in the cost of building warships overhead charges that related to other forms of yards work.

ROCKEFELLER ON TIME LIST.

Has Record Kept of His Work Directing Estate's Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 18.—John D. Rockefeller's name appears regularly on the book of his timekeeper, in charge of the workmen improving the Rockefeller estate here, for the oil king puts in union hours on the job, and some time ago he jokingly told the timekeeper to put his name down.

The record shows that Mr. Rockefeller sometimes puts in nearly nine hours a day directing the workmen about his place, and riding home with them on a motor truck after work is done.

His tours of inspection are usually costly, as he continually sees ways of improving the property, and always orders that the new work be begun at once.

ORDERS POPE PLANT SOLD.

H. P. Cousens Offers $725,000 for Factory Now in Receivers' Hands.

BOSTON, June 18.—The sale of the Westfield plant of the Pope Manufacturing Company, now in receivers' hands, was ordered by the Federal Court today. It is expected that a bid of $725,000, offered by H. Preston Cousens of New York, will be accepted.

The receivers, George Pope, Charles A. Morse, and Charles A. Parsons, reported that they had received no plan of reorganization from the creditors. The order for the sale of the Westfield plant was made at the receivers' suggestion.

UNITED FILM SERVICE FAILS.

Creditors Allege the Debts Are $200,000 and the Assets $100,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the United Film Service, Inc., a New York corporation, distributer of moving-picture films, with offices at 130 West Forty-sixth Street. The liabilities are alleged to be $200,000 and the assets $100,000. The petitioning creditors and the amounts of their claims are: United Motion Picture Producers, Inc., $32,180; the Crystal Film Company, $10,970, and the Pike's Peak Film Company, Inc., $9,593. The creditors charge the alleged bankrupt firm with having made preferential payments to other creditors. Myers & Goldsmith of 100 Broadway are the attorneys for the creditors.

The company was formerly known as Warner's Features, Inc., which was incorporated in August, 1914, with a capital of $1,000,000, and the name was changed to the United Film Company, Inc., by order of the Supreme Court, to take effect on May 25 last. A judgment of $2,947 was entered yesterday against the Warner's Features, Inc., in favor of the Ambrosio American Company.

STOCK PROMOTERS FINED.

Telegraph-Typewriter Company Shareholders Charged Fraud.

After overruling motions made in the interests of the defendants, Judge Killits in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, yesterday fined Dr. George A. Cardwell, inventor of a telegraph typewriter machine, $2,000 Adolph B. Benesch $1,250, and Elias J. Beach $750. Benesch and Beach were members of a brokerage firm which sold $200,000 worth of stock of the American Telegraph-Typewriter Company, which had a factory at Pearl and Prospect Streets, Brooklyn.

The telegraph typewriter machine, not proving a commercial success, investors complained to the Post Office Department that there had been a misrepresentation as to the value of the invention in the sale of the stock by Benesch and Beach. An investigation led to the indictment of the three promoters, and after a trial on March 3 they were found guilty of using the mails to defraud.

MIDDIES IN FAVOR OF GETTING 'DOPE'

One Tells Court of Inquiry That Majority of Students Would Steal Examination Papers.

NO SCRUPLES IN THE TESTS

Few Admit That They Would Use Honest Methods Only—Practice Cruise Again Put Off.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 18.—Though every effort has been made by the court of inquiry which is investigating the irregularities at the recent examinations to hasten its work, it is evident now that the practice cruise of midshipmen will have to be postponed until the end of next week at the earliest. About eighteen witnesses, most of them midshipmen who are attached to these ships, are yet to be examined, and the list of the defendants' witnesses cannot be ascertained. It was originally intended to start the middies off for the exposition last Sunday.

Midshipman Daniel S. Appleton of the second class testified today that he believed that a majority of the midshipmen would either steal an examination paper or make use of one which they knew to be stolen. He admitted frankly that he would do this in spite of the reluctance of the court and counsel to leave his unqualified statement on the record. His testimony was in a measure supported by Midshipman Ralph Wyman, a classmate of Appleton, who said he would use improperly obtained matter if he needed it to get a passing mark.

Five midshipmen, members of the present first class of nearly two hundred members, who so far as could be found, had no "dope" on the examination in modern languages, were witnesses today. Their explanations varied from "conscientious scruples against dope," to "turning in early and missing it." Midshipman J. K. Davis was the midshipman who had scruples against the use of information which might have come from an improper source, though he admitted to a feeling that "dope" might lead him astray as to the real examination. Midshipman R. S. Hitchcock said that he could get good enough marks without "dope."

Much interest was attached to the testimony of Midshipman Arthur C. Miles, who is captain of the football team, and George F. Hussey, Jr., one of the leading scholars in the class. It had been testified to earlier in the day that these two men had refused to sign a protest against the punishment of their classmates, Hamilton, Evans, and Wessell, because they did not care to state their confidence in the honor and integrity of these students.

On the stand the two men testified that they did not sign the communication because they had no knowledge of what the board of investigation had found out, and so were unable to declare themselves of equal guilt. Miles also stated that he knew it was against the regulations to send a resolution to a higher authority. Both expressed their confidence in the honor and integrity of the three midshipmen.

Judge Advocate Watts adhered largely to a set form of questions today. All the midshipmen were asked if they had ever known a midshipman to "gouge" on examination or receive assistance from another midshipman. All said they had not. They also answered in the negative when asked whether they had heard that examination questions could be bought from any one.

A memorandum of the midshipmen who have been named by other midshipmen as having advance information on the recent examination in modern languages brings the number to 175. If all of these were made defendants or even called as witnesses there would certainly be no practice cruise this Summer.

Record High Marks at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 18.—Midshipman Joseph W. Paige, Jr., of St Johnsbury, Vt., has obtained the highest mark in the history of the naval academy for the first year's work. He obtained a total of 76.44 out of a possible eighty, which is over one per cent. higher than the best previous figure, and nearly five per cent. better than the next man in his class. His mark was highest in every subject.

NOISE BLOCKS COURT CASES

Justice Giegerich Bars Certain Trials in Bronx During Summer.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, sitting in the Bronx County Court House yesterday, made the following statement from the bench:

"During the remainder of the term I will not try any cases in which it is claimed that injury was caused by reason of a defect in the condition of machinery, appliances, ways, works, or plant, and where expert opinion evidence is necessary to establish a cause of action.

"The reason why I decline to try such actions during the remainder of the term is the noise coming through the windows of the court room, which the heat requires to be kept open. I do not mean, however, causes where damages are to be established by expert medical testimony.

"The class of cases to which I refer requires constant concentration of the mind and the closest scrunity as to details, which it is impossible to give under all the conditions existing in the Court House and the vicinity thereof.

"I will mark such cases for the first Monday of October with instructions that they retain their present places on the calendar."

FIRE IN THE CUMBERLAND.

Blaze from Kitchen Sweeps Awnings from Side of Hotel.

Guests at the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, were alarmed last evening when fire started in the main kitchen flue on the west side of the building, and the firemen responding to a double alarm, crowded into the lobby.

The awnings on the eight stories of the west wall caught fire one after another, and the guests fled from their rooms. Crowds gathered in Fifty-fourth Street and watched the awnings burst into flame.

No damage was done to the hotel proper.

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GIRLS APPEAL FOR SCHOOLS.

Say Only Foreigners Can Get Elementary Evening Tuition.

The following letter has been addressed to the Board of Education:

New York, June 14, 1915.

Gentlemen: Having heard through the press that for financial reasons the City of New York will not be able to open the elementary evening schools next Winter, except to teach English to foreigners, we, the poor American girls, ask that we also be considered.

(1.) Many of us were obliged to go to work while we were still only children, and before we had finished our elementary school course. Some of us did not then realize the great value of education. The elementary school is a great boon to us.

(2.) Many of us are alone in the world, with small earning capacity. The elementary evening school teaches us how to make our clothes, trim our hats, prepare and cook proper food for ourselves and others. It provides an altogether respectable place, where we can meet our similarly handicapped associates for the purpose of mutual help and encouragement.

(3.) Many of us live in bare furnished rooms, where the struggle for existence is tremendous and unceasing. The interest of the "social workers" is too often perfunctory. You all know that. We look to the elementary evening school as an activity that provides a clean, moral atmosphere. We meet there girls whose lives and ambitions influence us for good, and whom we may also have the joy of helping. We meet there noble teachers who encourage us and renew the right spirit within us, God bless them. We find there warmth and light and inspiration. We learn how to pick up the broken threads of a hard life and work out a better destiny for ourselves.

And so we ask, without bitterness, with charity toward all, but earnestly for ourselves, could the City of New York close its doors on the poor American boys and girls of its own and open the doors for the foreign hosts from other lands?

MARY L. GILMORE.

Miss Gilmore is the chosen representative of the girls in the elementary evening schools.

ADOPT COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Bids for $10,000,000 Structure Will Be Opened Aug. 9.

Guy Lowell, architect of the proposed new court house, completed his finished drawings of the structure yesterday and submitted them to the Supreme Court Justices. The invitations to bid and the form of bids, contracts and specifications were submitted also, and these, with the completed drawings, were formally approved by the justices. Twenty justices were present and all signed with the exception of Justice P. Henry Dugro, who has opposed the circular form of court house from the beginning. There are thirty-one Supreme Court Justices in this district, and the law says that a majority must approve.

The Court House Board immediately transmitted the approved forms to the members of the Board of Estimate and to the Corporation Counsel for their approval. The matter will be put on the Board of Estimate calendar for next week. July 27 was the day set for the advertising of bids, and the bids will be opened on August 9. According to Secretary Briggs of the Court House Board, the contracts are expected to be let immediately after the opening of the bids. He said it was estimated that the building would be completed within three and a half years, and that the building alone would cost between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. He said the board hoped to include the furnishings of the buildings in the latter sum.

FENCE BUILT OVERNIGHT.

Brighton Beach Hotel Loses Part of View of Ocean Front.

Early risers among the guests at the Brighton Beach Hotel had a surprise yesterday morning, when gazing seaward they saw that a fence 200 feet long and 14 feet high had been erected during the night on top of the 500-foot breakwater fronting the boundary line of the hotel property. Manager William H. Evans of the hotel, who had seen workmen go out on the breakwater after dusk the night before and work throughout the night by electric light, tried to get an injunction when he found what they were doing, but he was unable to get in touch with a Justice.

"The fence cuts off the view of Manhattan Beach along the shore front," said he. "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company owns the hotel property. I shall appeal to it to take the matter into the courts."

A representative of the Brighton Beach Development Company said the fence had been erected for advertising purposes. It was asserted the boundary line of the hotel property was not invaded, as the breakwater, it was said, was at the front of the adjoining property.

INTERBOROUGH CUTS HOURS

Subway and Elevated Station Men Get Shorter Day.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced last night that, beginning July 1, the working hours of all employes of the station department of the elevated and subway lines will be shortened from twelve to ten hours a day without reduction in salary. The number of hours constituting a day's work will be the same in the station department as in the train service.

The new order will be divided between the elevated and subway divisions and will necessitate an increase of about 20 per cent. in the number of employes in the station department.

PRIVILEGES FOR SMOKERS.

Service Board Changes Rule for Summer on Some Surface Lines.

On the application of the companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the New York Railways Company the Public Service Commission yesterday adopted resolutions suspending for the Summer months the orders forbidding smoking on the convertible cars of the Brooklyn system and the low-level, centre-entrance cars of the New York Railways Company.

Under the suspension rule smoking will be allowed upon the four rear seats of the convertible cars in Brooklyn and upon the two rear seats and the rear circular seat on the cars in Manhattan.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST IN WESTERN STORM

Missouri and Kansas Swept by Wind, Hail, and Rain, Causing Great Property Damage.

MANY BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY

Railroad President and Two of His Party Drowned When Structure Gives Way Under Their Car.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—Fifteen lives were lost, a score of persons were injured, and property damage estimated at a quarter of a million dollars was done by a wind, hail, and electrical storm which centred in Missouri and Kansas last night and early today.

The heavy fall of rain, ranging from two to five inches, turned many small creeks into turbulent streams and sent the rivers to which they are tributary on rapid upward spurts. Tonight all points in the Kansas River valley and along the Missouri River, from Kansas City to Jefferson City, were in possession of Government warnings of impending floods. Many stories of narrow escapes were told as telegraphic communication became better in the area affected.

A. Goltry, J. R. Johnson, and Volney Kraft, farmers, led their families into caves at the approach of a small tornado and saved their lives, the homes of the families being demolished. The stone house of Melvin Pipkin was blown over while Pipkin and his wife were within. Both escaped with bruises.

Mrs. Clyde Carwood was carried from her home into a wheat field a mile away and escaped with slight injuries. B. E. Bowen, a farmer, suffered a fractured skull when a dwelling was blown in upon him.

Sixty-five cars were blown from the Frisco Railroad's tracks in the yards at Fort Scott, Kan. One was a work train in which track laborers were living. Three were injured. The home of J. T. Wood was blown over intact, carrying the occupants with it. No one was hurt. Several farm houses and many small buildings north of Fort Scott were blown away.

At Westmoreland, Kan., Charles Morris, President of the Kansas Southern & Gulf Railroad; his son, Guy, and John Gunther, a druggist, were drowned when a bridge gave way under their railroad gasoline car. Five other persons who were on the car escaped. The accident followed a cloudburst.

Morris and his son were on an inspection trip. Near Westmoreland a bridge had been destroyed by rising water and the car was stopped. Morris, his son, and Gunther decided to remain on the car while the others went back to tell of the discovery. A wall of water suddenly swept down and whirled the car into the swollen stream.

The farm house of Joseph Gregg, located three miles south of La Tour, Mo., was blown to pieces, his aged aunt, Mrs. Altman, being killed. Another aunt residing with him, a Mrs. Gregg, was injured, it is thought fatally. Gregg and his wife escaped.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Announcement was made by the local weather bureau today that the Missouri River at its junction with the Mississippi, fifteen miles north of St. Louis, would reach flood stage Sunday night, and that the Mississippi at St. Louis would reach flood stage a little later. The river at St. Louis is now two feet below flood.

GOLDWATER SELECTS AIDS.

Names a Committee to Conduct Campaign Against Liquor.

Health Commissioner Goldwater announced yesterday the names of persons he had appointed as a special committee of the Advisory Council of the Board of Health to devise ways and means of aiding the campaign against the use of spirituous liquors. The committee is as follows:

Clarence Abbot, Secretary of the New York State Commission for the Blind; Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training of the Department of Education; William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities; Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Dr. L. I. Dublin, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Dr. E. L. Fish of the Life Extension Institute; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Leo K. Frankel, Hugh Frayne of the Central Federated Union; Miss Pauline Goldmark, Associate Member of the Industrial Board, State Department of Labor; Nelson Gray, Secretary of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association; John H. Grener of the Mayor's Employment Committee; Edward T. Higgins, Chief Surgeon of the Police Department; James Jenkins, Jr., of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; Samuel A. Lewisohn, of the New York Social Centers Committee; Congressman Meyer London, Dr. William H. McCastline, Columbia University Medical Officer; Dr. J. L. Magnes, Caswell Mayo, Editor of the American Druggist; Dr. J. J. Moorehead, Miss Frances Perkins of the Committee on Safety; Edward B. Phelps, Editor of the American Underwriter; Louis Runkel, Franz Schneider, Professor Henry C. Sherman of the Department of Nutrition, Columbia University; Professor Charles R. Stockard, Professor of Anatomy, Cornell University; Dr. Thomas Andrew Storey, Professor and Director of the Department of Hygiene of the College of the City of New York; Professor W. Gilman Thompson, Dr. Philip Van Ingen, James E. West, Dr. Margaret B. Wilson, Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, Hunter College; Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene, Board of Education; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Health, and Dr. F. C. Wood.

There will also be representatives of the army, the labor unions, the New York Public Library, and the Press Club.

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Mr. Merwin has a knack of dramatism that would put human interest into a section of statistical abstract. —*Phila. Nor. Am.*

If your bookseller can't keep it in stock, send $1.35 to The Bobbs-Merrill Co. Pub. Indianapolis, U.S.A.

CALLS WOMAN PERJURER.

Justice Accuses Mrs. Cronilius and Grants Mrs. Handy's Plea.

Mrs. Lois Cronilius of 2,187 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, was detained by Justice Blackmar in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday following a decision in the separation suit of Mrs. Jane M. Handy against Frank M. Handy, a cabaret singer, of Brooklyn.

For a second time yesterday morning Mrs. Cronilius, who is separated from her husband, Clarkson Cronilius, testified to alleged improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Handy in support of a counter suit instituted by Handy. At the conclusion of her testimony Justice Blackmar said:

"I do not believe a word of this testimony. It is clear perjury. There is nothing worse in the world than to make up a story. This story was made up by the defendant here and this woman."

Assistant District Attorney DeWitt, who took Mrs. Cronilius's statement, allowed her to go until her story could be investigated. In her statement she said she was mistaken in only the date of the occurrences.

Justice Blackmar asked Mrs. Handy if she wanted the custody of her daughter, 3 years old, who is now with her husband. Mrs. Handy fell on her knees.

"Oh, Judge," she pleaded, "give me back my child. It is the only wish of my life. It is the dearest wish of my life."

The Justice granted her application for a separation and gave her the immediate custody of the child and $8 a week alimony.

When the trial opened late Thursday afternoon and Culver Ferguson, who was named by Handy as one of the corespondents in his suit for divorce, took the witness stand, the Justice threatened that if Ferguson made criminal disclosures he would be turned over to the District Attorney, whereupon Ferguson refused to testify.

WILLIAM M. IVINS ILL.

Strain of Barnes-Roosevelt Trial Caused Collapse.

Accompanying an application for a delay in the suit of William A. Evans against the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company in a matter involving subscriptions for stock are affidavits showing that William M. Ivins is in poor health and is not able to appear as a witness in the suit at this time. It was also said that his condition is largely due to the strain of the Barnes-Roosevelt trial at Syracuse. One of the affidavits is made by Dr. Arthur L. Holland of 134 West Eighty-first Street. It says in part:

"I was called to attend him (Mr. Ivins) on the 3d of this month, at which time I found him unconscious. He remained in this condition for nearly twelve hours, and he did not regain full control of his faculties for three days following. This complete collapse was the result of an old physical ailment, and was precipitated by overwork and severe mental strain. Complicating convalescence he now suffers from a mucous colitis. I have advised him that any additional strain will not only retard his recovery, but may easily prove serious. Attendance at court in the next month or six weeks will endanger his life."

BEGGED TO GO TO SING SING.

Burglar Preferred It to Elmira Because He Had Heard of Osborne.

"Oh, please, your Honor, won't you send me to Sing Sing," begged Ralph Ginsberg, a young burglar, when arraigned before Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court for sentence yesterday.

"Why do you want to go to Sing Sing?" asked the Judge.

"I've heard so much and read so much about Warden Osborne," explained Ginsberg. "He's so kind to the prisoners. He lets 'em have moving picture shows and baseball games and all sorts of fine things. I don't want to go to Elmira. They're too strict there."

"Well," replied Judge Gibbs, "that's just what you need. You need to be treated strictly. You go to Elmira. They'll teach you a trade, and when you come out you'll be a man."

Much crestfallen Ginsberg was led away. He is 22 years old and lives at 3858 Third Avenue. On May 5 he broke into the apartment of Mrs. Anna Mandel of 532 East 171st Street. Later he was arrested and admitted his guilt.

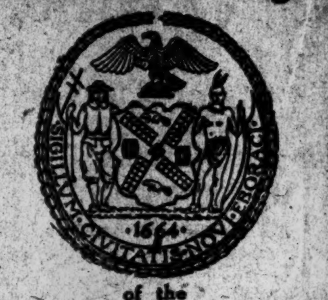
MRS. RUTH FIRKINS A SUICIDE

Body Found in River Identified as That of Despondent Widow.

The body of a woman found off 105th Street in the Hudson River on Wednesday was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Ruth Firkins. It is believed Mrs. Firkins committed suicide from grief over the death of her husband, Chester Firkins, who was employed up to his death, six months ago, on the staff of The New York American.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Firkins went to live with a relative, Ernest Borg, at 22 Monroe Street, Hartford, Conn. She left Hartford early this month and came to this city, renting a furnished room at 64 West 107th Street. Despondent and grieving over the death of her husband, she wrote Mr. Borg that she intended to kill herself. He notified the police and a search for her was instituted. Mr. Borg came from Hartford yesterday and identified the body.

Seal and Flag



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BLEW HIS WHISTLE TO WARN PELL AUTO

Witnesses Say Forward Cars of Train Were Lighted Before Collision.

COUNSEL SPAR IN COURT

Long Island Railroad Distributes Warning to Automobile Owners to Stop at Crossings.

Martin W. Littleton and Augustus Van Wyck, opposing counsel in Mrs. S. Osgood Pell's damage suit for $250,000 against the Long Island Railroad, indulged in much verbal sparring at yesterday's session of the trial in Long Island City before Supreme Court Justice Aspinall. In the morning the Justice interrupted one of these encounters to say:

"Come, come, gentlemen, let's get on with the trial. We've been having such a nice time for an hour—so nice and friendly. The time for you to begin scrapping is 3 o'clock. You are four hours ahead of time."

At the afternoon session Mrs. Ivy Soper, who saw the train that killed Mr. Pell, took the stand and testified that in her opinion it was traveling only thirty miles an hour. The lawyers began quarreling. Mr. Littleton opined something about the witness's knowledge of speed as compared with that of a "mud ball rolling around the court"—and Justice Aspinall looked at the clock opposite his bench. It was exactly 3:20 o'clock.

"I said this morning," the Justice observed quietly, "that you two gentlemen might be expected to scrap at 3 o'clock. I didn't miss it very far. Every day about 3 o'clock we seem to have these little difficulties."

Mr. Van Wyck announced to the court his willingness that the jury be conducted to the scene of the accident at night, if the Long Island Railroad would consent to run two trains over the crossing, one lighted only in its rear cars, as the plaintiff maintanis the train that struck Mr. Pell was lighted, and the other lighted in its front cars, as the defense maintains the original train was lighted.

"I am not willing," Mr. Littleton replied, "to bolster up Judge Van Wyck's baseless contention that the front cars of the train were unlighted, by the staging of any such moving picture scenario as he proposes. It is absurd for him to maintain that only the rear cars of the train were lighted, and I will not give color to his groundless assumption by reproducing it for the jury. As I have said, I invite the jury to visit the scene of the accident at any time of day or night and see for themselves whether Mr. Pell had a fair view of the approaching train, and if the court wants it, I will run a lighted train over the crossing at night, but I will not run a dark train, because the train that killed Mr. Pell was not dark."

Justice Aspinall said that the jury had expressed no desire to visit the scene of the wreck.

Most of the witnesses who testified yesterday were employes of the Long Island Railroad who were summoned to bear out the defense's contention that the train was well lighted in front, that its speed was not more than thirty milles an hour, and that its motorman blew a warning whistle before reaching the crossing where the accident occurred.

There will be no session of court today, but the trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. It is expected that it will be finished by Tuesday evening.

The safety campaign instituted recently by the Long Island Railroad was carried further yesterday by the distribution for display in railroad stations, garages, and Post Offices up and down the Island of large posters printed in red and black as follows:

> To Automobile Owners and Chauffeurs—The moral the Long Island Railroad is trying to point out in its campaign against reckless automobile driving over grade crossings is this: It is better to wait at a railroad crossing than at a doctor's office. The only sure way to avoid being struck by a train is to stop before you cross. This company has spent $15,000,000 eliminating 305 crossings. It spends $25,000 a month—$300,000 a year—to protect those crossings that still exist. We are doing our part. Won't you do yours?—The Long Island Railroad Company.

The warning is designed to prevent just such an accident as that in which Mr. Pell and Mr. Laimbeer were killed.

Seamen's Institute Fund $136,000.

Edmund L. Baylies, President of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street, announced yesterday that the Board of Managers had raised $136,144 toward the $150,000 needed to pay off the debt on the building. Among the contributors this week were George Baker, $2,500; Arthur Curtiss James, $2,500; Cleveland H. Dodge, $2,500; Anonymous, $1,000; Anonymous, $326; Richard H. Ewart, $100.

DR. FLINT DENIES SLANDER CHARGES

Testifies He Thought Miss Smith of Unsound Mind, but Did Not Attack Her Character.

SHE IS SUING FOR $10,000

John B. Stanchfield, Who Recommended Examination, Received $400 Fee and Alienist $100.

Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist, testified before Justice Ford and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday in the $10,000 slander suit brought against him by Miss Elizabeth J. E. Smith, who accused him of saying she was crazy and reflecting upon her character. The plaintiff is about 30 years old and refined in manner. She is an orphan and is wealthy through property left her by her father.

In the Winter of 1913 Miss Smith called upon John B. Stanchfield to retain him to bring an action for slander against Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, who, she said, had told her she was mentally unsound. Before undertaking any legal work in the matter Mr. Stanchfield told her he would like to have Dr. Flint examine her.

Miss Smith agreed, and on Feb. 28 Dr. Flint called upon her in her apartment in the Hotel Gotham. What occurred at this visit was the subject of much contradictory evidence. Anyway, Miss Smith did not sue Dr. Sayre, but on Dec. 19, 1913, filed suit against Dr. Flint, retaining De Lancey Nicoll's firm as her counsel. The original complaint merely accused Dr. Flint of having said to the plaintiff:

"I know you. I have investigated your life. You could not go to court with your life. I'll go into court and swear you are crazy—the craziest woman in New York."

Later the complaint was amended, and those words were alleged to mean that Dr. Flint had reflected upon Miss Smith's character. John V. Bouvier, representing Dr. Flint, told the court at the opening that the change was made because the plaintiff could not hope to get a verdict on the mere charge that Dr. Flint said she was of unsound mind.

Miss Smith testified that during the examination Dr. Flint told her that if she would drop the suit against Dr. Sayre he would see that the doctor never said a word about her to any one.

"I told him I would not," said Miss Smith, and then she repeated the objectionable words that form the basis of the suit.

In answer to questions by Mr. Bouvier, Miss Smith said that Dr. Flint did not make love to her or offer to marry her, but that he did say that Dr. Sayre could not be blamed for making love to her, because he could love her himself. She said that Dr. Flint talked of a proposal of marriage to be made to her by Dr. Sayre, and that she replied that she would not consider it, because Dr. Sayre had insulted her.

Mr. Stanchfield testified to having asked Dr. Flint to examine Miss Smith, who paid him $500, of which Dr. Flint got $100.

Dr. Flint, who is 79 years old, told the jury that he had been a practicing physician since 1857 and for twenty-five years had made a specialty of diseases of the mind. He had called upon Miss Smith and had discussed with her the suit she was thinking of bringing against Dr. Sayre. He testified that he had said to her:

"You are a lady, well born, and with friends and good standing. It would be mortifying to you to have them know of the suit, and it should be avoided."

Asked if he had told her she was of unsound mind, Dr. Flint replied:

"I told her I thought she was, and that if she continued to prosecute the suit against Dr. Sayre it would be good evidence that she was."

Asked if he had ever said anything that might be construed as reflecting upon Miss Smith's character, Dr. Flint emphatically replied:

"Never! Impossible!"

Justice Ford ordered the jury to hand in a sealed verdict on Monday.

SEES CONSPIRACY TO RUIN ROFRANO

Lawyer Stryker Says Carnivale Trial Is Plot to Harm Street Cleaning Official.

STATE TO SUM UP MONDAY

Montimagno's Counsel Says He Will Seek a New Trial Based on Evidence in Present Case.

Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for Rocco Carnivale, who is on trial before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court for the murder of Michael Giamari on March 3, described Carnivale's trial in his summing up yesterday as "the result of a conspiracy to ruin Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano politically and otherwise." He asserted that Rofrano by his testimony on the previous day proved conclusively that he was in no way connected with the murder.

The La Salle brothers, Joseph and Antonio, murderers of James Minott, who turned State's evidence and testified that Carnivale and Frank Fennimore got Gaetano Montimagno to kill Giamari after numerous telephone conversations between Carnivale and Rofrano, were referred to by Mr. Stryker as "Sing Sing birds, perjurers, and murderers."

"If you do not believe the La Salle brothers," he said, "there is nothing left of the people's case."

On the basis of Rofrano's testimony on Thursday, during which he proved alibis in respect to several of the alleged telephone conversations, Caesar Barra, counsel for Montimagno, announced yesterday that he would move for a new trial for Montimagno on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Montimagno was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to die. The telephone slips showing connections between Carnivale's house and the Street Cleaning Department were offered in evidence at his trial. Borough President Connolly of Queens and Public Service Commissioner Hayward testified that Rofrano was in Albany on Jan. 4, one of the dates on which Carnivale was said to have called Rofrano by telephone.

In his summing up yesterday Mr. Stryker emphasized the testimony of one of the La Salle brothers that he had seen the pistol found after Giamari's murder in 1909. The defense produced evidence to show that the revolver was not sold by the manufacturers until February, 1911.

"The defendant took the stand," Mr. Stryker said, "and acquitted himself well and told the truth. I'll prove to you it was the truth, because it couldn't be anything else. It is hard to sit and hear yourself maligned and one's aged mother traduced without proof and retain one's composure. I couldn't do it, and if my client had done it I would have been forced to think it was assumed.

"Did this self-confessed perjurer and self-confessed murderer, Joseph La Salle, lie when he said that Carnivale talked with Michael A. Rofrano over the telephone on Jan. 4, or did Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, lie when he said he saw Mr. Rofrano in Albany at that time?"

After Mr. Stryker had finished his summing up, the trial was adjourned until Monday morning, when Assistant District Attorney Brothers will present his case. The case will go to the jury Monday afternoon.

FORGIVE ARMSTRONG GIRL.

Schoolmates Would Not Have Her Prosecuted for Theft.

Unless the police and District Attorney insist, there will be no prosecution of Miss Bessie Armstrong, the senior at Curtis High School who is charged with having been responsible for many thefts at the school in the last few months. It is said that every girl who identified things recovered from Miss Armstrong's home is determined not to appear in court against her except under subpoena.

At a conference last night it was the general opinion that no good purpose would be served by prosecuting the girl. It is felt she is being punished enough by losing her certificate, for her arrest caused her to miss examinations. Miss Armstrong has kept in seclusion since a week ago, when Mrs. Marie Young, a police matron, claims to have trapped her with two marked one-dollar bills.

A song by Miss Armstrong, "Onward, Curtis," for which she wrote both words and music, is down as a part of the graduation exercises for Monday next. The graduating class wants the song retained.

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The Lusitania

which is vividly presented in the June number from every helpful point of view. Here America speaks, Germany speaks, and the record speaks. This is a page of history that will live. It will grow more precious with the passing of time. A condensed outline of this section follows:

The American Note to Germany
Three Speeches by President Wilson
  "America First," address to The Associated Press.
  "Humanity First," address at Philadelphia.
  "America for Humanity," address at the Fleet Review.
The German Embassy's Warning
The German Official Report
The British Coroner's Inquest
Captain Turner's Testimony
The German Note of Regret
England's Answer to Germany
Dr. Dernburg's Defense
German Press Opinion
Germany and the Lusitania
  By Dr. Charles W. Eliot
Facsimile of the Lusitania's First Cabin List
Descriptions by Survivors
  Ernest Cowper's Account
  Charles Frohman's Death
  Alfred Vanderbilt's Heroic End
  Mr. Kessler's Description
Germany's Justification
German Foreign Office on Neutrals
Cases of the Falaba, Cushing, and Gulflight
Aim of German Submarine Warfare
  By Professor Flamm of Charlottenburg
American Shipment of Arms
  By Count von Bernstorff
American Reply to Count von Bernstorff
Sir Edward Grey on Munitions from Neutrals
Appeals for American Defense
The Drowned Sailor (Poem)
  By Maurice Hewlett

Critical Weeks of the War

Also in this number: The Eyewitness's account in full of the heroic stand of the Canadians at Ypres; official reports on the War With Poisonous Gases; the story of Italy in the War and Italy's Justification, by Baron Sonnino; Arnold Bennett's "The Great End," John Galsworthy's "Diagnosis of an Englishman," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "A Policy of Murder," The London Suffragette's announcement on "War Babies," the Report of the Bryce Committee on Alleged German Atrocities, and 16 full-page historic English, German, and American War Cartoons, including the cartoonists' views on the Lusitania tragedy; 16 full-page Rotogravure Portraits, and many maps and diagrams.

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A 1722 10-inch 65c. BY HECK. (Gilbert.) Byron G. Harlan and Will Robbins, tenor duet. Orchestra accompaniment. / PIGEON WALK. (Monaco.) Byron G. Harlan and Will Robbins, tenor duet. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1723 10-inch 65c. LOVE ME OR LEAVE ME ALONE. (Gottler.) Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / I'LL BE WAITING 'NEATH THE MAPLE ON THE HILL. (Harris & Bennett.) Jas. Reed, tenor, and Jas. F. Harrison, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1770 10-inch 65c. DOWN AMONG THE SHELTERING PALMS. (Olman.) Columbia Male Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. / IF WE CAN'T BE THE SAME OLD SWEETHEARTS. (Monaco.) Rose Bryant, contralto, and Henry Burr, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1726 10-inch 65c. THERE'S A LITTLE WHITE CHURCH IN THE VALLEY. (Lange.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. / IN THE LAND OF LOVE WITH THE SONG BIRDS. (Rega.) Albert Campbell and Henry Burr, tenor duet. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1727 10-inch 65c. WHEN IT'S MOONLIGHT IN MAYO. (Wenrich.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. / SHE LIVES DOWN IN OUR ALLEY. (McCarron & Bayha.) Billy Burton, tenor, and Herbert Stuart, baritone. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1724 10-inch 65c. I WANT TO BE THERE. (Monaco.) Will Robbins, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / MY LITTLE GIRL. (A. Von Tilzer.) Ada Jones, soprano, and Will Robbins, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
A 1725 10-inch 65c. IN A GARDEN DOWN IN MONTEREY. (De Costa.) Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. / WHEN I WAS A DREAMER AND YOU WERE MY DREAM. (Van Alstyne.) Sam Ash, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.

Sacred Numbers

A 1762 10-inch 65c. HYMNS OF THE OLD CHURCH CHOIR. (Solman.) Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment. / THERE IS A GREEN HILL FAR AWAY. (Stebbins.) Harry McClaskey, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The suggestion that the President call Congress in extra session is meddlesome and uncalled for, and if it were carried out might produce results other than those who make it say they have in mind. He will presumably pay no attention to it. The President has as yet nothing to lay before Congress, so far as our foreign policy is concerned. Until the German note is received there is no policy to formulate, except the policy which is already being carried out by the President without legislative aid—that of informing Germany of our wishes and asking her to comply with them.

Those who advocate an extra session do so in the expectation that it would immediately busy itself with the question of armament. These gentlemen have little imagination and less knowledge of the ways of Congress. Every busybody association or league or society which is now trying to embarrass the President by mass meetings or petitions or what not would hail with joy the presentation of so much better a method, and their representatives in Congress would make such a noise with resolutions and speeches designed to handicap the Administration and befog the issue that they would be a nuisance, not a blessing. They would have full swing in the long time that must always elapse before a bill can be formulated, introduced, considered, reported, debated, and enacted, a process that frequently takes months with a measure of importance. We shall have to undergo this infliction in December anyway, but by that time it is to be supposed that our relations with Germany will have been defined. At present, while those relations are still in doubt, the letting loose of a flood of talk by men wise and foolish, selfish and unselfish, patriotic and otherwise, would do no good and might seriously embarrass the President's efforts to deal with a delicate situation.

KEEPING THE NAVY IN MIND.

Mr. Truman H. Newberry, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1908-9, joins his voice with many others in the demand for the upbuilding of our navy. His statement that we lack fighting ships of the speed of many in foreign navies cannot be refuted. Excepting the destroyers, our only fast ships are third-class cruisers, which could not safely give battle to modern battle cruisers or well-armored scouts. His statement about our long-range guns is open to correction. The 14-inch guns of the larger battleships are equal to any in foreign navies. The 16-inch guns, to be carried by some of the still unfinished dreadnoughts, are, of course, more powerful and of longer range.

Generally speaking, however, Mr. Newberry's statements about the requirements of our navy deal with undeniable facts. We certainly need more ammunition ships, colliers, and submarines. It was clearly a mistake to "save" $1,000,000 in the Bureau of Construction last year, when there was so much to be done. And Mr. Newberry is taking the right course to get things done by letting the people know the needs of the navy. For, as he says, "we can never have "an adequate navy until we get a "unified public opinion for one." We are in the way of getting that unified public opinion, as far as the navy is concerned, and may reasonably hope that no plans for new public buildings or internal improvements will hereafter be permitted to delay the upbuilding of the navy until it is strong enough to insure peace.

A persistently sombre view of our navy, however, is not justified by the facts. We have much to be grateful for. No other nation can boast the possession of quite so powerful a warship as the Arizona, which will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this afternoon, yet we have another equally large and powerful, the Pennsylvania, launched some months ago and soon to go in commission. These dreadnoughts are 600 feet long and their displacement is 31,400 tons, while each carries twelve 14-inch guns and twenty-two 5-inch rifles, which can be fired twenty times a minute. As soon as the Arizona leaves the ways, the keel of the new California will be laid and work will be rapidly advanced on that sister ship of the Idaho and Mississippi, which will carry 16-inch guns and promise to be the most powerful floating fort ever projected. If the program of two battleships yearly is hereafter adhered to we shall be well provided with dreadnoughts.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL TO QUEENS?

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission and the Commission's engineer, Mr. Craven, have written a letter to the Board of Estimate in favor of the reconstruction of the Blackwell's Island bridge, rather than the building of a tunnel to accommodate the dual subway traffic to Queens. They argue that the city can save $3,000,000 by reconstructing the bridge for the use of subway trains. That would be a costly economy. It would lessen the traffic capacity of the bridge, which is none too great. It would make it necessary that all subway trains should be lifted from beneath the river to the height above the river. It is not a difficult engineering calculation, it is just common sense, that bridges over rivers are best suited for elevated railroads, and that tunnels are best suited for subway trains. Yet by some strange misadventure it has come about that our elevated trains are depressed into tunnels, and that subway trains are lifted over bridges. The point is not noticed by the Chairman or his engineer, but it might easily happen that the cost of operation in this manner would more than pay the interest on the extra cost of a tunnel.

The Chairman and the engineer treat the matter as one of the present time. It is really one rather of the future. Even if the reconstructed bridge should be equal to both the elevated and the subway systems now it would not be equal to these demands as they will grow with the development of the district to be served. Now it is merely a question of strengthening the bridge, in a very few years it will be rather a question of trackage to accommodate the larger number of trains, regardless of their weight. The reconstruction of the bridge adds nothing to what the city needs. An extra three millions, using the estimate of those who do not favor the tunnel, would provide the tunnel now, but would not do so hereafter. The dual subway system now can be molded at will, and the contractors are offering inducements which will be withdrawn if the bridge plan is adopted.

When the tunnel becomes necessary, as it most certainly will, the subway system must be made over to fit the tunnel route, and the bridge must be returned to its original condition, to restore the facilities reduced to accommodate the subways. The letter to the Board of Estimate says that the bridge plan would hasten the operation of the dual subway system. It would only do so by crippling the subway operation, for it is not possible that the subway trains could be operated over the bridge in the manner in which the Interborough trains run to Brooklyn, and by retarding the operation of the elevated trains. If the tunnel plan is adopted the subway trains will be delayed somewhat, but the elevated trains would not have to wait the reconstruction of the bridge before they started.

There is another consideration which the Chairman and the engineer do not consider. The representatives of the districts to be served have petitioned for the tunnel. They have done so partly for their comfort, but more for the interests of that borough, from which will be drawn a great part of the resources of the city. The question really is not whether the city can afford the tunnel, but whether it can afford to do without the tunnel.

"INJUN GIVERS."

The Interstate Commerce Commission was so reluctant to allow the railways to advance their freight rates that it recommended instead several other ways of increasing the railways' income. One of them was a charge for terminal services, which the Commission called rebates. Ever since then the Commission has been in hot water through the attempt of the railways to act on the Commission's suggestion. By a decision reported this week the Commission forbids railways to discontinue the collection of the "rebates" on the Chicago terminal services. Commissioner Harlan had the courage of the Commission's former opinion—corrected by the courts, which decided that the terminal allowances were not rebates—and dissented, on the ground that it is the Commission's duty to see that "free services are not "performed by these servants of the "public at the expense of the public." The majority of the Commission, however, ruled that the through routes and joint rates at Chicago must continue as heretofore.

The railways, therefore, must continue to "absorb" the costs of delivery in the manner which the Commission decided was equivalent to a rebate. In plain language, the Commission takes away with one hand what it gave with the other, and the shippers are just as much dissatisfied with what they must pay in the Commission's manner as they would be with the rates charged in the railways' manner. The Commission thought it would give another name to the advance of rates, and all would be well. On the contrary, it has been in trouble as well as the railways. Nobody is satisfied, neither the courts, nor the railways, nor the Commission, nor the shippers, and most particularly not the passengers. The railways are not getting what the Commission promised to help them to get, and the shippers are not willing to lose what the Commission decided it was wrong for them to accept. The advice to raise the passenger rates was met with a flock of statutes reducing them even below the previous unremunerative rates.

It is apparent that regulation of rates is popular only when it reduces them and that the Commission's way of raising rates is as unpopular as the railways' method. The question of terminal rebates is as far from decision as ever. The decision was that the rates might be altered, but only by an original inquiry regarding the reasonableness of the proposed substitute rates. Of the Commission's decision that the absorption of terminal allowances is the granting of rebates there is no trace left. The prospect of any increase of rates by this route is just where it started, some years having been occupied in getting to the original starting point by going round Robin Hood's barn.

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The new crop of wheat is moving. It is always an event of the year, and it has unprecedented interest this year. The reason is that the first wheat of 1915 comes from a district which never before shipped wheat. The carload from Louisiana which has reached St. Louis is the first which the oldest trader ever heard of, according to the report of The St. Louis Republic. This new wheat, therefore, signifies the opening of a new district to the culture of cereals. The new crops hereafter will be earlier as the bread crops creep further south, and it may be that there will be less cotton this year than some have thought.

There always is doubt how far advice to grow less cotton and more food will be followed. This year there has been dread of another bumper cotton crop before last year's calamity was disposed of. Lately the cotton has moved well, the grain crops have weakened in price, and there was an opportunity for planters who wished to reconsider their resolve to reduce their crop of cotton. But now comes wheat from where it never was received before. It will take time to measure this portent. If, in fact, it shall appear that at last the South is diversifying its crops the danger of too much cotton will have disappeared, and it is possible that some of those whom it is impossible to please will be complaining of too much wheat or corn. But, truly, the New South will have arrived when it exports foodstuffs.

THE YAQUI OUTBREAK.

The Yaqui Indians of Sonora have retarded the industrial development of that naturally rich State since industry first took root in Mexico. Porfirio Diaz had no more serious problem to deal with in his long period of ascendency than that caused by the persistent guerrilla warfare of these irreconcilable people who refuse to recognize any government whatever and fight furiously against the advance of civilization. In 1906 he sent between 5,000 and 6,000 of them to Yucatan, where they were employed in the hennequin plantations and thrived, but were never reconciled to their banishment from the north. Of course many of these, with their sons since grown to manhood, have managed to find their way back to Sonora since the revolutions began, and the Yaqui problem has now become an important factor in the Mexican situation.

Villa claims authority in Sonora and his commander there, Maytorena, who is said to be of Yaqui descent and to have many of the Indians in his following, has been ordered to repress the disturbance in the American industrial colony at Esperanza, not far from Guaymas. Maytorena promises not only to do this, but also to prevent the landing of the United States marines and seamen who have been sent to the relief of the colonists. Murder has already been done, and the Yaquis are capable of any outrage. Their blood is up and they claim ownership of the land at Esperanza. Maytorena's ability to suppress them is questionable and so is his inclination. Nobody who knows the Mexican character, however, can doubt his willingness to oppose the United States forces, and as five warships are to assemble at Guaymas, with many marines and seamen prepared for combat, the situation is grave and it may be the beginning of international disturbances which will change the Mexican situation by developing new complications. Probably for the work in hand at Esperanza the force Admiral Howard commands will be sufficient, but there are railways in Sonora and Maytorena controls them, and if he takes his whole force to the neighborhood of Guaymas the marines and seamen will be hard pressed.

Villa, to be sure, has lately been in a conciliatory mood, but his power to control the actions of his Sonora contingent, if its commander sees a chance for glory, is not to be relied upon. Though the matter has as yet attracted little attention in the United States, it must be regarded as the most serious incident in the Mexican situation, so far as we are concerned, since the occupation of Vera Cruz. Villa's tale is that the agents of Carranza have inspired the Yaqui outbreak, but the Yaquis have never needed warlike counsel in the past. They have always been ready to kill and pillage. Too much sympathy has been wasted upon them by the sentimentalists who have always been busying themselves about Mexico. Whatever American settlers might do in the wild districts of Sonora would be for the benefit of the Yaquis and all other inhabitants of the State. The ships cannot reach Guaymas before tomorrow, and it is barely possible that the danger of the settlers may be averted before the marines are ready to disembark. If the matter reaches a crisis it may be the beginning of many months of serious trouble.

LAWFUL POLLUTION.

Justice Blackmar has rendered a decision which may be above criticism as a matter of law, but which he supports with singular reasoning. A Jamaica Bay oyster grower sued the city for damages caused by the discharge of sewage where oysters were growing for the market, making them inedible, or at least unsalable, since there is room for doubt of much which is sold for food. The Judge decided that the pollution of tidal waters is unlike the pollution of stream waters. All owners of the banks of streams are entitled to the use of the water, and the pollution of it is unlawful. Cities cannot lawfully empty sewage into streams, but they may into tidal waters. The plaintiff had no right in them except the right of access.

> There is in this case no trespass by casting sewage on plaintiff's land, and there is no nuisance. The most that can be said is that the water has been rendered unfit for human consumption. No right of his is violated, unless a riparian owner on tidal waters has the right to have the salt water, as it is carried to and fro by the tide, kept fit for human consumption.

If there is no such law, why would it not be a good law to have? The Judge thought it unanswerable to say that, if the suit succeeded, "it would "render illegal every sewer in New "York City." The suit having failed, it is strictly lawful for the city to maintain such sewer discharges that the waters are unsafe for bathing, and even in such remote districts as Jamaica Bay it is unsafe to eat food taken from them. It is not a legal nuisance, the Judge says, but it is a threat to health.

The suit failed because it was impossible to give to every citizen the rights claimed, the court said, for the first time by the plaintiff. But why would it not be well for all to have the rights claimed, and to put the city upon prudent notice that its rights of pollution have been pressed to the point of wrongs by the public upon private citizens?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Glory Enjoyed But Briefly. That Lieutenant Warneford, the young aviator who only a week ago undertook and so brilliantly accomplished, unaided, the task of destroying a huge German dirigible with a crew of more than a score of well-armed men, should now be dead, strikingly illustrates not the impermanence of human fame—his place in military history is secure enough—but the frailty of the hold that any human being has on the rewards that go with fame, no matter how thoroughly deserved.

Therein lies the pathos of his fate, but it has also its ironic element, as the decrees of fate so often have or seem to have. The perils risked by Warneford on the day when he attacked the Zeppelin were so many and so great that his escape from them all could be called nothing less than miraculous were it not that the happening of the improbable, and even of the wildly improbable, is a recognized part of probability. The wildly improbable we are accustomed to call the impossible, but we know better, for we have not very infrequent opportunities—which are never neglected—to say "it is the impossible that happens."

It happened to the English aviator—it seems that he is not of Canadian, but of Indian, birth—when skill, courage, and luck in happy combination enabled him to win his amazing victory, to right his aeroplane after it had been overturned by the explosion by which he attained his end regardless of consequences to himself, and to return to a safe landing behind the allied lines. His last and fatal journey was apparently quite without peril, as peril is counted by the operators of aeroplanes. It was merely a little trip through the air, made over friendly territory in fine weather, to give a writing man the material of a story about the new method of military reconnoissance. To the trained aerialist it was nothing, or the merest routine. But something went wrong—just what is as yet uncertain.

It now seems probable that Warneford attempted to loop the loop with a machine not fitted for the performance of that evolution. Control of the aeroplane was lost and not recovered and the two men fell with it to their deaths.

Was There a Battle Under Water? Many, many times since this war began it has been said that submarines cannot fight submarines. Of course two antagonists of this sort could fight each other well enough if they chose—if both, that is, refused to utilize their power of submergence, and fired torpedoes and shells until one of these missiles found its mark. Only one hit would be required for the achievement of victory, so fragile are these machines, but it has been assumed as certain that no such battle would ever take place—that whenever two hostile submarines chanced to approach in their search for more important prey, both would promptly sink out of sight and make off in a blind way as far and as fast as possible.

Yet, in dispatches printed yesterday, the Austrians claimed that the Italians admitted that an encounter between submarines had taken place, and that the Italian boat had been sunk with part of her crew.

Those who remain most convinced that submarine cannot fight submarine—those, for instance, whose annoying task it is to explain why there has been no effective suppression of Germany's undersea fleets—will probably assume that the Austrian victory was accident of a kind not to be intentionally duplicated. There is support for this assumption, it must be confessed, in the fact that military defeat is an Austrian habit, long and well established. These are not safe days, however, for taking anything for granted, and it is not really self-evident that the submarine never can be so equipped as to be able to hunt, overtake, and destroy another submarine in the deeps.

In theory, at least, the problem is not so difficult that an engineer wise in electricity and acoustics would consider its solution hopeless or even very difficult. Sounds travel far in water, and the direction from which they come can be determined with great accuracy by means of apparatus already in existence. And Austrian scientists have not the habit of defeat, even if Austrian soldiers have.

He Hates Legal Killings. Warden Osborne's plea for the abolition of capital punishment in this State, made before a committee of the Constitutional Convention, was heard, as it deserved to be, with thoughtful attention. Yet none of his arguments was new, and none of them really proved either the essential wrongness or the practical unwisdom of continuing to punish with death a few of our many murderers.

That, as a matter of fact, is all we do now, for unless a murder happens to be particularly heinous, or the murderer poor, friendless, and uninteresting, we already find one excuse or another for inflicting a punishment of less than ultimate severity. Indeed, so nearly complete is the abolition of capital punishment already that few of us give much thought to the obscure victims of the law's antique rigor.

Mr. Osborne's own feeling on the subject seems to have become vehement only when, and just when, that of most other people with modern sensibilities would have had a like change. It was when there came to him in the course of official duty the task of performing, himself, in construction and theory, at least, the actual killing. Then for him the old quip about letting the murderers begin the reform lost its plausibility as an argument, just as it would for the rest of us, and he has no doubt whatever that capital punishment is unjustifiable as a punishment and useless as a deterrent.

Both contentions have the tendency of the age on their side. Everybody realizes, nowadays, that putting helpless men and women, no matter how bad, to death in cold blood is a brutal piece of business, and it is significant that even in other ages, when everybody sincerely believed in capital punishment, neither the headsman nor the hangman was a loved or even respected character. He was, on the contrary, hated and scorned by the very folk who took their children to see his work as an incitement for them to be good, a lesson in virtue.

THE BOWERY'S STRUGGLE.

It Wants to be Unhindered in Living Down Its Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of June 1, 1915, entitled "Not Vengeance, but Protection," wherein you exemplify your theory on which government is based, you say as follows:

> I give you protection. You may now go about your lawful concerns in safety, whether they lead you to the Bowery or the Irish Sea. If, confiding in this guarantee of mine, you go about them in the Bowery and are murdered, my policemen shall seize your murderer, to the end that the next man who accepts my guarantee shall not be murdered as you were.

With the wide circulation enjoyed by your paper throughout the country, John or William's mind out in Indiana or Down East, on reading this portion of your editorial, will undoubtedly drift from war-ridden Europe or the Irish Sea to the Bowery. And immediately there is brought to his mind all that this thoroughfare once stood for. Law and order were certainly not the dictates of reason, but that was away back in the days of the Bowery Boys. Since then gangs have arisen professing to be their successors, but none of them has thrived, and with the passing of the so-called fashionable, but to my estimation idiotic, slumming parties, great changes have come about.

The Bowery has been trying mighty hard to live down its past performances. Why not give it a chance?

Your article is a splendid one in what it sets out to convey, but if you must give examples to bring out theories or whatever arises in connection with our well-being, won't you pass the Bowery over gently and ramble along some other highway or byway of old New York?

DAVID B. HARRIS.

229 Bowery, June 17, 1915.

To Each New Citizen a Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a nation of many nationalities. Many of our inhabitants are naturalized, many not naturalized at all and others again designated as hyphenated Americans. Would it not be a good plan at the Fourth of July ceremonies to our new citizens to give each one a little red, white and blue flag to wear upon his person, and a larger flag to be displayed at his home upon patriotic occasions? Each one of the new citizens should be advised to forever wear the colors of his country. JULIUS GOLDBURG.

New York, June 15, 1915.

A Reminder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the Mayor, after his vacation of six weeks in the West, has forgotten that it has been the custom for years back to close city departments during the Summer months at 4 o'clock?

CITY EMPLOYE.

New York, June 15, 1915.

ROBBERY.

The light of day brings sorrow to the house,
The dark o' night shuts sorrow in the room—
But I would rob the stars of light for thee,
This time of gloom.

The rich folk gave me linen fair and fine
And wool—ah, well, it is that they did so—
I'd rob the faery wives to dress thee, Love,
Whiter than snow.

The poor folk pray for mercy on my soul,
But while I listen like a stock or stone,
I'd rob some mother's prayers of hallowing
To bless mine own.

Dear Heart, while sorrow bides within the house,
While hope, good hope, bides seven long leagues away,
I'd rob these tears of peace to give thee rest
Till break of day!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

GEORGIA AND BELGIUM.

Sherman, as the Germans Do, Put Efficiency Above Humanity.

Highland Falls, N. Y., June 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Times of the 15th inst. Mr. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., asks me "if the annals of our entire civil war afford a single real parallel to the massacres of Aerschot, Dinant, and Louvain." I do not know enough about the events to which he refers to be able to answer his question categorically. But I suppose that our war afforded no real parallel to them. There could hardly be any parallel between the retributive or punitive measures called for and carried out by the two armies—one operating in an old country of extremely dense population, the other in new country of sparse population; one quartered on the habitants, the other quartered in camps; one depending for success upon its communications, the other independent thereof, destroying them, in fact, itself, and living off the country.

Yet the methods of Sherman's army and those of the German army may be considered as paralleling each other in one all-important respect, in that of purpose or intent. The spirit of Sherman's harshness was virtually that of the German commander's. Each officer placed efficiency before humanity, except so far as efficiency meant humanity to him. If one may take Sherman at his word, he would not have stopped at a massacre had it seemed to him necessary to the attainment of his military object. Who knows how near he was to putting the people of Savannah to the sword when, in summoning its commander to surrender, he said with reference to his being forced to assault: "I shall then feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures, and shall make little effort to restrain my army, burning to avenge a great national wrong." (Sherman to Hardee Dec. 17, 1864.)

I do not mean by these remarks to retract my virtual admission that Sherman's warfare in Georgia is not a "real parallel" to recent German warfare in Belgium. But I consider that the two warfares are not so different from each other but that they may be compared. Things do not have to be parallel to be properly comparable.

Under "Topics of the Times" you refer to a proverb about fouling of nests as if to apply it to my action in coming to the support of Professor Yandell Henderson against what seemed to me mistaken criticism. The difference between my doing this and your would-be defense of General Sherman is that I have ground for my action and you have none for yours. I have made no reflection on General Sherman. I had the privilege of knowing him personally and have for many years been more or less a student of his military operations. I have stated in his own words what he did or tried to do. You pronounce, expressly or by implication, that those acts or purposes were discreditable. That is your aspersion on Sherman's memory, not mine. I would suggest that you reserve some of the indignation which you entertain for breaches of the written law of war and expend it upon the misguided people who are responsible for its impracticable tenets.

In your last paragraph you refer to acts as not proved "against Sherman, his soldiers, or even the 'bummers' who followed and disgraced them." You are apparently under the impression that the bummers were not soldiers, not a regular part of Sherman's army, but a lot of camp followers, hanging on to the flanks and rear of his columns. That is not my understanding of the matter. They were fragments, including perhaps the bulk of his foraging parties, which were regularly detailed by his brigade commanders, and composed of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

Referring to your innuendoes as to my personal depravity, I have only to say that I entered upon this correspondence to discuss Sherman's March to the Sea and do not feel called upon to discuss my character until I bring the subject up myself. JOHN BIGELOW.

Lecky on Our Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of letters have been published recently which seem to seek to justify the severities practiced by the German armies by comparing them with alleged similar acts of the Union armies during our civil war. Had these been similar, it might still be said that "two wrongs do not make one right."

Though much could be said to refute such allegations by the undersigned and by others like him, who were in the service at the time and to whom the matters are not merely history, still, perhaps the following extract from a general statement of an impartial and reliable critic may suffice. W. E. H. Lecky, in Chapter VIII. of his book, "The Map of Life," under the heading "The Ethics of War," writes:

> The great civil war in America probably contributed not a little to raise the standard of humanity in war, for while few long wars have been fought with such determination or at the cost of so many lives, very few have been conducted with such scrupulous abstinence from acts of wanton barbarity.

F. A. SCHERMERHORN.

Whitestone, L. I., June 16, 1915.

What the Kaiser Is Not.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a marked difference of opinion with regard to the ecclesiastical status of the German Emperor as expressed in contributions appearing in the pages of The Times. In the Magazine Section of June 6th, in an article headed "The Pope Will Stay in Rome," a Veteran Diplomat, perhaps with vague memories of the ancient town of Canossa in his mind, refers to a demand upon the Pope for the excommunication of "the Catholic rulers of Germany and Austria."

On the other hand, Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the December issue of The Times Current History of the War, alludes to the Kaiser as "a little Lutheran lounger." We can only suppose that Mr. Chesterton, having written "little" and "Lutheran," was irresistibly impelled to add lounger. No one, except under the exigencies of an alliterative frenzy, would feel moved to call the very energetic Wilhelm a lounger, no matter what else he might be considered. We may as well tag our own T. R. as a sluggish straggler or a doting dawdler or a feeble fribbler. P. B. H.

Jucumcari, New Mexico, June 12, 1915.

Buss, (Archaic,) Kiss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering "L. J. W.," who seeks to learn whether the "busses" which he observes on Fifth Avenue belong to the family of osculation or of transportation, we are happy to be able to inform him that they are of the transporting variety, but not osculatory.

The word bus is derived from omnibus. Most dictionaries agree: s. omnibus—pl. omnibuses. But when the shorter form is used, we have: s. bus or buss—pl. busses.—Funk & Wagnall's, page 359; s. bus—pl. busses.—Webster's Int. Dictionary, page 296. Webster remarks that both forms (singular) are used by English authors.

Johnson's Dictionary, 1876, page 323, has quite a bit to say on the subject, and while it gives both bus and buss as the singular form, buss is preferred.

We are surprised that "L. J. W." should for a moment suppose that cold and formal Fifth Avenue might be the scene of a public expression of demonstrative affection.

New York, June 14, 1915. J. W. D.

HENCE THE CALL OF THE SAVAGE.

Psychology of Man's Futile Recourse to Force in Order to Gratify His Sense of Greatness and to Prove Himself Right.

By Dr. DAVID ORR EDSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that civilization again faces barbarism while barbarism again faces its ancient enemy civilization, why not give the matter of war and peace scientific consideration? Why not submit it to the same procedure as that to which a bacteriological matter is submitted when we wish to determine the basic cause of a disease?

Mental compression is an obvious necessity, due to a vast accumulation of material. That is to say, all of nature, by reason of the limitations of the human mind, was so compressed into the organic and the inorganic. Still so vast were matters that we again compressed them mentally, and the organic became animal and vegetable life. Following this organic life we compressed animal life into species, and into this stepped man. And lo, we found that the study of one man, anatomically, physiologically, and chemically, answered for all men of all races on the face of the globe. Every function, every reaction of the human organism is not only a repetition unto itself, but is also a repetition of a common holding engirdling the earth through races and nations. Death of the human in the remotest part of Algeria takes upon itself the same line of procedure that it does in the most enlightened part of America. It was the repetition that gave birth to all of the sciences. Medicine, chemistry, physics, astronomy, all of these were born of repetition and compressed to enlightenment.

Again, repetition stalks forth clothed in ignorance. Man is destroying his fellowmen for no better reason known to himself than that it is right, and this both combatants are shouting together with their priests and philosophers: "We are right!"

In the study of this curious phenomenon wherein man is killing his fellowman for identically the same reason, compression will again serve us in comprehending the matter. In its being a mental phenomenon common to all races of the human family—this blood strife—it becomes a distinctive feature of all men, in one man. I therefore assert that the careful study of the phenomena of one man, from the time of his birth to his demise, will not only give us the seed of this thing in one man, but it will also answer for the whole race. I do not mean to prognosticate that in going after this seed that regularly blooms to our destruction we will eradicate war and destruction—it may or it may not, I do not know—but I do mean to say that in having a clearer understanding of our own personal holdings, and by having firm conviction that these same holdings are also the compelling materials of the other fellow, we shall be better able to get on with one another.

I tried to point out in a previous letter that both the beginning and the end product of man was an insatiable desire "to be great"; that no matter what game he played, "to be great," to overtop the other fellow, would be his constant endeavor, even if he had to slip back to savagery to accomplish his purpose. To fall back on death and destruction to prove a contention is distinctly a drag-back, a survival of that which we in our enlightened moments choose to call ignorance. It certainly is no mental achievement to stand over the dead body of an opponent and say: "Now do you see that I'm right?" This is distinctly a break in the chain of civilization.

And yet this curious mental phenomenon, this desire "to be great," came among us to stay. It is man's propelling force. It is known among psychologists as the first complex of the human, for the reason that it unites (complexes) with each of the five senses, singly and combined.

The desire "to be great" shows itself at a very early age. "I've got a bigger doll than yours" is among the earliest of formed sentences. Nor is this compelling thing halted by poverty. In such an event, at once misfortune is converted into an asset wherein the afflicted one becomes the poorest of the poor; the greatest poor man of all. And with pain it is the same. I remember hearing two old fellows converse, while seated on a bench in the outer room of a clinic, in this wise: First Old Man—"Oh! I have a terrible pain in my side!" Other Old Man—"Oh, don't be talking! If you had the pain in your side I have in my face—." Greatness drafted from pain!

The desire "to be great" is the most dominant of all racial instincts. In flagrant or adroit manner it incorporates itself into every deed or word of man. By it one may determine the degree of civilization to which the actor has attained.

It is less than two weeks ago that I saw a remarkable heading in one of our newspapers. It was: "Germany must allow our every claim in the matter of the destruction of ships carrying American citizens, or suffer the consequences!" The desire to show a greatness has here crept in in the shape of a fearless challenge. I have no comment to make on this, save to suggest that the reader try out this quality of mental achievement on his business adversary, or, for that matter, in his own household.

I do not offer the following as psychology, per se, any more than I would offer the alphabet as literature. I simply wish to bring to the attention of the average thinker a few salient facts, arranged in an orderly manner—fresh from the psychologist's laboratory—for what they are worth in a sorely perplexing moment.

When a child is born, that is to say, detached from its source of supplies, it is at that instant attacked by its own hungers. Basically these hungers are five in number—sight, taste, touch, smell, and hearing. A test of centuries has not added one more to the list. Nothing may reach the human mind that is not to serve at least one of these five senses. And they are constant hungers; from the cradle to the grave one is pursued by them. Sufficient of their gratifications to sustain life and physical growth and reproduction is nature's first mortgage on the human, antedating all of man's laws. Nature placed no restrictions on the manner of requisitioning sufficient of these things to attend to life and growth and reproduction. Theft, murder, rape, and arson are not forbidden by nature; they still serve. The psychologist concludes, and I think rightly, that so-called free agency does not begin until after nature's first mortgage has been attended to. This compulsive, mental procedure is presided over by what the psychologist chooses to call the "unconscious mind." This is the mind the human holds in common with the beast.

The next division of the human mind that the psychologist has seen fit to arbitrarily establish for comprehension purposes, he calls the "foreconscious mind." It is, indeed, where civilization is birthed; where the beast leaves off and the human begins; where so-called free agency first takes shape unto itself. The following, it seems to me, will serve to illustrate the function of this holding of ours we choose to call the "foreconscious mind." Imagine four utterly untrained children in a room quite by themselves. Suddenly a large and desirable chocolate cake appears in their midst. It seems to me quite justifiable to conclude that within the requisite length of time four properly scratched and disheveled children is the result, with most of the cake ground into the carpet. Enter the mother: "Why, children, is that the way to act toward one another? *And besides mother had cut the cake into four equal parts; had each one allowed the other a share, then each would have had all he could have eaten.*" In the latter part of the mother's speech, lies the full dynamic power of the matter—*how to get the cake.* All the rest of it is but tied to the tail of the kite. Compromise and compression, which is the entire rôle civilization plays in this universe of ours, is thus seen to be born under our very eyes. No one of the five senses (appetites) have been disturbed. The matter of the survival of the human race in social intercourse has been attended to by reason, without recourse to death and destruction. Nor is this all. Another very important thing has happened. It was the fight. It took place dynamically. Four hungry, untrained children took their orders direct from nature. It was a preference to win by personal prowess! A compelling force! But one, as we have seen, that can be slipped over to mental stuff, which is indeed the kingdom of man—a present, as it were, to man, with his upright position and his tomb and his memory—the parting of the ways of man and beast at man's disposal.

"To be great" is the first complex of the human. He yields to none. "To be great" physically, and to fall back to the methods of primitive man and the beast, or "to be great" by the exercise of the later material, (mentality,) is the question now before the world. Which of these two, *in the light of community knowledge,* gives the greater opportunity to the multitude for the exercise of the compelling desire "to be great"?

Whereas, I have tried to show that there are two minds at work in man, the one he inherits and the one for which he stands sponsor, the latter can no more exist without the liberation of man from the tyranny of nature's first mortgage and the dissemination of that which we choose to call knowledge, than can the former exist without birth. In other words, in the matter of civilization we are all little pitchers filled through the ear by the pitcher of another. Who fills the pitcher? What is the pitcher's content? In those two questions we have our hold on civilization and the future. Individual knowledge has, indeed, outlived its usefulness unless it be converted into community knowledge. How well we have attended to these matters is soon to be determined. But to be a psychologist is to be an optimist.

DAVID ORR EDSON, M. D.

LAWFUL DEVIL'S BUSINESS.

A Vehement Denunciation of the American Trade in War Munitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American of the Americans and not pro-German, (or "pro" anything except humanity,) I am amazed and pained at the sophistries by which so many go on defending the exportation of arms and engines of destruction, on the ground, forsooth, that the technicalities of international law allow of such a course! At the same time, along with this wholesale destruction, mawkish expressions of sympathy are heard, bemoaning the ruin to which these money-hunting manufacturers of arms are contributing! It is said that the usage of nations permits this sort of thing. But has not the deplorable European war so sickened the better portion of Americans that we are now trying to settle all these questions on a higher moral plane than before? Not everything by any means which this fetich of "international law" permits is moral. And the mockery of the whole business is seen in the fact that while Germany is called down sharply because she does not take precisely the view handed out to her from Washington, England is treated very gingerly and her disregard of international law is tolerated. We do not want war with either power, though both have snubbed us. What we should do is to give both parties a square deal, which is precisely what a large portion of the American press, seizing on the obvious but not analyzing situations into their component factors, is not doing.

Hence the President is misled into thinking that the majority of the American people "are behind him" in slapping the face of Germany, and that they are willing to mix in the detestable European mess, only perhaps to play Germany's game, and also to play into the hands of England. Let the scales of justice be held even—if one side be called down let the other be similarly rebuked—and after all the United States has as little to hope for from British navalism as from Germany's militarism. It is a time for sanity and calmness.

The writer of this does not pretend to set up his ipse dixit as the only true view, but he is sure of his ground when he pleads for a square deal for Germany (no fear and no favor) and denounces as a crime against civilization—whatever the pettifogging sea-lawyers may say—the further exportation of arms abroad. We are neutral, and a neutral nation has no right to engage in the devil's business. God Almighty may yet punish the American nation for thus dipping its hands in the blood of Europeans.

CHARLES A. S. DWIGHT, Ph. D.

Oak Bluffs, Mass., June 13, 1915.

Boston's Doubtful Cod.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not wish to contradict, in the least, the statement of Mr. R. A. Dix in your issue of the 8th, that the city of Boston possesses a sacred codfish, simply because I happen never to have seen it. I have been in Boston but once and then I saw but three things of special interest: the Back Bay, the Common, and a parade of "The Ancient and Honorable." I merely wondered if there might not be a chance that Mr. Dix is mistaken about the sacredness of that fish.

When I was a boy I remember attending Barnum's circus and among the many attractions exhibited in the menagerie was a "Sacred Cow from India." Mr. Barnum "featured" that cow that season just as he did Jumbo some years later and his "white" elephant during a still later season. I stood with open-mouthed wonderment admiring this "sole surviving member of its species from the jungles of far-off India, secured at enormous cost and great risk of life," when I overheard a good old uncle from the tall and uncut timber call to his wife near by: "Come here, mother, and see this secret cow from Indiana."

So, while I am not disputing the claim of Mr. Dix in any measure, I have only wondered if he is dead certain that cod is a really, sure-enough sacred cod or just a common, ordinary, every-day fish from down Gloucester way! W. H. RODGERS.

Springfield, Ohio, June 11, 1915.

APPELLATE DIVISION HEARS CRITIC'S CASE

Shubert Appeal in Suit of Alexander Woollcott Argued Before Five Justices.

EFFECT OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Plaintiff's Counsel Holds It Grants Equal Privileges in Theatres —Decision Reserved.

Five Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court listened yesterday afternoon to a legal discussion on the rights of dramatic critics. The occasion was the argument of counsel for both sides in the appeal taken by the Shuberts from the order of Justice Hendrick enjoining them from refusing admittance to their theatres to Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Such refusal of admission had followed his review of the farce called "Taking Chances" and he applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction pending a suit brought under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

For the Shuberts, the case was argued yesterday by Charles H. Tuttle of the law firm of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell. The other side was presented by Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, attorneys for the plaintiff-respondent. Briefs were submitted by both sides and the case was taken under advisement. The court season closes on July 7, when the Appellate Division adjourns for the Summer.

Brings Up New Point.

Both in his brief and in his oral argument yesterday Mr. Tuttle laid great emphasis on a point which had not been touched upon in Max Steuer's presentation of the Shubert case before Justice Hendrick. This point, urged in support of the Shubert contention that the Civil Rights act was not applicable to the present case, represented the Shuberts as welcoming the critic to their theatres were he to come, like any other member of the general public, for his own personal amusement. But, argued Mr. Tuttle, he had come "as a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES," he had come on business, which, in their opinion of his manner of conducting it, was in conflict with their own business in the same premises. It was on this basis that they claimed the right to exclude him.

The counsel for the Shuberts adverted only for a moment to the charge of bias and prejudice, and to the array of exhibits brought to refute that charge. The question as to whether Mr. Woollcott had been actually inspired by malice and bias, Mr. Tuttle treated as irrelevant. The question was whether the Shuberts had believed he was so inspired. Believing that, he urged, they had a perfect right to act on that belief by excluding him from their theatres.

The point that the critic went to the theatre not as a member of the playgoing public, but that he occupied his seat "on business," was not only emphasized by Mr. Tuttle, but led to several questions and comments from the bench.

"Could you say that he did his business in the theatre?" asked Justice Ingraham. "His business is done after he leaves the theatre. The plaintiff does not claim the right to do business in the theatre, but simply to go there like any one else."

Mr. Tuttle suggested that the critic had business in the theatre, much as the holder of the candy concession had, but the comment was made from the bench that, while the critic went to the playhouse in the course of pursuing a recognized means of earning a livelihood, he was hardly in "business" there in the sense that the candy vendor was in business.

Justices Ask Questions.

The Presiding Justice pointed out that once a theatregoer had witnessed a play, he might write a criticism and put it in his pocket. Or he might sell it. However, that amount of business would be transacted outside the theatre, and certainly an attempt to inquire into the purposes and motives of every one coming in would lead to considerable confusion. There was plenty of criticism voiced right in the lobby, observed one of the Justices with a smile. Another asked this question:

"Aren't you simply claiming the right to exclude any critic who gives you unfavorable criticisms?"

Before Mr. Tuttle could answer, Justice Clarke put the question in this way:

"Aren't you claiming the right to exclude anyone you don't like?"

"Yes," said Mr. Tuttle, "but I think we do not need to go that far here."

On this point later, Mr. Cook suggested that on the basis of the Shubert contention theatrical managers could, if they chose, exclude from their theatres a Justice of the Supreme Court who had decided a case against them.

"Well," said Justice Ingraham with a smile, "I shouldn't object to that."

In his oral argument, Mr. Cook briefly rehearsed the history of the case, beginning with the review of "Taking Chances" and placing it as one of many plays produced under Shubert auspices and reviewed by THE TIMES critic. He saw some things that were brilliant and said they were brilliant. He saw some things that were stupid and said they were stupid. Other critics on other papers did the same.

"And the judge in the lower court has said that he was honest in the expression of his opinion."

Cites Previous Decisions.

Mr. Cook submitted that the case presented the question whether a manager could exclude any one from his theatre without any other reason than that it was his desire to do so. Besides placing the case squarely under the sweeping provisions of the Civil Rights act as recently amended, Mr. Cook pointed out that the very phrasing of the decisions in previous exclusion cases implied that there had always been the insistence that an exclusion could not be unreasonable.

He further pointed out that the classic English case of Wood v. Leadbitter, cited in the appellant's brief, had only last year been repudiated by the English courts as incompatible with the administration of equitable principles and was no longer the law even in the jurisdiction which gave it birth.

Mr. Cook dwelt at some length on the Civil Rights act, as the governing law in this case.

"Of course," said Justice Ingraham, "you would agree that under the common law the manager could exclude any one he chose."

But under the Civil Rights act, Mr. Cook argued, all persons within the jurisdiction of the State were entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public amusement, "subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons." And he further pointed out that the sole ground by which the old statute had formerly been interpreted as referring only to discriminations of matters of race, creed or color, had been stricken out of the act by the broadening amendment of its provisions.

"And last but not least," said Mr. Cook, "there is such a thing in this State as the freedom of the press, guaranteed under the Constitution."

In addition to raising the question as to whether an action in equity and a mandatory injunction therein were open to the excluded critic, the brief presented by Mr. Tuttle covers these points:

The First Point.

At common law a mandatory injunction compelling a theatre proprietor to enter into a contract of admission whenever the plaintiff might elect, was an impossibility.

"What may be termed the humor of the law," says the brief in amplifying this point, "finds apt illustration in a comparison of the present case with that of Lee Shubert v. Nixon Amusement Co., 83 N. J. Law, 101. There, the principal defendant in the present case was the plaintiff. He had purchased four orchestra tickets for the theatre of the Nixon Amusement Company, and after he and his friends had taken their seats they were publicly and without good reason ejected by the management. Mr. Shubert thereupon sued for damages and invoked particularly the Civil Rights act of New Jersey, which is similar to that of New York. But the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that the ticket was only a revocable license, notwithstanding the payment therefor and admission to the seat, and that Mr. Shubert could only recover the amount paid.

"What must be the thoughts of Lee Shubert, when, on the one hand, he is denied redress for a public and unjustified ejection from another's theatre, and, on the other hand, he is compelled by mandatory injunction to admit this plaintiff to the Shubert theatres whenever the plaintiff may feel like conducting his business therein, even to Mr. Shubert's financial loss?"

Second Point.

The Civil Rights act does not sustain the plaintiff's alleged cause of action or justify the mandatory injunction, which has been issued.

SUBDIVISION 1.

In the first place, the Civil Rights act is inapplicable because it only contemplates discriminations for class reasons—i. e., race, creed, or color.

SUBDIVISION 2.

In the second place, the defendants have been and are quite willing to admit the plaintiff, like any other member of the public, when he comes for his personal amusement; but when he avowedly comes "as a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES," for the special privilege of doing his and its business in their theatres, they claim the right to exclude him unless he satisfies them that he will transact this business fairly and without prejudice to the business which they are doing there.

In amplifying this subdivision the brief goes on to say:

"The plaintiff's rights as a member of the public are not involved. If he comes, as the public come, for personal amusement, the defendants will not discriminate against him or deny to him any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of their theatres.

"But the plaintiff is unwilling thus to confine the nature of what he does in their theatres; and both in his complaint and affidavits he shows that he is seeking in the defendants' theatres *special and particular* advantages, facilities, and privileges, to wit, advantages, facilities, and privileges of a commercial nature, *which directly affect the success of the commercial purposes for which the defendants themselves are using their theatres.*"

Effects of Criticisms.

Bearing on this same part of the argument, a passage in the brief's introduction reads:

"Since the theatre-going public is very large, all the metropolitan newspapers have gone into the business of preparing and publishing so-called dramatic criticisms. These reviews of plays as introduced are composed by professional writers employed and paid by the newspaper, and their vocation is to attend each opening performance—not, like the rest of the public, for personal amusement—but rather for the special purpose of pursuing in the theatre their business and the business of their newspaper, i. e., the business of gathering material for the review published in ensuing editions of the newspaper.

"The manner in which these writers and the newspaper which employs them transact this business of preparing and publishing dramatic criticisms may have very important consequences to the other business transacted in the theatre—the business of the proprietor or manager in producing the play. The newspaper sends its professional critic to the opening performance for the purpose of becoming able to present its judgment of the play to the public before the public has had opportunity to form a judgment of its own, and if the newspaper's verdict upon the initial performance is unfavorable, a large section of the public is sure to withhold its patronage and thereby have no judgment concerning the play except as imbibed from the professional review published upon the authority and with the prestige of a great metropolitan newspaper."

SUBDIVISION 3.

The court will not substitute its judgment for that of the defendants, as to whether the manner in which the plaintiff is doing his business in connection with their theatres is harmful to the business which they are doing therein.

SUBDIVISION 4.

There is nothing in the amendment of the Civil Rights act by Chapter 265 of the Laws of 1913 which affects the principles and decisions already stated otherwise than favorably to the defendants.

On this point the appellant's brief reads:

"The objects of the amendment in 1913 are very plain. It was designed to enlarge the number of public places specifically covered by the act; to deal with the practice by some hotels and other places of public resort of advertising that they would not receive persons of a certain race, and to declare what evidence should be presumptive of guilt."

The Plaintiff's Brief.

The brief submitted by Mr. Cook contains this passage in the introduction:

"On the question of fact we submit that an examination of the affidavits must show that the charge of bias and prejudice is a cloak to hide the unjustified arbitrariness of the defendants' conduct, and that the real reason for the exclusion of the plaintiff is not vouchsafed to the court. If the reason is not spite against him, it must be that the defendants object to occasional unfavorable criticism, and fear that the dissemination of the truth may be harmful to what they regard as their sacrosanct private enterprise. The reason certainly cannot be plaintiff's bias and prejudice, as must appear from a most cursory examination of the affidavits.

Point 1—The defendants' pretense that the plaintiff's reviews have been unfair is utterly unfounded.

Point 2—The defendants cannot deny the plaintiff admission to their theatres and performances arbitrarily or on the ground that they are are displeased with proper and legitimate dramatic criticisms written by the plaintiff.

SUBDIVISION I.

The exclusion of the plaintiff from defendants' theatres is forbidden by principles of public policy.

"The main safeguard and protection which the public has against the purchase of tickets for inferior or otherwise objectionable theatrical exhibitions, is afforded by honest and impartial reviews of criticisms written by dramatic critics and published in the newspapers. By these the public is enabled to know in advance something of the entertainment which they purchase the privilege of witnessing and a species of fraud upon the community is to a great extent prevented.

"If the defendants can exclude the plaintiff from their theatres because they are displeased with a criticism which he wrote of one or more of their productions, notwithstanding the fact that the criticisms were honest and legitimate, they can establish and enforce, by the same means, a rule excluding all dramatic critics who in any way unfavorably comment upon their performances.

Only Favorable Reports.

"The result would be that nothing but favorable reports of any of the defendants' performances would reach the public, no matter how inferior or objectionable certain performances might be; the public would be misled and a wholesale fraud perpetrated. The plainest principles of public policy forbid that the protection to the public afforded by honest dramatic criticism be destroyed. If a theatre owner and a newspaper owner were to enter into a contract by which the newspaper was required to publish only favorable criticisms of the theatre's performances and the newspaper should violate this contract by publishing a fair and true, but unfavorable, review of one of such performances, no court would hesitate to hold that the contract was void as against public policy. Principles of public policy do not operate merely upon contracts. If the theatre owner cannot prohibit by contract the publication of unfavorable criticism of his productions, neither can he accomplish that result by the exclusion of the dramatic critic from the theatre. The interests of the public are equally involved in both cases.

"Not satisfied with honest criticism, which points out the defects as well as the merits of their productions, and desiring that only favorable reports of these productions shall reach the public, they seek by a threat of exclusion from their theatres to compel flattery and to suppress the truth. The success of the defendants in this suit would stand as a warning to other critics not to incur the displeasure of the defendants by informing the community of the weak and objectionable features of any of defendants' performances. The attitude of the defendants is that the maximum of box office receipts must be forthcoming, even though it be necessary to perpetrate a fraud upon the public in order to attain this happy result. They even dwell upon the amounts they have paid to THE NEW YORK TIMES for advertising, as if they believed that this demanded of THE TIMES that it betray its obligations to its readers and prostitute its news columns in the interest of these defendants."

SUBDIVISION 2.

The exclusion of the plaintiff from the defendants' theatres is forbidden by the express terms of the Civil Rights act.

Point 3—A theatre ticket is not, under the law of this State, a mere revocable license; though even if it were that would not be determinative of this case.

Each Ticket a Contract.

"A theatre ticket should no longer be regarded as a mere revocable license, giving to the holder no absolute right to enter upon the premises, (1) because the old rule announced in Wood vs. Leadbitter, based as it was upon a highly technical theory of the common law, should no longer be deemed controlling in jurisdictions in which courts of law apply equitable principles; and (2) because the Civil Rights act of 1913 forbids discrimination and makes it illegal to refuse arbitrarily to honor a theatre ticket, and therefore the right given with the sale of the theatre ticket is made by the law irrevocable except for good cause."

And the brief concludes with this:

"We have therefore this situation: The defendants sell their tickets of admission promiscuously. Each ticket is evidence of a contract between the defendants and the bearer entitling the bearer to admission to the theatre. The plaintiff, if he secures such a ticket and presents it at the door of one of defendants' theatres, has both a contractual and a statutory right to enter the theatre and witness the performance. The defendants can exclude him only by breaking their contract and violating the statute. The statute is intended to be enforced, not to be laughed at. There is no reason why the plaintiff should be compelled to bring successive actions every week or so to recover his common law damages together with the statutory penalty in each case. His remedy at law is inadequate and therefore equity has jurisdiction."

BRIDEGROOM TO GO TO WAR.

E. J. S. Tanner, Son of Sir Henry, Marries Miss M. R. Wisner.

The wedding of E. J. S. Tanner, a son of Sir Henry Tanner and Lady Tanner of London and 26 Holland Road, Hove, Sussex, England, and Miss Margaretta Rowan Wisner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Talman Wisner of New York and Summit, N. J., was held at 12 o'clock yesterday in Grace Church Chantry, which was decorated with vases of white flowers and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John M. Groton, the assistant of Dr. Slattery.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a dark blue traveling costume, with a white hat, and carried white roses. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her cousin, Miss Eleanor Bowne Wisner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hornor Wisner of Summit, who was in a pale green chiffon frock and carried pink roses.

Mr. Tanner had a brother of the bride, George Talman Wisner, as his best man. There were no ushers, as none except the immediate family was invited. A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Charles Wisner, 18 West Twelfth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are booked to sail today on the St. Paul.

Mr. Tanner, who has known his bride for some time, came over a short time ago to marry her and take her back with him to his home. After he arrives in England he will enlist in the army to go to the front.

WILL WED AFTER SEA RESCUE.

C. S. Rosenthal to Marry Helen Brown, Whose Life He Saved.

The wedding of Miss Helen Brown, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Monness of 15 West 115th Street, and Charles S. Rosenthal, a lawyer of this city, is to take place next Wednesday evening.

The marriage will be the culmination of a romance which began at Arverne, L. I., last Summer, when Mr. Rosenthal went to the rescue of Miss Brown, who had ventured beyond her depth in the surf. He was strolling along the Boardwalk when he heard the cry of "Help!" He swam to her rescue, and with the assistance of a life guard brought Miss Brown to shore. She was taken to the home of his brothers, Doctors Louis and Benjamin Rosenthal, where she was revived.

Mr. Rosenthal and his bride will spend their honeymoon on a trip to the Panama Canal and California.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of them booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool)—W. S. Accles, Mr. Alderson, J. R. Allan, Miss M. Ashworth, D. and Mrs. H. Affleck, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. G. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker, H. O. R. Beatty, E. R. Bowen, R. D. Campbell, C. G. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cornell, J. S. Crofton, Mrs. H. P. Curry, Mrs. W. E. Doane, R. S. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Enright, D. H. Farr, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, J. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, J. G. Hopkins, Miss Grace Horton, Mrs. H. T. Hughes, Mrs. W. F. Irvine-Bell, J. C. Johnston, G. King, W. R. Lewis, S. Lund, J. F. Lynch, Robert Manson, J. Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Merivale, T. S. Mitchell, E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moss, J. Newton Nash, W. W. Nash, Ames Newell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reid, W. F. Round, Miss M. M. Russell, Miss E. M. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinclair, Mrs. H. H. Stewart, A. G. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. S. Tanner, Ernest Vipond, and Walton Webb Ware.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—J. R. Ashley, Miss B. Anderson, Mrs. P. Bean, Dr. E. A. Billings, Mrs. C. Boorum, Mrs. F. B. Barney, F. J. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carroll, J. Carpenter, Miss Alyce Cornet, T. C. Clark, Captain Alfred Dumont, W. H. Fiske, Walter Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. D. Guilford, R. Harper, Miss Winifred Holt, H. H. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jewitt, Dr. S. H. Guilford, Mrs. J. C. Lucas, R. Lloyd, A. J. Marin, Miss M. Pastner, C. S. Powell, Miss C. E. Quinn, Mrs. A. V. Roy, Dr. C. M. Russell, Dr. W. C. Speakman, Henry Short, R. R. Townsend, the Rev. A. L. Washburn.

CANOPIC, (Naples.)—Bolta Armso, T. Bea, V. Boneil, Mgr. John Anso, J. P. Carter, Miss Mary Foote, Mrs. D. S. MacLaughlin, George D. Morgan, Frank A. Perret, H. B. Smith, J. S. Stokes.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—J. Roberts Allan, Alexander Anderson, D. S. Beeson, Mrs. W. Connell, Miss A. Gardner, A. L. Gatland, R. L. Long, Vivian Messiter, F. A. Milton, D. H. Navin, L. L. Needham, Miss H. M. Nesbitt, William Redmond, G. H. Smith, W. M. Stewart, William Woodward.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, (Genoa.)—P. L. Carbone, G. Danti, C. Muzio, Miss Howell Newmann, Mr. and Mrs. Tullio Serapini, Lieutenant P. Spoleti, and Mrs. L. Douse.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ARABIC (Liverpool)—Miss Ruth Alger, Mrs. Flora Arthur, Miss Alice Arthur, Miss W. H. Biggar, Mis C. C. Bolland, H. J. Boon, W. C. Bosworth, R. C. Brown, Miss C. J. Christian, William Dean, F. W. Decker, Miss W. Dunham, E. E. Flood, A. Gourlay, W. H. Lake, W. A. Louny, Alex. Mackenzie, Miss M. Marlow, Miss M. Paine, S. H. Paradise, Mrs. M. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reader, Mrs. M. M. Robinson, Miss S. E. Sage, Miss E. J. Smith, Dr. R. S. Tucker, S. H. Warner, W. F. Whitman, and John Young.

PATRIA (Marseilles)—Miss C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, Miss Maria Bacon, Miss E. C. Dutton, Mrs. Scott Dewey, Miss B. Crocker, Rev. J. Cronin, Miss Lois D. Davis, E. H. Everett, Henry B. Montgomery, J. C. Foster, H. Ferber, Mr. and Mrs. Roger B. Menwala, Mrs. M. Owen, J. J. Tabor, Mrs. Townsend Davis, and C. H. Strange.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

A. H. WOODS TELLS HIS STAGE NOVELTIES

"Cousin Lucy," by the Late Charles Klein, and "Common Clay," Harvard Prize Play.

"THE AUCTION BLOCK," TOO

"See My Lawyer," a Farce; "The New Shylock" and "Potash and Perlmutter" Sequel.

A new play by Charles Klein, the playwright who perished on the Lusitania, the manuscript of which was turned over to the producer on the eve of his departure, is among the plays which A. H. Woods announces for production next season. The play is called "Cousin Lucy," and will be used as a starring vehicle for Julian Eltinge, the female impersonator. Among the supporting cast will be Mark Smith, J. F. Webber, Ed. Burton, Marie Chamber, Olive Tell, Jane Oaker, and Mrs. Stuart Robson.

Another of the Woods productions will be "Common Clay," the Harvard prize play by Cleves Kinkead, that recently completed a twenty weeks' engagement in Boston, where it was produced by John Craig, the donor of the prize. The play will open in Atlantic City on Aug. 9, and will be seen for the first time in New York on Aug. 16. John Mason and Jane Cowl will play the principal rôles, and the supporting cast will include Orme Caldara, Russ Whytal, Dudley Hawley, Gus Cohan, Harry Lilford, Ida Darling, Margaret Riley, and Mabel Colcord.

"The New Shylock," a four-act drama by Herman Scheffauer, which has been playing in England with Louis Calvert in the principal rôle, will be given for the first time in this country at Atlantic City on Sept. 6 under Mr. Woods's management. In support of Mr. Calvert will be seen Dorothy Donnelly, Forrest Winant, Josephine Victor, Eugene O'Brien, and John Flood.

T. Roy Barnes will be the leading player in a new three-act farce called "See My Lawyer," by Max Marcin, which will also open in Atlantic City. Others in the cast will be Hal Russell, Sydney Booth, Robert McWade, Walter Horton, Frank Monroe, Frances Savage, and Jules Ferrar. It will first be seen in New York on Aug. 16.

Charles Klein's name is also associated with another forthcoming Woods production, a sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter," which will be called "Potash and Perlmutter in Society." Charles Klein had been in conference with Montague Glass, the author of the stories, about this play, and had made preparations to write it while in England. His preliminary work was lost with him and the new play is the joint work of Roi Cooper Magrue and Montague Glass. The play will be presented in New York on Sept. 27, with a cast including Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Mathilde Cottrelly, Louise Dresser, Lee Kohlmar, and Leo Donnelly.

Other plays announced for production later in the Fall include "The Auction Block," a dramatization of Rex Beach's novel; "The Guilty Man," "The Peacock Lady," a new play by Thompson Buchanan, and one by George Scarborough.

"The Song of Songs" will go on tour, opening in Boston on Sept. 6, with Irene Fenwick, Thomas A. Wise, Cyril Keightley, and Hardee Kirkland in the company. "He Comes Up Smiling" will open in Chicago on Aug. 20, with Bernard Granville in the principal rôle. In addition, Mr. Woods will send on tour four "Potash and Perlmutter" companies and four "Kick In" companies, with Richard Bennett featured in the principal company. One company will present "The Yellow Ticket."

MISS PARSONS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to James F. Dechert on June 26.

The wedding of Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, the daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons of New York, and a great-granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons of Massachusetts, at one time President of Harvard University, and James Flanagan Dechert, the son of the late Yellot Dashield Dechert of New York, will take place on Saturday, June 26, at 4:30 in the afternoon in the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Parsons will have her sister, Miss Katharine Parsons as her maid of honor, and her little cousin, Miss Peggy Stout, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin Stout, as the flower girl. The bridesmaids selected are the Misses Grovene Vail Converse, Jean Robb Stewart, Kathryn Bache, Beatrice Furbish, and Marjorie Stewart of New York, and Ruth Davenport of Taunton, Mass.

Mr. Dechert will have Richard W. P. Barnes as his best man, and the ushers are to be his cousin, Porter Clyde Shannon, Joseph W. Bailey, John Hemphill, R. King Stone, Paul D. Phelan, and Chandler Parsons, a brother of the bride. He will give his farewell bachelor dinner on June 24 at the Beaux Arts.

The engagement was announced on Nov. 29 last. Miss Parsons's mother before her marriage was Miss Frances Graves. Mr. Dechert is a Princeton man, but left college before graduation to go into business. He is a nephew of Mrs. John Porter Shannon.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Marianne Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, and John Stewart Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, this city, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. A reception will follow at Spring Brook Farm, the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Foote will have Miss Anne B. Bradley as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids wil include the Misses Elizabeth H. McVickar, Edith M. Fanshawe, Martha Clough, Estelle C. Clark, and Mary and Margaret Baker, sisters of the bridegroom. Mr. Baker will have his brother, Charles D. Baker, as his best man, and his ushers will be some of his classmates at Princeton University.

The wedding of Miss Clare Louise Brett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt Brett of 260 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, and James Polk McKinney, Jr., of Pittsburgh, will take place today in St. Paul's Church at Fairfield, Conn. The reception will be held at Dennemede, the country home of the Bretts at Greenfield Hill.

Miss Elsie Waldron Smith, daughter of Mrs. Augustus R. Smith of Lee, Mass., and Charles C. Hommann, Jr., son of Judge Charles C. Hommann of Perth Amboy, N. J., will be married this evening in the Congregational Church at Lee. The couple are to live at Forest Hills, L. I.

a water cooler in your office?
then there should also be Lily drinking cups
public service cup co.
bush terminal, bklyn., sunset 2424

MRS. GALLATIN WEDS AGAIN.

Divorced Wife of Frederic Gallatin, Jr., Marries John S. Garvan.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 18.—The wedding of Mrs. Emily Trowbridge Gallatin, daughter of the late Edwin D. Trowbridge of Noroton, to John S. Garvan of Hartford, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Mrs. Gallatin's house on Collenders Point, Noroton. The Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, pastor of the Noroton Congregational Church, officiated.

The couple were unattended, and the guests were limited in number. An orchestra played during the ceremony, and afterward there was informal dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Garvan are to reside in Hartford, where Mr. Garvan's business interests are centred. He is a son of the late Patrick Garvan and a brother of Francis P. Garvan, a prominent New York lawyer, who was formerly Assistant District Attorney in New York. He was a member of the Yale University class of 1902, and made a great record as a baseball pitcher there.

Mrs. Garvan obtained a divorce from her first husband, Frederic Gallatin, Jr., on May 21 last.

"THE DEVIL'S GARDEN."

Selwyn & Co. to Stage a Dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's Novel.

Selwyn & Co. announced yesterday that they would produce early this Fall a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's "The Devil's Garden," as the result of an arrangement made with Arthur Hopkins, who holds the dramatic rights to that novel by the son of Miss M. E. Braddon.

It was reported in THE TIMES some weeks ago that Mr. Hopkins had planned such a production and that he had counted on Norman McKinnel to play the leading rôle, that of Will Dale, the Postmaster of Rodhaven. The Selwyns announce that Mr. McKinnel will be summoned to America to play the part. His previous visit here was for the production of "Rutherford & Son," presented at the Little Theatre.

The dramatization of "The Devil's Garden," which is a book with a secret, has been made by Edith Ellis.

Stage Children See Luna's Sights.

One hundred and fifty stage children of Manhattan and Brooklyn left Times Square in busses at noon yesterday and rode to Coney Island, where they were the guests of the management of Luna Park. They saw all the sights and received toys from the Noah's Ark at the entrance to Luna.

Pitkin-de Forest Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Annie Lawrence de Forest, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Shepard de Forest of New-Haven, Conn., and James Sherman Pitkin of the same city, will be celebrated this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride.

Miss de Forest is the granddaughter of the late Major John W. de Forest, novelist and historian, and the late Richard Mansfield Everit, and the great-granddaughter of Watson Effingham Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., and New York, and Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, the noted geologist.

Mr. Pitkin is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James S. Pitkin, and a great-grandson of Roger Sherman, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '03.

McBirney-Stimson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Johnston McBirney, of Lake Forest, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabolle McBirney, to Henry Bartlett Stimson, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson and Mrs. Stimson of 260 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Stimson is a graduate of Yale University, class of '07, and is a member of Squadron A Club.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Late Lieut. Tennant Left a Fiancee.

Lieutenant Charles Grant Tennant of the Seaforth Highlanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tennant of Fairlieburne, Fairlie, Ayrshire, Scotland, who was killed in action on May 9 at Ypres, was to have wed Miss Lucy Hilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilton of the Moorings, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga. His engagement was announced in these columns last October.

A Son in George E. Starr's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Starr of Radnor, Penn., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday morning at their country home. Mrs. Starr was Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres of New York, the only daughter of Colonel Charles Greenlief Ayres, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ayres, who was Miss Elizabeth Fairfax of Virginia. Her marriage occurred in October, 1913. This is the first child.

Chilean Delegates Give a Dinner.

Señor Don Luis Isquierdo and Señor Gonzalo Vergara, delegates from Chili to the Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington, D. C., gave a dinner last night at the Plaza. The guests included Frank A. Vanderlip, Willard D. Straight, D. F. Malone, H. P. Fletcher, Daniel Guggenheim, Charles W. Leavitt, Andrew J. Peters, George L. Duval, Warren Green, Joseph P. Grace, Captain Halstead Borey, U. S. A.; Captain L. A. Steven of the Chilean Navy, and Ricardo Saucher.

W. E. Hill Left $200,000 to Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—The will of William E. Hill, who was a prominent resident of Orienta Point on the Sound, was filed for probate today. It leaves his entire estate, worth $200,000, to his widow, Alice I. Hill.

Miss Louise Moore.

Miss Louise Moore, the last and youngest child of the late Rev. David Moore and one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, died yesterday in the rectory of St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, where she was born, in her eighty-first year. Her grandfather was rector of St. Andrew's, which is the second in age only to Trinity Parish in this city, from 1788 until 1808, when he became Bishop Richard Channing Moore, second Bishop of Virginia. Her father was rector of St. Andrew's from 1808 until 1858. Miss Moore was widely known on Staten Island and was formerly a member of all its prominent organizations as well as those of her church. She is survived by nieces and nephews, one of whom is Channing Moore of Bronxville.

Red Poppies
By Margarete Münsterberg
The story of an American artist's struggle to attain his ideal in art and love.
"Charming and inspiring." —New York Press.
"Fulfills the great promise of her first novel." —Boston Transcript.
"It should stand high among the Summer's favorite books of fiction."—New York World.
$1.25 net. At all bookstores.
D. Appleton & Company
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ALBERT PLAUT DIES AT 58.

Wholesale Druggist Was Vice President of Merchants' Association.

Albert Plaut, President of Lehn & Fink, of 120 William Street, one of the largest drug firms in the country, and Vice President of the Merchants' Association, died on Friday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in his fifty-ninth year. His connection with the wholesale drug business dated from 1872. He was a Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Chemists' Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. Plaut was appointed by President Taft in 1909 as the American Delegate to the National Congress of Applied Chemistry at London. In 1913 he endowed Princeton University with a chemical laboratory and last year he founded a scholarship in the New York College of Pharmacy in memory of his father, Isaac Plaut. His city residence was at 28 East Seventy-sixth Street and his Summer home was at Elberon, N. J. One son and two daughters survive him.

His funeral services will be held at Ethical Hall, at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, on Sunday morning, and Dr. Felix Adler will preside.

Mrs. Ellen M. Holmes-Gore.

Mrs. Ellen Martyr Holmes-Gore, one of whose sons by her first marriage is Thomas Hugh Boorman, the consulting engineer and author of this city, died on June 8 at her home, Clifton, in Bristol, England, according to word received in this city yesterday. She was 85 years old. In 1850 she married Thomas Hugh Boorman, by whom she had four children—T. H. Boorman of this city, Captain Walter H. Boorman of Jamaica, W. I.; Captain Herbert W. Boorman of Kent, England, and Mrs. W. Middleton Bone, rector of Vayhill, Nottinghamshire, England. In 1860 she married Thomas Holmes-Gore, now a leading legal authority on excise laws in England. Five of her children by her second marriage are living, one being Captain Arthur Holmes-Gore, now at the front. Besides her eldest son she is survived by two grandchildren and two greatgrandchildren in America, one grandchild being Mrs. Elizabeth S. S. Moody, wife of Major Lucian Barclay Moody of the United States Army.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILE S. STRYKER, widow of the Rev. Peter Stryker, formerly pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church of this city, died on Thursday at her home, 506 Monroe Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. She was born in England, and after being educated in this city, taught in Public Schools 9 and 28, of which she was Principal for many years. Mrs. Stryker was active in school and church work both in the Bloomingdale and Thirty-fourth Street Churches.

RICHARD MACKAY RORTY, 76 years old, a former New York business man, died in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated in 1859 to New York, where he was engaged in the dry goods business.

JOHN SEXTON, Jr., fifteen years Constable of the Orange District Court, died yesterday at his home, 4-8 Bell Street, Orange, N. J. He was born in Orange nearly forty years ago.

CHARLES WILLIAM HOPF, 34 years old, yesterday at his home, 48 Bell Street, Montclair, N. J., Thursday night from heart disease. He was an employe of the American Sugar Company, New York.

Mrs. LOUISE JANE WHITE, 63 years old, a descendant of the old Demarest family, pioneer settlers in Brooklyn, and widow of John Emmett White, who was for twenty-five years foreman of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, died on Thursday at her home, 203 Spencer Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. White was born in Brooklyn and her grandfather was one of the members of the first Board of Education of that city. She is survived by her son, Dr. Milton E. White, a dental surgeon, who is seriously ill from ptomaine poisoning in the same home.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KEIM, one of the oldest members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, died yesterday, at her home, 1,369 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. Mrs. Keim came to this country from Germany as a girl and had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. She is survived by three sons and two daughters.

JOHN SPILIOTES, who with his brother owned the Alps, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of the Invincible Club and of the Loyal Order of the Moose, died from kidney disease on Thursday in the Long Island Hospital. He was born in Athens, Greece, 32 years ago and lived at 54 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA JANE LOWE, widow of Edward R. Lowe, for many years manager of the Lowe Wrecking and Diving Company and builder of the Croton Dam, died on Wednesday at her home, 3,927 Fulton Street, Woodhaven. She was a native of Halifax, N. S., and left two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM N. HOWELL, head of W. N. Howell & Co., commission merchants of 202 Franklin Street, Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 682 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Howell was born in Bridgehampton, L. I., and had lived in Brooklyn for many years.

CHARLES J. LAWLESS, formerly in the iron business at 57 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, East Seventh Street and Avenue M, Flatbush, on Thursday.

JOHN SCOTT, the wealthiest resident of Riverhead, L. I., died in that village yesterday at the age of 77 years.

BENJAMIN B. BRADBURY, Jr., a moving picture actor, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,001 Faile Street, the Bronx. He was born in Brooklyn and made his first appearance on the stage with James O'Neill in "Monte Christo" twenty years ago. He was a son of the late Benjamin B. Bradbury, an inventor of improvements on musical instruments.

Dr. ROBERT W. LONG, who gave more than $200,000 to Indiana University to establish the Robert W. Long Hospital in Indianapolis, died in Indianapolis yesterday. He was 72 years old.

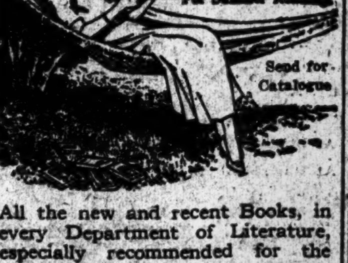
BRYON GROO, a member of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, and a former Registrar of Salt Lake City, died recently in that city, according to news received here yesterday. He was born in Grahamville, N. Y., and in early life went West and served through the Black Hawk war, being discharged as a Lieutenant. Later he became editor of The Salt Lake City Herald. Mr. Groo was a former member of the Utah State Land Commission and Director in several banks.

Mrs. ANNIE E. ROSS, widow of William A. Ross, founder of W. A. Ross & Brother, of 11 South Street, died on Friday at her home in Livingston, S. I. She was born in Ireland and for many years was a member of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church of Livingston. Five daughters and two sons survive her.

Mrs. SUSAN V. B. BAKER, widow of Henry M. Baker, died on Friday at the Hotel Touraine in Boston. Her home was formerly at 8 West Fifty-seventh Street in this city. Mrs. Baker was on her way to her Summer home at Bar Harbor. She was eighty-three years old.

Miss ISABELL A. REEVES, the First Deaconess of the Methodist Church in this country, died on Sunday at the Rock River Conference Old People's Home in Chicago, of which she had been Superintendent since 1898. She had previously served as Deaconess of Grace Church, Chicago, and was a former Superintendent of the New York Deaconess Home.

Brentano's
New York
"Booksellers to the World"



All the new and recent Books, in every Department of Literature, especially recommended for the Season of leisure.
Periodical Department
Short term Subscriptions for Magazines and Periodicals sent to Country Addresses for the Summer.

ELIZABETH A. REED DEAD.

Her Works on Oriental Literature Are Textbooks in Colleges.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong Reed, mother of the late Myrtle Reed, the novelist, and herself a widely known authoress, is dead at her home here today at the age of 72 years.

Mrs. Reed's researches in Oriental literature are known throughout the world. Her works are being used as textbooks in colleges wherever there are chairs of Oriental literature. She is the only woman whose works have ever been accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

She was born in Winthrop, Me., in 1842. Private tutors gave her her education but in later life she received a number of degrees, among which were A. M. from Northwestern and Wesleyan Universities, and L. H. D. from Bethany College. Mrs. Reed was the widow of Hiram V. Reed of Harvard, Ill. She was a member of the International Congress of Orientalists, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Victoria Institute, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

Mrs. Reed was Chairman of the Women's Congress of Philology in Chicago in 1898. She did editorial work on the Course of Universal Literature, published in 1896 by the University Association, and was a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Americana and the Biblical Encyclopaedia. Besides this, she was the author of a number of books on Orientalism and Biblical subjects, and was President of the Illinois Woman's Press Association for four terms.

Fall Fatal to Rev. James Healy.

The Rev. James Healy, curate at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam and Ralph Avenues, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Thursday from injuries received in a fall early Thursday morning from a third-story window of the rectory. Father Healy, who was 32 yearsold, was found lying on the pavement at 3 o'clock in the morning. His right leg was broken in the fall, and was amputated shortly after he was taken to the hospital. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and was ordained a priest five years ago.

Robert H. Cartwright.

Robert H. Cartwright, a member of the editorial staff of The Evening Journal for many years, died yesterday at his home in New Dorp, S. I. He reported proceedings in the criminal courts for many years, and was well known to the Judges and District Attorneys during that time. He reported many of the great criminal trials of recent years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FLEURY.—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fleury of Jamesport, L. I., a son born, June 18, 1915.

FOSTER.—June 16, at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Hervey L. Foster, a daughter.

Married

TANNER—WISNER.—On Friday, June 18, 1915, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. John M. Groton, Margaretta Rowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Talman Wisner, to E. J. Selby Tanner of London, England.

VAN SYCKEL—BARTLETT.—On Wednesday, June 16, at St. James Church, Watkins, N. Y., by the Rev. F. N. Bouck, rector, Annie Laurie Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Schaffer of Magnolia Plantation, Terrebonne Parish, La., to the Rev. N. Dunham Van Syckel of Nashotah, Wis.

O'SHEA—PROCTOR.—June 15, Julia Proctor to Michael O'Shea.

ORDMANN—MARCUSON.—June 16, Bertha Marcuson to Maurice Ordmann.

PALMER—BRINER.—June 17, Mabel Briner to Eugene H. Palmer.

TILDESLEY—JAMIESON.—June 16, Beatrice J. Jamieson to Frank B. Tildesley.

VAN WICKEL—THIELE.—June 17, Marie A. Thiele to John P. Van Wickel.

Brooklyn.

BADEKER—BOHN.—June 17, Grace L. Bohn to Edwin Badeker.

BEVIS—FINEHOUT.—June 16, Edna G. Finehout to Charles G. Bevis.

BOOTH—ROSS.—June 17, Marie Ross to John P. Booth.

CLUM—GORTON.—June 17, Elsie Gorton to Charles A. Clum.

MOQUIN—AUBE.—June 17, Mary T. Aube to Albert L. Moquin.

NOAKS—WOODCOCK.—June 17, Jessie H. Woodcock to Allen J. Noaks.

PETH—SCHOEDEL.—June 15, Amelia Schoedel to John Peth, Jr.

SHORT—BALDWIN.—June 16, Anna M. Baldwin to Jackman H. Short.

TIEBEL — HANNAS. — June 15, Florence A. Hannas to Louis Tiebel.

Died

BAKER.—Suddenly, at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, June 17, Susan Virginia, (Mrs. Henry M.,) in her 83d year. Services will be held at her late residence, 8 West 57th St., at 2 P. M. Saturday. Interment at convenience of family.

CANDA.—At Summit, N. J., June 18, 1915, Catherine Emeline, widow of Charles J. Canda and daughter of the late John H. Abeel, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Nuthurst, Summit, N. J., Monday, June 21, upon arrival of train leaving Hoboken, via D., L. & W. R. R., at 10:30 A. M.

CARTER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, June 17, 1915, Emma Louise Carter, widow of Herbert D. Carter. Funeral service at her late residence, 484 Park Hill Av., Yonkers, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Watertown, N. Y., on Sunday.

CRONIN.—At his late residence, 230 East 179th St., near Anthony Av., John, son of the late Jeremiah Cronin and Katherine Roach, and uncle of John J. and Katherine O'Connor and Katherine Cronin. Funeral on Monday, June 21, at 9 A. M.

D'ARCY.—Thomas Russell, in his 8th year, son of Mrs. and Mr. Fitzroy D'Arcy, 526 West 147th St. Funeral private.

FIELDS.—June 17, Marsden, aged 54. Funeral Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

FROTHINGHAM.—At his Summer home, Bay Shore, L. I., on Friday, June 18, John Sewall Frothingham, son of the late John Whipple and Mary Thompson Frothingham, 68 years of age. Funeral services at his late residence, 42 Grace Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 21, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—Eva, on June 17, in her 68th year, beloved mother of Elias, David, Israel, Bernard, and Reuben Gordon. Funeral and services at her late residence, 280 West 113th St., New York City, on Sunday morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock.

HAMMOND.—A service in memory of Mary Picton Stevens, wife of Ogden H. Hammond, will be held at St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, New Jersey, on Sunday, June 20th, at 4:30 P. M.

HOLMES-GORE.—Entered peacefully into eternal rest, on the 8th inst., at her residence, Clifton, Bristol, England, Ellen Martyr, wife of Thomas Holmes-Gore and relict of the late Thomas Hugh Boorman of County Kent, England, in her 86th year.

KOB.—Suddenly, on June 17, in her 26th year, Dorothy, beloved daughter of Paul and Louise S. Kob. Funeral services at her late residence, 317 Spruce St., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Sunday, June 20, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

KOPP.—On June 18, 1915, G. Henry, beloved husband of Elizabeth Kopp, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,027 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, June 20, at 9 A. M.

MOELLER.—Suddenly, at Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday evening, June 17, 1915, Philip Moeller, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 88 South Broadway, Sunday, the 20th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City 1:45 P. M., via Erie R. R.

MOORE.—At Richmond, S. I., Louise, daughter the late Rev. David Moore and Margaretta Glentworth. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLAUT.—After a short illness, Albert Plaut, beloved father of Amy P. Falk, Edward and Constance Plaut, in his 58th year. Funeral services at the Society for Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West 64th St., Sunday morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. A special train will leave Elberon, N. J., at 7:45 A. M. and West End at 7:50. Kindly omit flowers.

PLAUT.—The officers and members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, are requested to attend the funeral services of Vice President Albert Plaut, to be held in the hall of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West, on Sunday morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. Nicholas Murray Butler, President, and Thomas F. Main, Secretary.

POST.—June 17, Franklin Post, beloved husband of Lena Post. Interment Wallingford, Vt.

Died

PRATT.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, June 17, Clara L., wife of the late William Tudor Pratt. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Saturday, 1:[illegible] P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Carriages at main gate.

QUINBY.—At East Orange, N. J., Thursday, June 17, Annie Gee, wife of Aaron Almeron Quinby, in her 72d year. Funeral service at her late home, 641 Park Av., on Saturday afternoon at half-past three. Kindly omit flowers.

RORTY.—June 18, 1915, at Middletown, N. Y., Richard Mackay Rorty, in his 76th year. Funeral private, June 19, at his late home, 1 Beacon St., at 2 P. M. Interment in the family plot, Wallkill Cemetery, at Phillipsburgh, N. Y.

SCOTT.—Arthur, aged 23. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

SEACORD.—On Wednesday, June 16, 1915, Susannah S. Seacord, widow of the late Daniel F. Seacord, late of New York City. Albany papers please copy.

SHEARMAN.—On June 18, 1915, Mary Pritchard, oldest daughter of the late Henry and Elizabeth Olley Shearman. Funeral services at the Fairchild Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, June 20, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives invited.

STEELE.—On Friday, June 18, at Windsor, Vt., in the 80th year of her age, Ellen Sarah, daughter of the late Jason and Harriet (Converse) Steele. Funeral services at Windsor, Vt., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the home of her nephew, H. E. Wardner.

STERN.—June 17, suddenly, at his residence, 63 East 75th St., Solomon Stern, beloved husband of Jennie R. Stern. Funeral Sunday morning, 9 o'clock.

STRYKER.—At her residence, 506 Monroe Av., Asbury Park, N. J., on Thursday, June 17, 1915, Emily H., widow of the Rev. Peter Stryker. Funeral services from Grand Avenue Reformed Church, Asbury Park, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and from Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, New York City, Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, 155th St. and Broadway, New York City.

TOWNSEND.—June 17, 1915, Charlotte Cox, aged 56 years, daughter of the late Townsend Cox and Anne Helme Townsend, and wife of the Rev. John Hardenbrook Townsend. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, Long Island, on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Philadelphia papers please copy.

WATT.—Entered into rest at 23 Park Av., June 18, 1915, James Luther, beloved husband of Amelia S. Woods. Funeral and interment Wheeling, West Virginia. Columbus, (Ga.,) papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on June 17, 1915, Anna M., younger daughter of the late David Abeel and S. Fanny Williamson. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,223 Castillo St., Santa Barbara, on Saturday, June 19, 1915. Interment Santa Barbara, Cal.

BARRY.—Alice A., 1 West 64th St., June 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRADBURY.—Benjamin B., Jr., 1,001 Faile St., Bronx, June 16.

BROOKHEIM.—Emma June 17, aged 65. Funeral 1,227 Lexington Av., tomorrow, 11 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Rosanna, 82 King St., June 16. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

FUREY.—Adeline, 419 East 80th St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

GILES.—Bernard, 158 West 28th St., June 16. Funeral today.

GINOCHIO.—Noel B., 309 West 120th St., June 16, aged 69.

KLEPPER.—J. Bernard, 312 West 15th St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEONARD.—Sarah A., 58 Jackson St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LENCKNER.—Theodore, 234 East 89th St., June 16, aged 22.

MALONE.—Anna, 311 East 136th St., June 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MULLET.—Frank, 528 West 46th St., June 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Jane, 2,017 Hughes Av., June 17.

O'ROURKE.—Ellen A., 334 West 21st St., June 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHOENBERG.—Sarah, 600 West 113th St., June 17.

SILVY.—Adelaide, 309 West 21st St., June 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STELLING.—Maria, 219 3d Av., June 17, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Margaret, 434 East 58th St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—John, 442 West 33d St., June 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARNER.—Harry, June 16. Funeral 1,841 3d Av., tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WEISEBROCK.—Frederick, 925 Jackson Av., Bronx, June 16, aged 73.

Brooklyn.

BIEL.—Emma, 422 Himrod St., June 17, aged 55.

BROWN.—Margaret, 471 Sterling Place, June 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Louise J., 1,052 Decatur St., June 18. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

COOK.—David L., 139 Duffield St., June 17, aged 18.

CORLETT. — Louise J., 1,052 Decatur St., June 17, aged 54. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ERCOLANO. — Louise, 33 North Oxford St., June 17, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FINNEGAN.—Fannie B., 26 Henry St., June 17, aged 64.

FOX.—Julia, 484 Court St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GERRITY.—James, 11 State St., June 17, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GOOD. — Charlotte, 141 86th St., June 18, aged 75.

GORDON.—Thomas F., 522 Henry St., June 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARRINGTON.—Joseph, Holy Family Hospital, June 16, aged 36.

HOWELL. — William N., 682 Madison St., June 16. Funeral service today.

HUNT.—John W., 489 St. Mark's Av., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KILKEARY.—Lizzie, 434 Park Av., June 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KING.—Isabella, 2,043 69th St., June 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAWLESS.—Charles J., East 7th St. and Avenue K, June 17, aged 83.

LAY.—Amanda F., 296 Wyckoff St., June 17. Funeral private.

MAUDER.—Mary, 191 Rutledge St., June 17, aged 82.

MULLAN.—Violet, 888 Dean St., June 17, aged 87.

PATRIARCH.—Faustina, 195 7th Av., June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUICK.—Bailey, 254 Ovington Av., June 17, aged 35. Funeral private.

ROSS.—Julia, 1,354 Bergen St., June 17. Funeral today.

STEGNER.—Katherina, 214 Throop Av., June 17, aged 70.

WEEBER.—August, 19 Moffat St., June 16, aged 54.

WHITE.—Louise J., 203 Spencer St., June 17. Funeral tomorrow.

WOODS. — William, 152 Gold St., June 18, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRADY.—Margaret, 28 Richard St., Newark, June 17. Funeral June 21.

BROGAN.—Thomas J., 1 Fairmount Terrace, Jersey City, June 17. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

CANNON.—Mary A., 199 Lake St., Newark, June 17. Funeral today, 8 A.M.

COMBS.—John V., 196 Thomas St., Newark, June 16, aged 53.

DENEGER.—Ambrose, Hoboken, June 16, aged 53.

MORAN.—Edward, 14 Reynolds Av., East Newark, June 18.

NORD.—Frederick A., 434 Germania Av., Jersey City, June 17, aged 51.

PEDRAJAS.—Clara, 824 Washington St., Hoboken, June 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REIFF.—Barbara, 244 Grant Av., East Newark, June 18.

REYNOLDS.—John, 95 Bergen St., Newark, June 17.

ROSS.—Isabella, Jersey City, June 17. Funeral private.

SCHLIESSER. — Hans, 330 Washington St., Hoboken, June 17, aged 58.

SMITH.—Margaret, 22 Park St., Jersey City, June 15. Funeral June 21, 10 A. M.

STEELE.—Cummins G., 54 Clendenny Av., Jersey City, June 17.

STUCKEY.—Frances, 199 Wayne St., Jersey City, June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TAPER.—Augustus D., 22 Oak St., Jersey City, June 17. Funeral tomorrow.

VOGT.—Johanna, 802 Park Av., Hoboken, June 16.

WIDMAN.—William, Sr., 48 Brenner St., Newark, June 17, aged 73. Funeral June 21.

Long Island.

GOULD.—Maud, Jamaica, June 18, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAGGERTY.—Loretta, 121 3d St., Long Island City, June 15. Funeral today.

HARRISON.—Garrett B., Baldwin, June 17. Funeral today, 11:30 A. M.

LOWE.—Eliza J., Woodhaven, June 16. Funeral private.

McGUIRE.—Catherine, Astoria, June 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHREINER.—Florence L., 296 11th Av., Long Island City, June 16. Funeral today.

In Memoriam

HARTLEY.—In loving memory of Dr. Frank Hartley, who died June 19, 1913.

TORRENS.—In sad but loving memory of my dear son, William Erskine Torrens, who was taken from us, June 20, 1914.
MOTHER.

HORAN.—Catherine; mass St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

KILEY.—Mary; mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.

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HARVARD NINE DEFEATS PRINCETON AGAIN—GIANTS LOSE AT PITTSBURGH

HARVARD CRUSHES PRINCETON, 8 TO 3

Crimson Sweeps Three-Game Series with Tigers—Few at Polo Grounds.

Only one brilliant play brightened the listless game between Harvard and Princeton at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In the sixth inning Whitney, Harvard's no-hit pitcher, began to quake, and after he had filled the bases and forced in a run, Kelleher was rushed in as a pinch hitter by the Tigers. Harvard switched pitchers, and Eddie Mahan, the Crimson football Captain, went to the mound.

Three Tiger players were crouched on the bases ready to dash forward as Kelleher swung at the ball. He drove a vicious bounder at Reed, Harvard's sawed-off shortstop. The little fellow jumped into the speeding ball, shot it to second base for a force play, and Abbot relayed it to first base for a double. Right there Princeton's impending rally was cut short, and the Tigers did not threaten again. Harvard won the game easily by a score of 8 to 3.

The game seemed merely to be a practice for Harvard for the series with Yale next week. Princeton had nothing whatever to gain, and played listlessly. Having already defeated Princeton twice, Harvard played a picnic kind of a game and dragged out the contest to two hours hours and forty-five minutes.

The crowd was surprisingly small, and it was evident that the New York alumni of both universities took no interest in the affair, so why should anybody else?

Mahan was being saved for Yale next week, but when the Tigers began to get unruly, Mahan's speedy ball was badly needed. In the three and one-third innings he was in the game, Mahan didn't permit a hit, although in the ninth a bad error by Brickley and an out gave the Tigers their last run.

Brickley's lustre as a baseball player is very pale in comparison with his football achievements. The notable gridiron star yesterday struck out three times, muffed a fly, and lost another when he misjudged it. He fanned when the bases were full in the third inning. Tack Hardwick, who played considerable football at Harvard, displayed much ability as a batsman yesterday with three hits. Gannett of the Crimson was another useful citizen with the stick, for he whaled out two doubles and a single.

Yesterday's game was positively the quietest college game on record. From start to finish there was not a single college cheer. Occasionally a play was greeted with mild, dignified applause, but no hats were thrown in the air and there was no waving of college colors. There seemed to be a general feeling of satisfaction when the last man was out a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

Chaplin, the Princeton pitcher, lasted only six innings, when he retired in favor of Deyo, who, however, was unable to stay the fury of the Crimson bats. Harvard started in the third. A pass to Frye and hits by Nash and Gannett gave them their first run. With the bases full, Chaplin passed Reed and forced another run home. Frye's single, a steal of second and Gannett's double netted another in the fourth.

Douglas raised Princeton's hopes in the fifth by whacking a triple to left centre. Salmon fanned. Law walked, and when he and Douglas tried a double steal, the latter was nabbed at the plate. Chaplin doubled to left and scored Law. In the sixth, Whitney was safe on Law's error and Abbot sacrificed. Frye walked and Nash skied to Driggs. Gannett was hit by a pitched ball, and when Harte walked, Whitney was forced home. With Deyo pitching, Hardwick singled and scored Frye and Gannett.

In that same inning, with one out, Driggs tripled, Green was safe on an error, and Scully walked, filling the bases. Douglas also walked and Driggs was forced across the plate. Then Mahan came to the rescue and Reed's great play saved further Princeton activity.

Harvard added two more in the eighth, while Princeton's final run came in the ninth. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbot, 2b.	5	0	1	3	6
Frye, cf.	3	3	2	1	0
C'l'ge, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.	5	2	1	13	0
G'nett, rf.	4	2	3	2	0
Harte, c.	2	0	0	5	1
W'man, c.	1	0	0	1	2
H'w'k, 3b.	5	0	3	0	2
B'kley, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
Reed, ss.	2	0	0	1	5
Wh'ney, p.	3	1	0	0	2
Mahan, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	11	27	18

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Gill, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Driggs, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Green, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Scully, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
D'gl's, 1b.	3	1	2	11	0
S'mon, c.	2	0	0	5	0
K'her, c.	1	0	0	1	0
*Hoyt	1	0	0	0	0
Law, ss.	2	1	0	3	3
Ch'lin, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Deyo, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Tibbott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	27	10

*Batted for Kelleher in ninth inning.
†Batted for Deyo in ninth inning.
Errors—Brickley, Reed, Law, (2.)

Harvard ....0 0 2 1 0 3 0 2 0—8
Princeton ....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Gannett, (2,) Chaplin. Three-base hits—Douglas, (2,) Driggs. Stolen bases—Frye, Hardwick, Green. Earned runs—Harvard, 1; Princeton, 2. Sacrifice hit—Abbot. Double plays—Reed, Abbot and Nash; Green and Douglas. Left on bases—Harvard, 13; Princeton, 7. Bases on balls—Off Chaplin, 7; off Deyo, 1; off Whitney, 3; off Mahan, 2. First base on errors—Harvard, 1; Princeton 1. Hits—Off Chaplin, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Deyo, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Whitney, 5 in 5 1-3 innings; off Mahan, 0 in 3 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Chaplin, (Gannett.) Struck out—By Chaplin, 5; by Deyo, 1; by Whitney, 3; by Mahan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Wilson. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cobb Engineers Triple Steal.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Detroit ran the bases at will today, and, aided by Boehling's wildness and Williams's three errors, defeated Washington 5 to 3, making it two straight victories. The Tigers made a triple steal and two double steals. Cobb figured in each and scored two runs, made two hits and drew two passes in five times up. Henry was spiked by Cobb when the latter stole home in the first inning and had to retire. Washington knocked Steen out of the box in the seventh inning.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	3	1
Kav'h, 2b.	5	1	1	3	3
Young, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf.	3	2	2	5	0
C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	1	1	3	0
St'ge, c.	4	0	1	1	0
Steen, p.	4	0	2	0	1
C'skie, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	36	5	10	27	6

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	5	1	1	0	1
Foster, 3b.	5	0	1	0	4
Shanks, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
M'gan, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4
Henry, c.	0	0	0	0	0
W'ms, c.	4	0	1	8	0
McB'e, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Boehl'g, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Connolly	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	9	27	14

*Batted for Boehling in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gallia in eighth inning.
Errors—Moriarty, (2,) William, (3.)

Detroit ....3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—5
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Off Steen, 3; off Boehling, 1. Two-base hits—Gandil, Moeller. Hits—Off Steen, 8 in 6 1-3 innings; off Coveleskie, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Boehling, 10 in 7 innings; off Gallia, none in 1 inning; off Hopper, none in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, (3,) Crawford, Veach, Burns. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Gandil; Bush, Kavanagh, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 13; Washington, 10. First base on balls—Off Steen, 2; off Coveleskie, 1; off Boehling, 7; off Gallia, 1; off Hopper, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Boehling, 7; by Hopper, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 4.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 5.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)
Brooklyn at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
(Twelve innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 5.
Baltimore, 17; Kansas City, 10.
St. Louis, 12; Newark, 2.
Chicago, 8; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Montreal, 4; Rochester, 1.
Newark, 4; Richmond, 2.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	34	20	.630
Boston	28	18	.609
Detroit	34	22	.607
New York	26	23	.531
Washington	23	24	.489
Cleveland	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	19	33	.365
St. Louis	19	34	.358

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	28	21	.571
Philadelphia	27	22	.551
St. Louis	30	26	.536
Pittsburgh	24	25	.489
Boston	24	26	.480
Brooklyn	24	27	.471
New York	21	25	.457
Cincinnati	20	26	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	35	21	.625
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Pittsburgh	28	23	.549
Brooklyn	28	26	.519
Chicago	29	27	.518
Newark	26	27	.491
Baltimore	20	32	.384
Buffalo	20	38	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	25	17	.595
Buffalo	22	16	.579
Rochester	23	20	.535
Montreal	23	22	.511
Richmond	22	22	.500
Toronto	21	24	.467
Newark	18	22	.450
Jersey City	16	27	.372

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York—Two games.
(First game at 1:30.)
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Providence—2 games.
Buffalo at Toronto—2 games.
Newark at Richmond.
Rochester at Montreal.

Felsch Stars for White Sox.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 18.—Felsch's batting and fielding and four double plays were the features of today's game in which Chicago defeated Philadelphia 11 to 4. In addition to driving in three runners with a homer, Felsch figured in the scoring of three other runs and he broke up a batting rally by the home team in the fifth inning by a wonderful one-hand running catch off Walsh's bat after he doubled up a runner at first base. In retiring Felsch at the plate in the eighth inning, McAvoy was badly spiked above the right knee and was carried off the field. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	2	2	4	1
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	1	6
E.C'ns, 2b.	2	1	0	3	4
F'nier, 1b.	4	1	2	13	0
J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Roth, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	2	2	5	0
B'kb'ne, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0
Faber, p.	0	2	0	0	3
Total	30	11	12	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Lapp, c.	2	1	0	4	5
M'Avoy, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'In's, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1
Stru'k, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Mal'ne, 2b.	4	0	1	5	4
Kopf, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Bush, p.	1	0	0	1	2
W.Davis, p.	1	1	1	0	0
*Davies	0	0	0	0	0
†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	27	17

*Batted for Bush in fifth inning.
†Batted for McAvoy in eighth inning.
Errors—Weaver (2.)

Chicago ....0 1 2 4 0 1 1 1 1—11
Philadelphia ......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 4

Two-base hits—Oldring, Kopf, W. Davis. Three-base hits—Weaver, Fournier, Malone. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (2,) Fournier, Roth, Schalk, McInnis. Earned runs—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, J. Collins. Double plays—Felsch and Fournier; Weaver, E. Collins and Fournier, 2; E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Bush, 4; off W. Davis, 4. Hits—Off Bush, 7 in 5 innings; off W. Davis, 5 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By W. Davis, (E. Collins, Fournier); by Faber, (Strunk.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Bush, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Williams Defeats Chinese Nine.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 18.—Williams College today defeated the Chinese University of Hawaii in a listless game, 5 to 2. Young had the visitors completely at his mercy. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
William	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	..	5	7	2
Chinese Univ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	6

Batteries—Young and Michaler; Kau and Mark. Umpire—Mr. Ennis.

Vancouver Players Strike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Eight players of the Vancouver Northwestern League team refused to don their uniforms for today's game with Victoria, B. C., because of the suspension of one of their mates, Right Fielder Pappa. The contest was called off.

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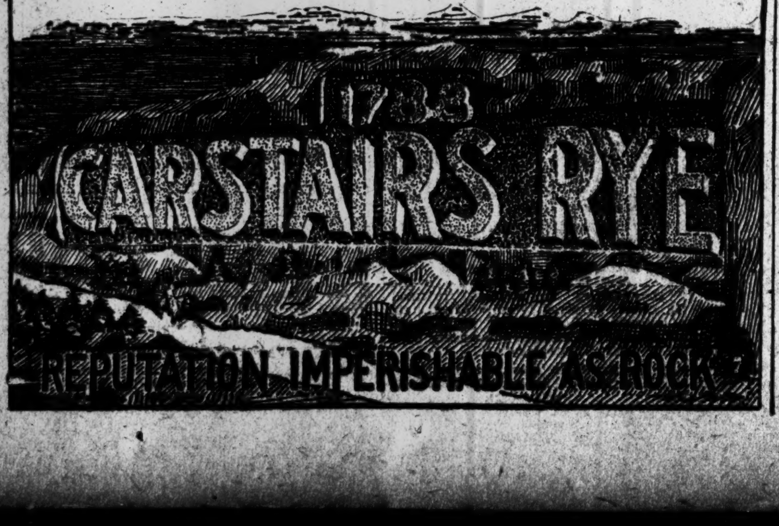
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GIANTS FIGHT HARD NEAR END, BUT LOSE

Babe Adams Goes to Mamaux's Rescue When Young Pitcher Totters.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 18.—The New York Giants went down to defeat here today by the score of 7 to 5, due to the fact that the visiting pitcher had nothing in his répertoire to fool the Buccaneers, and also because the batters of his team did not start to bombard Pitcher Mamaux until too late in the game. The latter had everything for six innings today that goes to make a great pitcher, but blew up in the seventh and was reached for a trio of tallies through consecutive hitting, that was kept up in the next two innings, only great fielding in the eighth saving him from defeat. In the ninth inning the Giants renewed the attack and the boy was seen in difficulties, having to call upon the more experienced Babe Adams to extricate him from a bad predicament and save him from defeat.

For six innings the Giants had registered one safe hit, an infield scratch in the sixth, and it looked as if the Pittsburgh twirler was not going to be reached. However, a different aspect was thrown on the scene when he passed Larry Doyle in the seventh, and the latter went to third on a hit by Burns. Fletcher hit to Hans Wagner at first and was out, but Doyle broke the spell by scoring the first New York run. Burns raced home when Robertson also hit safely, and then Merkle hit to the fence for two bases, scoring Robertson with the third run of the inning. Wendell had taken Meyers's place behind the bat in the previous inning, and he came to bat for the first time here and quickly fanned. Grant batted for Schupp and was hit by a pitched ball, but Snodgrass ended the inning when he fouled to Gibson.

The Giants came back for more in the eighth inning, and would have scored but for the great work in the field of McCarthy and Viox, who cut off probable hits and got the runners at first base. However, the visitors did not give up and came to bat in the ninth determined to make another effort to attain a victory. Mamaux was pretty tired by this time, and he couldn't locate the plate for Robertson, who paraded to first. Merkle again singled to right, Robertson going to third. The Giant first baseman then stole second and Wendell appeared for his second try at the bat. This time he rapped out a safety to centre, Robertson and Merkle clattering over the pan with the fourth and fifth runs of the seven necessary to tie up the game. That was enough for Fred Clarke, and he turned his thumbs down on Mamaux, Babe Adams rushing out of the trenches to rescue his comrade. Brainerd was at bat in place of Ritter and Adams struck him out. Snodgrass then hit the ball to the left field fence, and Carey made a great run and was under the pill before it reached the ground. Viox made a fine stop of Lobert's hot grounder and threw him out at first, ending the game.

The Buccaneers early proceeded to put the game on ice by nicking the offerings of Pol Perritt in the first three innings. In the first, Carey's single, Perritt's error and a double by Hinchman secured their first run, a great play by Fletcher saving further scoring. In the second hits by McCarthy, Carey, Collins, Baird, and Hinchman were productive of three more tallies, and when Perritt passed Carey in the third with the bases crowded Manager McGraw rushed Schupp to the breastworks. The latter retired the side with the first ball pitched, but the next three innings saw two more Pirate tallies off him on Baird's triple and Hinchman's fly in the fourth inning, and on singles by Collins and Baird and an out at first base in the sixth inning.

Ritter had a little more luck, and got in two innings without being scored upon. McCarthy and Carey each got their third hit off him. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	3	1	0
C'lins, cf.	5	2	2	0	0
Baird, 3b.	5	2	3	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, 1b.	2	0	0	15	1
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4
McC'y, ss.	4	2	3	2	3
Gibson, c.	1	0	0	8	1
M'maux, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	13	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dg's, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Lob't, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	4	1
Burns, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	6
R'tson, lf.	3	2	2	2	1
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0
Meyers, c.	2	0	0	2	0
W'dell, c.	2	0	0	0	1
Perritt, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Brainerd	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	7	24	11

*Batted for Schupp in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.
Errors—Wendell, Perritt.

Pittsburgh ....1 3 1 1 0 1 0 0 .—7
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2—5

Two-base hits—Merkle, Hinchman. Three-base hit—Baird. Sacrifice hit—Gibson. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Merkle, Carey, Baird, Hinchman, McCarthy. Double plays—Fletcher and Doyle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Earned runs—New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Schupp, 3 in three and one-third innings; off Ritter, 2 in two innings; off Mamaux, 7 in eight innings, none out in ninth; off Adams, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Mamaux;) by Mamaux, (Burns, Grant.) Struck out—By Ritter, 1; by Mamaux, 4; by Adams, 1. Passed balls—Meyers, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes.

Ragan Loses Pitchers' Battle.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A pitchers' duel between Ragan and Doak ended in a victory for St. Louis here today when the Boston pitcher broke down in the twelfth inning, St. Louis winning 3 to 2. In the twelfth inning Ragan passed Bescher, hit Miller, and passed Dolan, thereby filling the bases. Hyatt's hit then brought Bescher in with the winning run. Doak outpitched Ragan. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	6	0	0	1	7
B'sch'r, lf.	5	2	1	0	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	3	0
Long, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Dolan, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Hyatt, 1b.	6	0	1	21	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	2	0	5
Snyder, c.	5	0	1	10	3
Doak, p.	5	0	1	1	7
Total	42	3	9	36	22

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb't, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b.	2	0	1	3	1
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Smith, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
S'midt, 1b.	5	0	0	16	0
Magee, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
M'ville, ss.	5	0	2	4	5
Whal'g, c.	5	0	0	7	2
Ragan, p.	5	0	1	2	6
Total	39	2	6	*34	17

*One out when winning run was made.
Errors—Maranville, Dolan.

St. Louis...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
Boston ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Dolan, Snyder, Doak. Stolen bases—Miller, Gilbert, Bescher. Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Connolly, Wilson. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 14. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 6; off Doak, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Fitzpatrick;) by Ragan, (Dolan, Miller.) Struck out—By Ragan, 6; by Doak, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes.

HARRISBURG IN LEAGUE.

City Raises Guarantee for Transfer of Newark Internationals.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 18.—This city tonight raised the guarantee needed to have the Newark baseball team of the International League transferred to Harrisburg. Telegrams were sent to the league officials to that effect.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Cleveland, 2.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 2.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Scranton, 7; Binghamton, 6. (Ten innings.)
At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Troy—Syracuse, 5; Troy, 1. Troy, 4; Syracuse, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 4; Albany, 3.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lynn, 3; Manchester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 2; Fitchburg, 1.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Portland, 3.
At Lowell—Lewiston, 7; Lowell, 1.

Colonial League.

At Fall River—Fall River, 2; Springfield, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Brockton, 2.
At Pawtucket—Taunton, 5; Pawtucket, 4.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 6; Hartford, 4.

BROOKFEDS BEATEN AGAIN.

Rebels Clinch Game in the Fourth and Win by 9 to 4.

The Brookfeds bumped into another defeat yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, and again it was the Rebels who tripped them. When a team combines seven errors, with hits so numerous that one forgets to count them and hands the whole combination over to the other team, there is not much chance of pulling a victory out of the fire. The Brooklynites compounded such a formula yesterday and as a result they traveled the worn trail to defeat impelled by a score that was 9 to 4. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'sh'r, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
W'k'd, lf.	3	2	1	4	0
M'rey, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
K'tchy, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0
Oakes, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Y'kes, 2b.	4	2	2	0	4
Kelly, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Berry, c.	4	1	3	4	0
Hearne, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	32	9	10	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'per, lf.	5	0	2	5	1
Magee, 2b.	5	1	2	1	3
Kauff, cf.	4	2	3	2	0
A'son, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Myers, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	3	1	1
Holt, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Pratt, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Simon, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Upham, p.	1	0	0	0	3
F'ran, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*West'all	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	12	27	14

*Batted for Upham in fourth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Magee, Smith, (2,) Pratt, (2.)

Pittsburgh ....0 1 1 7 0 0 0 0 0—9
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0—4

Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Yerkes, Kauff. Three-base hit—Oakes. Home run—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Wickland, Mowrey, Hearne, (2,) Holt. Sacrifice fly—Berry, Smith. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Cooper, (2,) Wickland, Konetchy. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Upham, 4; off Finneran, 2; off Hearne, 1. Struck out—By Upham, 1; by Finneran, 3; by Hearne, 4. Balks—Hearne, 2. Hits—Off Upham, 7 in 4 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

St. Louis Cleans Up Newark Series.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—St. Louis won the entire series by taking the fourth straight game from Newark today. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	12	12	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	3

Batteries—Davenport, Chapman, and Hartley; Moseley, Brandon, Whitehouse, and Rariden.

Buffeds Get One Hit Off Brown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Mordecai Brown shut out the Buffeds today, 8 to 0. Only thirty-one men faced him in the nine innings, and Dalton made the only hit. Brown struck out three men, had three assists to his credit, and twenty-two of Chicago's put-outs were made by the infield. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	8	16	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Batteries—Brown and Fischer; Krapp, Ehmke, Marshall, and Blair.

Slugging Bee at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—All five Kansas City pitchers were hit hard and Baltimore won today, 17 to 10. In the fifth inning the locals scored eight runs before there was a put-out. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	2	.	17	20	2
Kansas City	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	11	2

Batteries—Johnson, Main, Packard, Blackburn, Gingras, and Brown; Ensenroth, Bailey, Conley, Quinn, and Jacklitsch.

Red Sox Defeat Browns Again.

BOSTON, June 18.—The Red Sox took another game from St. Louis today, 3 to 1. It was a pitchers' duel, Hamilton allowing fewer hits than Foster, but being less effective in the pinches. Austin was sent off the field by Umpire Hildebrand for argument. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ksen, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
H'per, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	0	2	9	0
J'vrin, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
G'dner, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Cady, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Thomas, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Foster, p.	2	1	1	1	5
*Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
†Wood	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	3	6	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
How'd, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	5	4
C. W'r, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
E. W'r, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	1	2
H'ton, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	12

Errors—Agnew, Wagner, Janvrin.
*Batted for Henriksen in fifth inning.
†Ran for Cady in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.

Boston ....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 .—3
St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Lewis, Foster. Three-base hit—E. Walker. Stolen base—C. Walker. Sacrifice hits—Lavan, Cady, Foster. Double plays—Hamilton, Lavan and Leary; Pratt and Leary; Austin, Pratt and Leary; Agnew and Pratt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 4; off Foster, 3. Hit by pitcher—Janvrin, (Cady). Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Foster, 5. Wild pitches—Hamilton, Foster. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Ban Johnson in Town.

Ban Johnson, President of the American League, has extended his Eastern trip to this city, arriving here yesterday from Philadelphia. There is an air of mystery surrounding this visit. Monday he arrived unexpectedly in Washington and then came over to Philadelphia. There he met President John K. Tener and yesterday he left the Quaker City and came here. In all of his travels he has refused to augment his Chicago utterance that the Federal League should retire for the benefit of the men who have invested their money in the clubs. Moreover he has steadfastly held to a course of silence on all baseball topics. He has conferred with the Shibes and with the club owners in Washington, and will do the same thing in this city and then go on to Boston, in all likelihood. The lack of comment on the baseball situation has given rise to all kinds of rumors, none of them based on anything more than speculation. It is believed by many that the baseball war is reaching the crisis, and that the resent trip, entered upon so mysteriously, may be directly attributable to such a condition.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	1
Providence	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	5	9	3

Batteries—Verbout, Bentley, and Reynolds; Comstock, O'Brien, and Haley.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Toronto	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	4	7	1

Batteries—Gaw and Lalonge; McTigue and Kelly.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Montreal	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	.	4	8	1

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Fullerton and Madden.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	2
Richmond	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Schacht and Heckinger; Morrissette, Kritchell, and Schaufele.

Special Handle for Hammer Throw.

Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union has devised a special single wire handle for the hammer with which Pat Ryan, holder of the world's record, expects to make a throw of more than 200 feet in the senior metropolitan championships at Travers Island today. For some time the big weight men have complained about the double handle, which made the throwing of the sixteen-pound weight very awkward for a man of Ryan's size. The complaint was made to Mr. Rubien and he decided to make a special handle for the big fellows. A measurement of Ryan's hand was taken and the handle made accordingly.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 7; Chattanooga, 3.
At Atlanta—Mobile, 8; Atlanta, 7.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; New Orleans, 4.

Coates'
PLYMOUTH
Imported Dry Gin
The Original
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

POOR MEN'S HORSES WIN AT JAMAICA

Bettors Pick Wilson Entrants to be First, but All Four Are Outrun.

Before the Metropolitan Jockey Club's races were run at the Jamaica track yesterday, the wise gossips of the paddock had it that it was to be an R. T. Wilson day. Mr. Wilson had entries in four of the races, and these wiseacres had it that he would win with three of them, Ethan Allen, Amalfi, and Tralee. Somehow the "dope" went wrong. Ethan Allen and Amalfi finished second to Chesterton and Lazuli, respectively, while Tralee, the "one best bet" of the afternoon, finished third to Lily Heavens, which she had beaten on Tuesday last by about as far as a strong man could throw a brick.

It was a great day for the owners of the small stables, "the poor men's stables," in the words of the proletariat of the paddock, and the sun-baked brick walks in front of the grand stand. Gifford A. Cochran was the only one of the rich owners to win, which he did with his fleet filly Pleione, in the second race. She was favorite for that event, and handily defeated Damrosch from the stable of August Belmont—which was the hot tip for the race—after David Gideon's Little Dipper had raced herself to a standstill. Pleione was the only favorite of the afternoon to turn the trick for her backers.

Alhena, Amalfi, Yadopeep, Tralee and Tinkle Bell were the favorites, which were defeated in succession, "the Western crowd" cleaning up in great shape with Chesterton, Lazuli and Palanquin. What they did to the layers put large crimps in their bank rolls which the losses of the followers of the favorites did not entirely replenish. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.
Chesterton, James McManus's ch. c., by The Scribe-Penitence II., 110 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Buxton)....1
Ethan Allen, R. T. Wilson's b. g., 108, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (McCahey)....2
Alhena, J. F. Adams's b. g., 109, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, (Byrne)....3
Ell G., Evelyn C., Yodeles, Goodword, and High Tide also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.
Pleione, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., by Sain-Spindrift, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 3 to 10, (Lilly)....1
Damrosch, August Belmont's br. c., 107, 13 to 10 and 1 to 3, (Byrne)....2
Socony, H. L. Pratt's ch. c., 107, 25 to 1 and 5 to 1, (McCahey)....3
Little Dipper also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 2-5.
Lazuli, J. F. Adams's ch. m., 5 years, by Knight of the Thistle-The Lady in Blue, 109 pounds, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Fairbrother)....1
Amalfi, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., aged, 109, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (McCahey)....2
O'Sullivan, James McManus's ch. h., 5, 108, 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Buxton)....3
Guy Fisher and Lady Rankin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1915; selling; purse, $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Palanquin, J. O. Talbot's b. g., 6 years, by Planudes-Oneck Queen, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Troxler)....1
Yadopeep, Palace Stable's b. m., 5, 110, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Lilly)....2
Asiyade, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. m., 6, 115, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Byrne)....3
Talecarrier, Lily Orme, Dervish, Gainsborough, Plantaganet, and Bronx Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; purse $400; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Lily Heavens, M. J. Leonard's ch. f., by Great Heavens-Lillian E., 109 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Fairbrother)....1
Plumose, J. E. Davis's b. f., 103, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (McCahey)....2
Tralee, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 104, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Hopkins)....3
Ataka, Typography, Divan, and Little Alta also ran.
Winner, entered to be sold for $1,000, was bid up to $1,500 by Robert Smith, and bought in by owner for $1,505.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.
Ahara, James Fitzsimmons's br. c., 3 years, by Voorhees-Handsome Florry, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, (McCahey)....1
Grapeshot, Mrs. W. L. Stanfield's ch. h., 6, 117, 3 to 1 and even, (Cavanagh)....2
Andes, Allan Pinkerton's b. c., 4, 112, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Louder)....3
Jim Basey, Early Morn, Lost Fortune, and Tinkle Bell also ran.

Empire City Stake Racing Dates.

Dates for the decision of the stake events during the Empire City Racing Association meeting were agreed upon yesterday by the managers of the club, which will race for ten days at the Belmont Park track and six days over the Aqueduct course. In addition to the running of the Suburban Handicap on the opening day at Belmont Park, July 14, the Frivolity Stakes for two-year-olds will be decided. Dates for the other fixtures, including the steeplechases, which the Empire City Association will stage for the first time in its history, have been fixed thus: Tarrytown Stakes, July 15; Fleetwing Handicap and Whirl Stakes, July 17; Arrow Stakes, July 19; Knickerbocker Handicap, July 20; Eastview Steeplechase Handicap, July 21; Demoiselle Stakes, July 22; Empire City Handicap and Floral Park Steeplechase, July 24. All these will be run at the Belmont Park track. Over the Aqueduct course the Wakefield Handicap will be run July 26; Mid-Summer Steeplechase Handicap, July 28; Melrose Stakes, July 29, and Mount Vernon Handicap, July 31.

Entries for Jamaica Racing.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Dr. Gremer, 101 pounds; Dune Site, 107; Blue Rock, 106; Flag Day, 105; Good Counsel, 104; Mary Blackwood, 98; High Horse, 105; Bessilien, 101; High Chair, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Orlin Kripp, 112 pounds; Ben Quince, 104; Armament, 104; Gallop, 107; Camellia, 97; G. M. Miller, 116.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 140 pounds; Fenmouse, 116; Norse King, 130; Figinny, 125; Hanovia, 117; Polarius, 112; Surprising, 138.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; the Long Beach Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Tartar, 98 pounds; Sam Meekin, 103; Stromboli, 124; Short Grass, 123; Flying Fairy, 108; The Finn, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; six furlongs. Cycle, 104 pounds; Dolly Madison, 97; Woodfair, 104; Ahara, 107; Northlight, 110; Duke of Dunbar, 104; Lokomis, 113; Gammon, 104; Haberdash, 102; Miss McGiggle, 102; Ell C., 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; selling; five furlongs. Dr. Gremer, 107 pounds; Queen of Paradise, 107; Good Counsel, 110; Golden Gate, 107; Belle of the Kitchen, 107; Bessilien, 107.

Cardinals Buy New Catcher.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—The sale of Catcher A. G. Bretton of the Vancouver Club to the St. Louis National League Club was arranged here today. Bretton will be turned over to the St. Louis Club at the end of the season.

Braves Sign Brown Pitcher.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—Cram, who pitched and played in the outfield for the Brown University, signed a contract today with the Boston National League Club. He will join the Braves next week. Cram is the third Brown player to be signed by a major league team.

METROPOLITAN LIFE OUTING.

Boys and Girls of Insurance Company Compete in Athletics.

Almost every employe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's home office in this city was at Celtic Park yesterday when the annual field day of the company's athletic association was held. More than 1,000 took part in the games and were watched by about 2,000 more, who afterward whiled away the hours dancing in the big pavilion at the park. The athletic contests, which were directed by the venerable President of the Metropolitan Life, John R. Hegeman, were very keen, if lacking in star competitors. Girls as well as boys took part in the sports, and got much enjoyment out of them. All the events except the relay open to the Insurance League were closed to members of the athletic association. The Metropolitan Life did not start a team in this relay, and it was won by the Prudential quartet, with the Equitable squad second and Germania Life third. The victors went the mile and 220 yards in 4 minutes 40 second. The office relay championship and the President's banner went to the Correspondence Division, with a team composed of J. Killgrew, E. Hanssler, W. B. MacGuire, and A. V. Carkhuff. Second place was taken by Ordinary Policy and third by Audit F's team.

John Killgrew of the Ordinary Correspondence Department was best in the 100-yard dash for seniors, starting from scratch, while the junior honors were captured by A. J. Fahey, Ordinary Correspondence, who had 4½ yards allowance.

W. Schuler of the Renewal Division, with 40 yards start, came home in front in the 1,000-yard handicap, his time being 2:26 2-5.

Lilian McTeague, a little miss of the Actuary Department, was the fleetest of the big fields of girls who started in the 75-yard egg race. Margaret Moffett and Sadie Lazara Cross were the runners-up.

Fourteen yards was a very liberal allowance for J. Stanley of the Correspondence Division in the 300-yard senior handicap, for he won without trouble from Aubrey Meyerheim, Statistical Department, and W. Bartels of the Architectural Department.

In the broad jump E. Oxley of the Ordinary Renewal was the winner, with 22 feet 8 inches, including his handicap of four feet. J. Leonard of Audit C. with 8 feet 6 inches handicap, triumphed in the shot put, with a total distance of 46 feet 7 inches. In the inter-departmental dual relays Audit H defeated Mail Division; Audit C, New York, won from Audit C, Canada; Home Office Account scored over the Mail Division, and in the intermediate audit championship at a half mile C and D were the victors.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York A. C. Expects to Defeat Irish-American Team—Today.

Despite the loss of Homer Baker, international half-mile champion, who was considered a certain winner of the 880-yard title, and good for second or third place in the quarter mile, the New York Athletic Club contingent are still confident of beating the Irish-American A. C. in the senior track and field championships at Travers Island this afternoon. Baker was added to the long Mercury Foot injured list when he developed water on the knee after falling from a motor cycle three days ago. While Anderson, the junior 1,000-yard champion, is expected to offset Baker's loss by winning the half-mile, in which he will only have opposition from Louis Gordon and Jim Peese, his clubmates; Walter Powe of the Smart Set A. C.; W. Weber, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., junior Metropolitan champion; E. S. Fraser, and Dick Egan of the Irish-American A. C., and big Myles McHugh of the Pastime A. C.

It was originally the plan of Captain McAleenan to run Val Wilkie, the Yale athlete, in only the 220-yard sprint, but the injury to Baker probably will cause him to ask Wilkie to go after both the furlong and quarter-mile events. In the former Wilkie will have Alvah Meyer, the title holder, to beat, but he is going well, while Meyer has shown little form this season and he is expected to win. Should Wilkie decide to take part in the quarter-mile he should also be a point winner in that event. Favorites in the 440 are Lagay, Kuhn, and Gilmore of the New York A. C.; Fraser, Hirshon, Coyle, and Kelly of the Irish club; Win Gough of the Millrose A. A., and E. Balestier, scholastic champion, now representing the Knights of St. Antony.

In the 100-yard dash the best men entered are A. B. Kelly, New York A. C., who finished second in the 100 and 220-yard sprints in the New England intercollegiates; Meyers, the title holder; R. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Bowles, N. Y. A. C., former Rutgers star, and P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.

WRESTLER HURT IN BOUT.

George Lurich Receives Painful Injury in Contest with Zbysko.

During a finished wrestling bout last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House George Lurich of Russia was painfully injured by Waldek Zbysko and forfeited the bout. Lurich ran from the stage howling that he was hurt. He collapsed behind the scenes and was removed to his dressing room, where he was attended by a physician from the New York Hospital, to which he was removed.

The men had been wrestling for twenty-nine minutes when they were ordered by Referee Bothner to take the centre of the mat. As the wrestlers resumed the same holds Lurich received his injury. It is not known whether the injury will necessitate the withdrawal of Lurich from the tournament. Zbysko announced that as the accident was unintentional and committed by him he would not accept the referee's decision but will wrestle Lurich as soon as he is ready to resume the sport.

Four bouts were scheduled for decision, three of which were to a finish. Dr. B. F. Roller, Champion of America, defeated Ivan Linew with head in chancery in 1 hour, 33 minutes and 8 seconds. Alexander Aberg planned William Berner's shoulders to the mat with a side roll from an arm lock after 49 minutes and 32 seconds' wrestling. Owing to the lateness of the hour the limited bout between Leo Pardello and Pierre Le Colosse was postponed until tonight.

Trainer J. W. Hedrick Reinstated.

J. W. Hedrick, the trainer, has been reinstated by the Stewards of the Jockey Club. The officials met yesterday at the office of the Chairman, August Belmont, and Hedrick's license was renewed and the refusal of his entries was terminated. The approval of the Stewards was granted the Empire City Racing Association to transfer its dates to the course of the Westchester Racing Association from July 14 to 24, and to the course of the Queens County Jockey Club from July 26 to 31. The appointment of the officials for this meeting was approved. Those present were August Belmont, F. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
No Middleman—What a Saving!
Flat Brim Sennets, $1.49
Elsewhere $3.00
Satin-Like Braid, Hand Blocked
Finer Sennets, $1.90 and $2.40
English Split Braids, $1.90, $2.40, $2.90
OUTING HEADWEAR
Silk Outing Hats, 50c and 95c.
White Duck Hats, Green Under Brim, 50c.
Golf and Motor Caps, 50c and 95c.
White Felt Hats, 95c.

WELSH WINS BOUT, SO DOES DUNDEE

Champion Outpoints Lustig and the Italian Bewilders Leach Cross.

Champion Freddie Welsh did not have to extend his talents or expose his profitable title to any danger in outboxing Johnny Lustig of the East Side, at the fistic carnival at Ebbets Field last night. His extensive experience and gift at fisticuffs made Lustig an easy victim to his generalship. The Englishman did no damage to his over-anxious and eager opponent, but he smothered the sturdy youngster's attack successfully for ten rounds.

Decidedly a different affair was the bout between Johnny Dundee and Leach Cross. Spectacular, clever and fast, the Neopolitan, with the Scotch name, bewildered the rugged dentist and gave him a neat trimming. Dundee's style of boxing made Leach appear awkward at times, and although there was no severe punishment in his attack, he jabbed the tooth-extractor into a decisive defeat.

The contests in the open air, under a battery of dazzling lights, attracted a big crowd, more than 10,000 people, including hundreds of women, witnessing the show. It was a cosmopolitan gathering where patrician rubbed elbows with plebeian and there was no restraint on the part of anyone in expressing his approval or dislike for anything which was taking place in the ring.

The hugging, clinching tactics of Welsh in his bout with Lustig met with decided disapproval, while the incessant aggressive tactics of Dundee against Cross brought forth enthusiastic cheers.

Young Lustib seemed willing enough against the champion, but he was lost in his own crudeness. Welsh was on top of him all the time, showering him with jabs or tying up his arms so effectively that he could not use his hands at infighting.

The Welsh-Lustig bout was the final contest of the evening, but Welsh's monotonous advantage over his inexperienced adversary, sent many of the spectators away before the tenth round came.

Dundee jumped from his corner in the first round and gave Cross a clip in the jaw, which caused Leach much surprise. Johnny's foot work was fast and tireless, and he danced out of the dentist's way so cleverly that Cross's wild swings were lost in the foggy Flatbush atmosphere.

The seventh round was a hummer, for Dundee had Cross's attack calculated so well that he dropped his guard and coaxed the dentist to hit him. By shifty sidestepping and clever ducking Dundee avoided all of Leach's punches, without once resorting to the use of his hands. Once in the tenth round Leach woke up and getting the jumping Italian in a corner, he sent him against the ropes with a wicked right to the jaw. Dundee was bewildered for a moment, but soon drove the dentist off into the ring with short uppercuts.

Dundee had Cross's mouth and nose bleeding early in the scrap, but not until the tenth did Cross bang Dundee's nose hard enough to bring the blood.

Marty Cross, one of Leach's young brothers, gave Young Wolgast, an iron-jawed Greek lightweight, an unmerciful pounding for seven rounds, when the referee stopped the bout. After the first round Marty beat Wolgast as he pleased. He smashed his face until his eyes were closed. The Greek's nose bled freely during the bout and he was a sorry-looking individual at the end.

Grand Central Bowlers Victors.

The Eastern bowling championship for five-men teams was won last night by the Grand Central Palace quintet, winners of the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association title, in a match with the National Association champions, the Auranias, on the alleys of Grand Central Palace. The Grand Central Palace five was by far the best, and rolled up 3,010 points in their three games, against 2,745 for their opponents. The members of the winning team and their scores were: Al Pirkl, 170, 215, 232; F. Mayer, 189, 156, 234; W. Gould, 183, 219, 194; H. Horton, 215, 202, 194; Leo Lucke, 212, 197, 198. The third game was the best for the victors. They ran up 1,052 points in that session. The Auranias were composed of S. Spinella, 150, 237, 189; C. Muller, 162, 208, 164; J. Spinella, 210, 188, 172; P. Spinella, 154, 184, 186; G. Stettler, 189, 185, 177.

Smith Outpoints Griffiths.

Knockout Smith of the east side was entitled to the honors over Eddie Griffiths, a Harlem welterweight, at the finish of their ten-round bout at the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem last night.

The semi-final bout, scheduled to go ten rounds, in which Bobbie Evans, a featherweight of the Bronx, and Tommy McArdle of Harlem were the principals, ended abruptly in the fifth round, when the Bronx boxer knocked out his opponent with a left and right to the jaw.

Boxer Butler Quits in Bout.

Eddie (Red) Butler, the Kansas City boxer, claimed that he had sprained his leg in the sixth round of his bout with Young Neil of Wilkes-Barre at Brown's Far Rockaway Athletic Club last night, and refused to continue the contest. The referee, however, made an announcement from the ring to the effect that the Western boxer had quit because of the punishment he was receiving at the hands of Neil.

Eddie Fitzsimmons of Yorkville outpointed Andy Cortes, a local boxer, in the other ten-round bout.

Ryan and Bush Win Bouts.

Some interesting boxing was witnessed last night in the two ten-round bouts at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn. In the main event Billy Bush of Greenpoint outpointed Frankie Wagner, a Jersey City boxer. Buddy Ryan of Brooklyn and Young Fulton of the east side were the principals in the semi-final encounter, and the Brooklynite was entitled to the honors.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT JAMAICA TODAY
$1,500 Long Beach Handicap
The Texas Handicap
& 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY MILITARY BAND.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome. Tel. C. I. 2164. To-night, 8:45—Walthour, Madonna, Seres, Goullet, Clark, Kaiser; 100 others. Admission 25c. Take Ocean Av. car or Brighton "L."

BASEBALL—Washington Park, 2 Games, 2 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. St. Louis Feds.

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
The price is a quarter,—the package contains twenty cigarettes—the smoke is great.
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

ELM PARK LOSES LICENSE.

Staten Island Boxing Club Ignored Commissioner's Orders.

Cancellation of a boxing license and issuance of another were included in the results of a meeting yesterday afternoon of the State Boxing Commission. Commissioners Frank S. O'Neil, John J. Dixon, and James R. Price decided that the Elm Park A. C. of Elm Park, Staten Island, had acted in a manner that warranted the withdrawal of its license.

Bill Brown, a bantam, appeared at the club sometime ago and did not collect any money for his appearance. Following his remonstrance before the commission, the manager, F. Engelsberg, was ordered to remunerate the boxer to the extent of $5. Repeated reminders failed to get Brown his money and the commissioners, having waited one month, determined to cancel the license.

The Buffalo Boxing Club of Buffalo was granted a license. The backers are Charles Murray and J. G. Simon.

An aftermath of the mix-up over the Cross-Harvey fiasco, which was settled at the last meeting of the commission, was the receipt of a communication from the owners of the 135th Street Club, in which it was stated that the Fordon Brothers had been forced out of the organization as a result of the trouble. Permission was asked and granted, to install as officers of the club, David Davis, President; F. B. Marshall, Secretary, and F. L. Richards, Treasurer.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

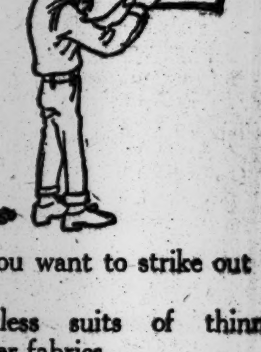
The Fairmont Athletic Club, in the Bronx, has an excellent series of bouts scheduled for this evening. Young Cohen, the English boxer, was booked to oppose Benny Leonard of this city, but because of an injury to one of Cohen's eyes he was compelled to cancel the bout. Al Schumacher, the Baltimore lightweight, has been secured as a substitute against Leonard in the principal bout. Joe Kecera, the champion featherweight boxer of the navy, and Jimmy Powers, a west side featherweight, and Frankie Daly of Staten Island and Jack Irving of the Bronx will appear in the other ten-round contests.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening will stage the bouts postponed from last Tuesday night. In the main event Eddie O'Keefe, the hard-hitting Philadelphia featherweight, and Marty Allen of East New York, will furnish the entertainment. Jimmy Flynn, the Long Island City lightweight, and Paul Doyle of the east side will come together in the semi-final contest, while in the first ten-round bout Mike Maxie of Staten Island and Gene Moriarity of Syracuse will be opponents.

Two ten-round bouts are offered by the Sharkey Athletic Club. In the main bout Willie Doyle of the Bronx and Jimmy Duffy of the west side are announced to box, while in the semi-final event Young McDonald of the west side and Johnny Keyes will be the principals.

To Stop Foul Riding in Races.

In order to prevent the rough riding which has been indulged in more or less at the Jamaica race track, the managers yesterday arranged for a system of patrol judges to watch the jockeys and report cases of rough and foul riding, which may and should come under their observation. "Jimmy" McLaughlin, for many years the premier jockey of America, will watch the riders near the start. Paddock Judge J. L. Hall will watch them at the first turn and E. H. Hanna will be stationed at the head of the stretch, where most of the crowding is done after the horses once get away from the post at the start. It is expected that this supervision will put a stop to much of the crowding of the horses of which owners, trainers, jockeys, and the betting public have been complaining.



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Vestless suits of thinnest Summer fabrics.
Cool blue serges.
Crash—domestic and imported.
Flannel—striped and plain.
Featherweight worsteds.
Airy Scotch homespuns.
Batiste, silk homespuns, Shantungs and mohairs.
$16 to $35.

If you're on the job until six as we are to-day—
How about a breezy office coat?
All sizes 34 to 54 stout.
Nunscloth, batiste, pongee, tan silk, mohair, alpaca, gray Sicilian.

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Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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PURE RYE WHISKEY
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EVERYTHING FOR
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TRAVERS OPEN GOLF CHAMPION—ROWING—TENNIS

TRAVERS CAPTURES NATIONAL OPEN GOLF

Famous Amateur Put to Severe Test to Beat McNamara by One Stroke.

KNEWSCORE HE HAD TO BEAT

Second Time That an Amateur Has Won Title, and Americans Have Won It Five Times in Succession.

For the second time in three years an amateur won the national open golf championship yesterday when Jerome Dunstan Travers of the Upper Montclair Country Club achieved that distinction on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club. His total score for 72 holes of medal play was 297, and was only a single stroke better than the effort of Thomas L. McNamara of Boston, once the Metropolitan open title holder.

It was in the Fall of 1913 that Francis Ouimet of Woodland was victorious over the famous British professionals, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, in that memorable play-off at Brookline. Ouimet, therefore, was the first amateur to win the title. Incidentally American-born players now have won the open title for five successive years.

Titles are no new things for Travers. He has held the national amateur four times, has won the Metropolitan amateur on five occasions, and won the New Jersey State title three times.

The amateur victor was enabled to demonstrate for once at least that he was the superior golfer in the field. That was shown in his refusal to "blow up." It was on the fourteenth hole that the new champion learned what he had to do—finish no worse than par to win over McNamara by one stroke. He did it, as few but Travers can, while thousands watched the performance and wondered how any one could stand the strain.

Michael J. Brady, the Wollaston home-bred professional, who once tied for this same title, was the partner of the champion, and he was very much in the running until the afternoon round. It all depended on it.

To all intents and purposes Travers was actually playing a match, at least for a time. Brady loomed up as the possible champion, and Travers needed to duplicate every feat of the other. Brady got going badly, as shown by his 41 going out, and Travers must have realized he had his man, and wondered what else might be necessary to overcome. This information he received at the fourteenth hole, and McNamara became the object of Travers's attention. Knowing that he had to get 4, 5, 4, 4 for a 76, the last four holes of his card will show that he did just that and no more.

Travers began the day with a score of 73, with only one 6 on the card. That was on the long seventh hole, where he strayed from the beaten track. Immediately he accomplished this 73 he took the lead over Louis Tellier, his total strokes up to that point reading 221 to Tellier's 222. Robert McDonald of Buffalo stood the same as the Frenchman, while Brady and McNamara had 223.

On the second round the new champion pulled his drive on the first hole over near the fence, and the result was that he took five for the hole. Brady topped his brassie second shot and also needed five. Fours and threes were recorded on the next two holes. Then the champion took six on the long fourth, getting the extra stroke on the green. It was here that Brady electrified the gallery by making a spectacular shot out of the bunker on to the green.

Going to the next hole, Travers was similarly in trouble, and he then did a little spectacular work on his own hook. Whatever chance Brady had was lost on that hole, for after a drive which landed among mounds he badly flubbed his second shot and got into other trouble, and then overapproached the green, taking six for the hole. The only other mistake of Travers up to the turn was an extra try for the cup on the seventh hole. Even so, he went out in 39 to Brady's 41.

There is always a time in the course of a final round for a championship that a crisis arrives. With Travers this happened on the tenth hole, and once he had risen to the occasion it meant added confidence in a player who never really lacked it. He sliced his tee shot out of bounds, and, fearing he would repeat the error, pulled his second shot from the tee into the rough. Strokes were as precious as diamonds. It was then that the disposition of Travers made itself manifest, for he coolly tore the ball out of its nestling place and laid it on the green within six feet of the cup, carrying over a dangerous water hazard in the flight. He recorded a 4 on a par 4 hole even with his two mistakes.

Missing a little putt on the twelfth cost him 5 there and getting home in 2 shots from the fifteenth enabled him to pick up the stroke. At this stage the galleries following other pairs had forsaken their preferences in the hope of seeing a championship finish, and thus it happened that when Travers played the last four holes nearly everybody on the course was trying to peek between each other's shoulders to get a fleeting glimpse of something. It was an event which never has happened before in this section of the country. Travers's card for the day follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out...4 4 3 5 3 4 6 5 3—37
In.....4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—36—73

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out...5 4 3 6 4 4 6 4 3—39
In.....4 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4—37—76—149—297

James A. Donaldson of Glen View, established a new record for the course by going around in 70. It was wonderful the way that Donaldson ran down long putts, for it seemed that no matter from what angle he tried for them he was able to sink them. Even so, he missed three short ones in the course of the round. His card follows:

Out .... 5 3 4 6 3 4 4 4 3—36
In .... 3 4 3 5 4 4 5 3 3—34—70

As provided by the United States Golf Association, in the event of an amateur winning a prize, the money allotted to that position is given to the first professional. In all there are ten money prizes, so that Travers's prize will be the championship medal. The $300 first prize will go to McNamara. There are eight tied for ninth and tenth moneys. These will be combined and distributed equally. The prize winners, excepting the champion, are as follows: Thomas L. McNamara, $300; Robert G. McDonald, $150; James M. Barnes and Louis Tellier, $90 each; Michael J. Brady, $70; George Low, $60; Jack Hutchinson and Fred McLeod, $45 each; Wilfrid Reid, Alex Campbell, Walter C. Hagen, Gilbert Nicholls, Emmet French, and Thomas Kerrigan, $6.25 each. The summary follows:

	1st Day.	3d Rd.	4th Rd.	Ttl.
*Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair	148	73	76	297
Thomas L. McNamara, Bost.	149	74	75	298
R. G. McDonald, Buffalo	149	73	78	300
James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley	146	79	76	301
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	146	76	79	301
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	147	75	80	302
George Low, Baltusrol	152	76	75	303
Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh	153	76	76	305
Fred McLeod, Columbia	150	76	79	305
Wilfrid Reid, Seaview	155	75	76	306
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	152	75	79	306
John A. Park, Maidstone	154	75	77	306
Walter C. Hagen, Rochester	151	76	79	306
Alex Campbell, Baltimore	151	74	81	306
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	159	73	74	306
Emmet French, York	156	75	75	306
Thomas Kerrigan, Dedham	153	76	77	306
*Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater	152	80	75	307
*Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol	154	80	74	308
James A. Donaldson, Glen View	162	76	70	308
A. J. Sanderson, France	153	77	79	309
Alex Smith, Wykagyl	154	78	79	311
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	154	80	77	311
H. H. Barker, Richmond	158	80	74	312
Charles H. Hoffner, Woodbury	158	79	75	312
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	156	74	83	313
Herbert Strong, Inwood	159	78	76	313
George T. Sayers, Merion	156	81	77	314
Ben Sayers, Scotland	159	79	77	315
Dave Ogilvie, Morris County	158	78	79	315
Otto Hackbarth, Hinsdale	155	79	81	315
David Stevens, Mohawk	156	80	80	316
Elmer W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	156	75	85	316
J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield	157	80	79	316
*Francis Ouimet, Woodland	156	80	81	317
James R. Thomson, Phila.	161	78	79	318
Macdonald Smith, unattached	159	80	79	318
Thomas Anderson, Montclair	158	79	81	318
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	158	79	81	318
Harry Hampton, Lenox	160	78	82	320
Bert Battell, Flushing	160	83	77	320
Jack Hobens, Englewood	159	83	78	320
Orrin Terry, Waverly	162	78	82	322
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	160	81	82	323
George McLean, Dunwoodie	165	80	78	323
Charles Rowe, Oakmont	163	82	79	324
George O. Simpson, Oak Park	161	76	87	324
Daniel Kenny, Hamilton	158	81	86	325
William Macfarlane, Suburban	164	75	78	327
Joseph Sylvester, West End	157	84	88	329
Eugene K. McCarthy, unat.	166	81	84	331

*Amateurs.

WALTER J. TRAVIS LOSES.

James R. Hyde, After Vanquishing Veteran, Is Defeated, Too.

In the course of the first and second rounds of match play in the invitation tournament of the Nassau Country Club yesterday, Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur champion, was eliminated by James R. Hyde of South Shore in a match that was carried to the twenty-third hole. As if to illustrate the vagaries of golf, Hyde fell before William L. Hicks of the home organization, three up and one to play.

Gardiner W. White, the medal winner, found it necessary to go to the nineteenth hole to defeat Alfred Morrell of Arcola, while another prolonged contest was that in which Dwight Armstrong won over Gordon Douglas, on the nineteenth.

In the semi-final matches this morning White will play Franklin W. Dyer of Montclair, and Hicks will oppose Philip V. G. Carter, the metropolitan junior champion. The summary of the chief division follows:

First Round.—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Alfred Morrell, Arcola, 1 up (19 holes;) Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, beat B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; Franklin W. Dyer, Montclair, beat F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 7 and 5; Chatfield Taylor, Nassau, beat John M. Ward, Garden City, by default; Philip V. Carter, Nassau, beat Oliver Perrin, National Links, 7 and 5; Dwight Armstrong, Nassau, beat Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, 1 up, (19 holes;) William L. Hicks, Nassau, beat T. W. Potter, Piping Rock, 5 and 4; James R. Hyde, South Shore, beat Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 1 up, (23 holes.)

Second Round.—White beat Dunning, 2 and 1; Dyer beat Taylor, 3 and 2; Carter beat Armstrong, 7 and 5; Hicks beat Hyde, 3 and 1.

Travers in Exhibition Match.

Jerome D. Travers, the new open champion, paired with Arthur Reid, professional of the home club, will play an exhibition match this afternoon at 2 o'clock over the links of the Upper Montclair Country Club. Their opponents will be Wilfrid Reid of Seaview, and Maxwell R. Marston, the new holder of the New Jersey title.

TO RENEW HORSE SHOWS.

E. T. Stotesbury Chosen President in Place of A. G. Vanderbilt.

The National Horse Show Association decided yesterday to resume its exhibitions at Madison Square Garden after a lapse of one season on account of the war in Europe. One of the great features of the shows in recent years has been the military jumping classes, in which officers of the British, French, German, Belgian, Holland, and Canadian Armies have been contestants. The impossibility of renewing these events until after the war ended was one of the reasons for abandoning the show for a year at least. It is expected that some new feature will take the place of the international military event, as there is no prospect that it will be renewed next Fall.

The dates selected for the show this year are Saturday, Nov. 6, to Friday, Nov. 12.

E. T. Stotesbury has been chosen President of the National Horse Show Association, the office filled by the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt for several years.

Mr. Stotesbury's associates in office will be Robert A. Fairbairn, Vice President; James T. Hyde, Secretary, and R. L. Shofield, Assistant Treasurer.

The members of the Executive Committee are as follows: Alfred B. Maclay, Chairman; I. J. R. Muurling, Vice President; William H. Moore, Colonel Henry T. Allen, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Robert A. Fairbairn and E. T. Stotesbury.

GREAT NECK'S POLO FAST.

Freebooters Give Point Judith Eight Goals Handicap and Then Win.

Great Neck Freebooters defeated Point Judith in the second round of the tournament for the Meadow Brook Polo Club Cups yesterday at Meadow Brook. The score was 16¾ to 9½ goals.

The winners were considerably strengthened by the addition of Louis Stoddard, who is a seven goal man. This made Great Neck's total handicap twenty-one, and as their opponents only carried thirteen, they were conceding eight goals. This penalty was worked off soon after the opening of the fourth period. At half time the Freebooters had nine goals to their credit, while Point Judith had only earned one point, which was made by Le Boutillier in the opening period.

Webb and McLaughlin were the mainstay for the Pink team, while Gatins was particularly effective for Point Judith. The line-up:

Point Judith—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., (2,) T. Le Boutillier, (3,) K. Gatins, (4,) P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., (4.) Total, 13.

Great Neck Freebooters—F. McLaughlin, (4,) Watson Webb, (6,) Louis Stoddard, (7,) J. G. Milburn, Jr., (4.) Total, 21.

Goals for Great Neck—McLaughlin, 7; Webb, 5; Stoddard, 5. Point Judith—Le Boutillier and Randolph, Sr.

Goals earned by Freebooters, 17; lost by penalty, ¼ of a goal; allowed by handicap, 0; net score, 16¾.

Goals earned by Point Judith, 2; allowed by handicap, 8; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 9½. Eight 7½-minute periods. J. R. Cooley, referee.

Whites Win Polo by Quarter Goal.

Squadron A polo teams played a fast and exciting game at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The score was 4 to 3¾ goals, in favor of the Whites. The opening period went four and a half minutes overtime before W. B. Eaton made the opening goal for the winners. The sides were so evenly matched that in the third, seventh, and eighth periods no goals were scored. But for the safety against the Reds, the score would have been tied throughout the game, requiring a ninth period to decide the victor.

Eaton played at the top of his form and was credited with two of the earned points. Line-up:

Whites—C. C. Eastman, W. B. Eaton, J. B. Spencer, R. A. Thomas.

Reds—Dr. Blackwell, A. E. Hurd, G. E. Fahys, S. M. Rumbough.

DOG SHOW AT GEDNEY FARM.

The Pink Lady Gets First Award in Boston Terrier Exhibition.

Under apple trees on the grounds of the Gedney Farm Hotel, Gedney Farm, White Plains, the eighth specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club of New York was held yesterday afternoon, and Champion The Pink Lady, owned by A. Goodfellow of Roxbury, Mass., was judged the best dog in the show. The Pink Lady is the only white and brindle terrier now being exhibited in the country, and despite the fact that her color was a handicap, her excellence in other points easily accounted for first honors. There were 107 entries in the show and the Boston dogs were easily the victors over the New York dogs. In fact, most of the honors of the show went to the entries from Boston.

The Pink Lady was entered in specials only and had no trouble capturing first honors. She is a white dog with an even brindle marked head, flat skull, nice muzzle, and pretty eyes. She has a short compact body with the best of legs and feet, and is about 4 years old. Bixie Boy II., owned by the Brookbound Kennels of Sharon, Mass., was best in the male sex. Bixie Boy has made fourteen points toward his championship and expects to gather the remaining points at the Westchester County Show today. Bixie Boy was first for winners in the dog classes, while another Boston entry, Dowd's Glory, owned by P. E. Dowd of Dorchester, Mass., was reserve.

YALE AND HARVARD TO ROW TIME TRIALS

Final Hard Preparation for Regatta to Take Place This Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 18.—Both Yale and Harvard plan to close their practice rowing season with a time row tomorrow evening in which probably all the six crews in camp here will take part. For three or four days the work has been extremely light for all the oarsmen and today the only time trials attempted were between the Yale second eight and the freshman eight. They rowed from the two and one-half mile post to the half mile stake this morning. The freshmen got a poor start and rowed raggedly the first half mile. They were finally beaten by two lengths. The second eight covered the distance in 10:10 2-5, the freshmen in 10:20. This evening there was a dress parade for the 'Varsity eight, the freshmen taking no rowing, but boarding the launch Elihu Yale and watching the regulars paddle down to the Navy Yard and back. All the Yale coaching launches were put in commission because of the large number of visitors in the Eli camp, and the flotilla that followed the Yale eight down the river was the largest seen here in years.

Colonel Robinson's yacht Savarona joined the boats at anchor here this afternoon. General Skiddy of Stamford, Fred Allen of Boston, Chairman of the Rowing Committee; Jack Greenleaf of Lenox, ex-Captain Ratcliffe Romeyn, Payne Whitney, and Harry P. Whitney of New York were among the arrivals. Harry P. Whitney added his large launch to the river flotilla. Captain Sturtevant said tonight that everybody was in good health.

Special to The New York Times.

RED TOP, Conn., June 18.—Harvard's 'Varsity eight started out at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Thames course and covered two miles before it halted. It was believed that the crew was attempting to cover the course in a time test, although conditions were extremely unfavorable. Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale crew, in his coaching launch Bingo, came down to follow the Harvard oarsmen, overtaking them before they stopped at the naval station.

The Harvard rowers maintained their stroke close to 32. They rowed down stream against a strong tide, making only 12 minutes and 41 seconds. On their return trip, with a brisk wind favoring, and against the current, they bettered their time by nearly a minute, recording 11 minutes and 51 seconds for the two miles.

It was denied at Harvard tonight that there is any chance of a change in any of the crews. Middendorf was back in his former seat for the first time this week, but seemed little affected by his five days' absence, and Captain Murray now firmly expects that he will row against Yale next week.

Hugo Francke, the giant football fullback, watched Harvard rowing this evening. Harvard will attempt tomorrow's time row early in the afternoon. The oarsmen have been invited to enjoy an evening sail, and at 5:30 o'clock they expect to steam out of New London harbor in Larz Anderson's houseboat Roxanna, returning in time to keep training retiring hours.

This evening the Harvard 'Varsity eight on the coaching launch watched the practice of the freshman and second eights.

COLUMBIA CREW PICKED.

Coach Rice Finds Combination That Works Well in 'Varsity Boat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—All the college crews entered in the intercollegiate regatta to be held here June 28 are now on the Hudson, the rowing camps being completed by the arrival this afternoon of the Leland Stanford oarsmen who are entered in the 'Varsity race. The Pacific Coast crew will be the heaviest in the contest, averaging over 178 pounds.

There are ten oarsmen in the party in charge of Coach F. L. Guerena. Their shell arrived too late to permit a practice row tonight, but the men will be on the water in the morning. After tomorrow, Coach Guerena said, the crew will row only once a day.

Coach Rice of Columbia settled on his 'Varsity and junior crews tonight, making the crew stroked by Wormser, the 'Varsity crew, and the eight stroked by Myers, the junior crew. Jauss and Tichborn have been made members of the 'Varsity crew, rowing 2 and 3, respectively. Burghard and Mansbach were taken from the Wormser crew and placed at 2 and 3 in the junior shell. During tonight's practice Coach Rice found the new combination to work exceptionally well.

The Pennsylvania junior crew defeated the 'Varsity crew in a four-minute brush tonight, and Coach Nickalls decided to put the two crews in a four-mile race tomorrow to decide which shall be the 'Varsity crew.

Coach Courtney sent the Cornell crews down stream tonight for a nine-mile row at easy paces. The Syracuse crews did not go on the water.

MOTOR BOATS START RACE.

One Division of Three Off on Cruise to Albany and Return.

When the little cannon on the anchor boat moored off the dock at the New York Motor Boat Club on the Hudson River at 147th Street boomed forth the signal at 10 o'clock last night, five of the boats in the race to Albany and return were off on their long cruise. Fifteen boats will take part in the race, and at 6 o'clock this morning and at 1 o'clock this afternoon the other boats of the fleet will start. The race, which is the longest in the East, is the seventh held by the club, and the course is over a distance of 235 nautical miles.

Cruisers having a waterline length of less than forty feet, rating forty and under, started last night and included the following: Mysmoco, owned by H. P. Matthews; Josephine II., owned by W. H. Speigelburg, New York Motor Boat Club; Retta D., owned by C. Dalton, Colonial Yacht Club; Wilamenia II., owned by E. Kieger, Cobweb Yacht Club, and Chestel, owned by A. J. McElhinney, N. Y. M. B. C. These cruisers have a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour, and will be two nights and a day on the trip.

The speed boats will start at 6 o'clock this morning so that they will have daylight during the entire trip. This class is known as D, and includes the following: Amareta, owned by W. T. Randolph; Eastern Star, owned by E. L. Finch, and Standard, Jr., owned by J. Kingston, all of the N. Y. M. B. C.

The boats in class A, which will start at 1 o'clock this afternoon, are the following: Stasun, owned by Thomas Farmer, Jr., Colonial Yacht Club; Houpla, owned by H. Wesson, New York Yacht Club; Katydid, owned by J. Van Denberg, Colonial Yacht Club, and Wet, owned by W. E. Thomas, N. Y. M. B. C. The boats in class A are cruisers with a speed of about twenty-one miles.

Walthour Favorite for Big Race.

A program of fourteen events will be staged tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome with a ten-mile motor-paced heat race as the feature on the card. In this event Bobby Walthour, George Seres, champion of France, and Vincenzo Madonna, the young Italian sensation, will face the starter, first money going to the winner of the first two heats. Walthour has shown excellent time in the trials and will be the choice over his foreign rivals. An alternance race of four heats at one mile each will bring together Marcel Dupuy, Alf Goullet, Jackie Clark and Harry Kaiser. Dupuy is the best foreign sprinter to show so far this season. Goullet won the last alternance race at the track in straight heats, but is up against a stronger field tonight. An Australian pursuit race will be the most interesting contest between amateurs, one man to qualify in each of the five heats. The five starters in the final will ride until one man passes the balance of the field, the riders starting 44 yards apart. Hans Ohrt will go from scratch in the handicap at one mile. The novices will have a one-mile open to decide.

TENNIS CHAMPION LOSES.

Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel Defeat Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Wood in Doubles.

In one of the most spectacular tennis matches of the season Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor national champion, and Miss Clare Cassel yesterday defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national title holder, and Mrs. Rawson Wood in the final round of the women's doubles tennis match on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge in straight sets at 6—2, 13—11. Nearly two and one-half hours were required to bring about the defeat of the champion and her partner, during which time a big gallery enjoyed a contest replete with brilliant playing and crowded with the elements of uncertainty.

Miss Bjurstedt again demonstrated that she is essentially a singles player, and does not show to the same advantage with a partner as she does when relying on her own resources. The doubles game is not fast enough for her, and she allows her mind to wander from the progress of the contest. Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel played one of the best combination games seen in the metropolitan district this year. Three times they were apparently beaten in the second set, but plucky rallies pulled them through. They directed their attack against Mrs. Wood, who stood up remarkably well under the determined efforts to wear her down.

The final match in the doubles will be played between Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Sheldon. The former defeated Miss Clare Cassel 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Sheldon eliminated Miss Florence Ballin in the semi-final round 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. The summary:

Crescent A. C. Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 13—11.

Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Abbie Morrison and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6—3, 6—2.

Consolation Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. A. R. Humphries defeated Miss H. C. French by default; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss Blank by default.

Second Round—Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Mrs. E. M. Barnes by default; Mrs. Blanchard defeated Mrs. Humphries by default; Miss Handy defeated Mrs. Welbourne, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Taylor defeated Miss Morrison, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3; Miss Handy defeated Mrs. Blanchard, 6—1, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Handy defeated Miss Taylor, 6—2, 6—3.

Gardner Beats Dabney at Net.

BOSTON, June 18.—G. P. Gardner, Jr., won the final match of the challenge tournament for the State lawn tennis championship today, defeating A. S. Dabney. The scores were 6—4, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2. Gardner will meet N. W. Niles, the present champion, in the title match tomorrow.

Notes for the Tennis Players.

The second annual women's invitation tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club, the finals of which were deferred owing to bad weather, is nearing its final stages. The mixed doubles will be played tomorrow at 3 P. M., Miss Clare Cassel and Fred Baggs being opposed by Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf. The women's singles finals will be played Sunday, June 27, at 3 P. M., between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the Norwegian player, who recently won the national championship, and Mrs. Marshall McLean.

The interclub tennis match between the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis and Borough Park Tennis Clubs is scheduled for tomorrow at 2 o'clock on the courts of the Staten Island Club at Livingston, S. I. Four singles and five doubles will be played. The following players will represent the Borough Park Club: C. Burrows, William A. Hartye, Cliff Van Alst, B. Holt, Jr., Dr. Willoughby Jennings, E. A. Davis, Chester Schubert, William Dewey, Walter Kress, Harvey A. Willis, and Gerald Donaldson.

WASHBURN TO PLAY LE ROY FOR TITLE

Ward Loses to Former Collegian in Metropolitan Tennis Championship Match.

Watson M. Washburn, the former intercollegiate tennis champion, who will represent the East in the Panama-Pacific Exposition tournament, defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Eastern New York State title holder, yesterday in the semi-final round of the metropolitan tennis championship on the courts of the Bronxville Athletic Association at Bronxville two out of three sets at 6—1, 2—6, 7—5. The victory brings Washburn against Robert Le Roy for the title today. Le Roy qualified through a straight set victory over Leonard Beekman at 6—2, 6—4.

Young Ward has played in all the leading tournaments this year, and although he was drawn against only average players in his section of the draw, his playing was sufficiently impressive to warrant the belief that he would succeed in annexing another title. Washburn also had an easy trip to the semi-final round, but his experience on the court proved of great assistance to him against Ward. The latter's stinging left-hand service did not cause Washburn any apparent trouble, and the aggressive attack of the former Yale player was successfully resisted with a cross-fire and accurate placing. When Washburn ran away with the first set Ward showed surprise, but the manner in which he equalised matters indicated that he had plenty in reserve. The third and deciding set was evenly contested up to the eleventh game, when Washburn broke through his opponent's service and followed the advantage by winning his own and the match.

Before reaching the semi-finals Le Roy had a difficult journey. He defeated in succession Edgar F. Leo, Allen Behr, Wylie C. Grant, former indoor national champion, and Arthur M. Lovibond, losing only two sets in the four matches. His victory, therefore, over Beekman was not unexpected, especially in view of the latter's erratic work. Beekman made a plucky fight in the final set, but fell before the superior work of his opponent.

Harold H. Hackett will probably have his name inscribed on the list of doubles victors for the eleventh time, as he has reached the final round with Walter Merrill Hall as his partner. The veteran is playing a strong game this year and is aided by his generalship, which won him a place on international teams in the Davis Cup matches. Hackett and Hall will be opposed by the winner of the contest between Arthur M. Lovibond and Harry Steinkamp and Vanderbilt B. Ward and Abraham Bassford, Jr. This match was left unfinished owing to darkness, with the former pair leading at 6—3, 3—6, 5—4. The summary:

Metropolitan Lawn Tennis, Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-final Round—Robert LeRoy defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—2, 6—4. Watson M. Washburn defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Third Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Morris L. Clark and B. F. Drake, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hale defeated Frederick C. Baggs and M. Campbell, 6—2, 6—3. Arthur M. Lovibond and Harry Steinkamp vs. Vanderbilt B. Ward and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—3, 3—6, 5—4, unfinished.

Third Straight Victory for Yamada.

Koji Yamada scored his third consecutive victory over George Spear in an exhibition game of 14.1 balk line billiards at Daly's Academy, last night, when he defeated the local player by the score of 250 to 73 in sixteen innings. Yamada had high runs of 60 and 39 with an average of 15 10-16. Spear's highest run was 20.

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The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1915 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, payable on and after July 20th, 1915. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1915. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Wall Street's Interest in New York City Bond Offering.

Somewhat enlarged trading accompanied yesterday the continuance of the confused movement in prices which left a majority of the issues traded in somewhat lower for the day. The confusion in price movements reflected the uncertainty of traders at a time when business on the Stock Exchange is being left almost entirely to them. They were inclined yesterday to make more of the reports of storm damage than the news seemed to warrant, and they were disposed, too, to look for unpleasant surprises in the war news. In both of these things they reflected the uneasiness which has been apparent among traders within recent days, despite the fact that there has been no change in the prevailing view that nothing has happened to change materially the ultimate effect of the favorable factors which are at work in the American business and financial situation.

Close on the heels of an improvement in the demand for bonds sufficient to make that a topic of discussion in banking circles came the announcement of the expected issue of New York City bonds. That was news which interested the financial community more than any other single matter yesterday. The financing which the city has undertaken on this occasion reaches a larger amount than any previous flotation by the city, with the exception of the $100,000,000 of short-time obligations put out last Fall. The present transaction has features of special interest, not the least of which is the carrying out of the proposal for the employment of serial bonds for part of the city's financing. Of the total proposed issue of $71,000,000, $46,000,000 are to be fifty-year bonds, and the balance are to be fifteen-year serial bonds. Both are to carry interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Were the city free to sell bonds at a small discount, it could conceivably do better on this occasion by putting out 4¼ per cent. bonds, which might be placed a little under par, than by resorting to a 4½ per cent. issue. But under the circumstances the city seems to have no option, inasmuch as the outstanding 4¼ per cent. bonds are selling below par, and the city cannot sell its obligations at less than their face value. It is true, of course, that the 4½ per cent. rate is dictated by the judgment of the city's financial officers, and it remains to be seen what will be the market's judgment as to the basis on which the city is entitled to borrow under existing conditions.

When that judgment has been recorded at the public sale on June 29 a more definite basis will have been laid for conclusions as to the extent to which conditions brought about by the war are already influencing the cost of long-time capital. The preliminary judgment of the market was expressed in a premium of 3 to 3½ per cent. bid for the new bonds on a when-issued basis. There are, of course, other considerations than those based on the war's influence entering into the price which New York City has to pay for its borrowed capital. The city has done much financing, and the increasing size of its offerings tends to increase the price which the city has to pay.

EUROPE'S SUGAR CROP LOW.

Expert Figures a Falling Off of 1,500,000 Tons.

Otto Licht, the European sugar expert, according to a letter received by the Federal Sugar Refining Company yesterday, estimates that all Europe will produce in the 1915-16 season only 6,408,000 tons of raw sugar, as against 7,906,000 for 1914-15, a loss of nearly 1,500,000 tons.

The figures, which are based upon the announced acreage of sugar beets, give Germany a predicted outturn of 1,750,000 tons of raw sugar, against 2,575,000; Austria-Hungary, 940,000 compared with 1,590,000; Belgium, 110,000 against 170,000, and other European countries, 3,608,000 against 3,571,000 last season.

A communication to the Federal Company from England states that the Government has commandeered a large fleet of steamers to carry its purchases of August-September Java sugars to Great Britain, and that it is paying only a little over half the prevailing market rate for freight room. This will enable the Government to avoid raising prices to the consuming public.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2⅜
Ninety days .... 2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 mos.	3
4 mos.	2¾@3	7 mos.	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months......3@3½ | 6 months......3¼@4
60 to 90 days ....3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months......4 @.. | 6 months......3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76½	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77¼	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞
Paris	5.46¼	5.45¾
Berlin	.82	.82⅛
Austria	15.25	15.30
Russia	....	38.00
Switzerland	5.34	5.32½
Scandinavia	26.35	26.40
China—		
Hongkong	43.75	43.95
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.24¼	5.24¼
Holland	.39⅞	.40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.96	5.95¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.95	42.00
Rio	25.70	25.80
Spain	18.95	19.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73½	$4.72½	$4.73¼	$4.72¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $286,393,518; balance, $21,838,400; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,648,779.

The local banks lost $2,244,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 3.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, ⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 49⅛c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	340,477
Same day last year	78,440
Year to date	59,052,886
Same period last year	36,166,086
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.82 — .43
Same day last year	68.82 + .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27	37⅝	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	37½	37½	36⅝	37¼	— ⅜
17⅝	18	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18¼	18½	17⅞	18	— ½
17⅝	18	50	do., odd lot	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
52	53	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	—1
74⅜	74½	12,525	Amalgamated Cop.	75¼	75½	74¼	74⅜	— ¾
51⅝	54	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52½	52½	52	52	—2
50¼	50½	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	51½	51½	49⅝	50¼	— ½
148½	150	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf t. r. x d.	148½	148½	148½	148½	—1½
44⅝	44⅞	16,100	Am. Can	45¼	45⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅞
55¼	55½	700	Am. Car & Fdry.	55⅞	56	55⅛	55½	— ⅞
104	105	350	Am. Coal Products	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	+1½
46½	49	100	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ¾
6⅝	6⅞	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	33	34	33	33½	+ ⅝
30½	30⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	30¼	30½	— ½
16¼	16½	1,310	Southern Railway	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
51	53	200	Standard Milling	52	52½	52	52½	— ¼
76¼	76½	8,600	Studebaker Co.	77¼	77¼	76	76¼	— ¾
99⅞	101	125	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	—1
37¼	37½	2,510	Tennessee Copper	37⅞	38	37¼	37¼	— ¾
52½	53	700	Third Avenue	53⅛	53⅛	52½	53	...
5½	6⅛	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
127⅞	127½	9,125	Union Pacific	128¼	128⅜	127⅛	127⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	15	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
58	58¼	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	58½	58¾	58	58	— ¾
4	4½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	— ½
4	5¼	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ½
64	64⅜	9,400	U. S. Rubber	65	65	63½	64¼	— ⅝
107	107½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅝
60⅜	60½	42,525	U. S. Steel	60⅜	60⅞	59¾	60½	+ ½
109½	109¾	800	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
67¼	67⅝	4,500	Utah Copper	67⅞	68	67¼	67½	— ⅜
30	40	20	Vulcan Detin. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
67	67¾	200	West. Un. Tel., x. d.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
97⅞	98	11,700	Westingh. E. & M.	98¾	98⅞	97½	97⅞	— ⅜
125	129¾	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

LONDON PRICES GO UP.

Expectation of Another War Loan Causes Big Advance.

LONDON, June 18. — Yesterday's poor bank return, and the necessity of raising the market rates made discounts dearer today.

Gilt-edged securities were distinctly easy on the Stock Exchange on the announcement that another war loan bill will be introduced in the House of Commons next Monday. This loan, it is expected, will be issued at 98 on a 4 per cent. basis, or par at 4½ per cent., and will be available in amounts as low as $25. Although conventional rights are expected for holders of the existing war loan, the latter was weak. Oil shares were steady.

American securities were dull, but prices hardened in the afternoon, and the closing was steady.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 18.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 71 francs 40 centimes, for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 10½ centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended June 17 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold increased	238,000
Loans increased	824,000
Treasury bills increased	2,870,000
Metal stocks, treasury certificates, and notes of other banks decreased	26,890,000
Discounts decreased	91,381,000
Deposits increased	70,108,000
Circulation decreased	45,661,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 17.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$967,205	$9,992,666	$201,269,029
Int. rev., ord.	1,774,670	17,453,678	315,981,820
Cor. inc. tax.	938,887	8,047,386	24,708,409
Miscellaneous	655,450	5,707,269	69,357,736
Total rcts.	$4,336,213	$41,201,000	$611,316,996
Expenditures.	1,955,277	31,729,770	707,748,825
Surplus	2,380,935	9,471,230	......
Deficit	......	......	96,431,829

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.68	71.14	71.29	— .40
Industrials	71.05	69.94	70.36	— .46
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
June 11	72.07	70.68	71.51	+1.09
June 12	72.12	71.51	71.77	+ .26
June 14	72.17	70.88	71.27	— .50
June 15	71.92	71.04	71.30	+ .03
June 16	71.68	70.97	71.49	+ .19
June 17	71.84	71.08	71.25	— .24
June 18	71.36	70.54	70.82	— .43

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
June to date	72.17	June 14	66.48	June 1	70.82
June, 1914	69.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.15
June, 1913	69.23	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
June, 1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.82
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Atlantic Refining	560	565	560	565
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	710	700	710
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	223	227	223	227
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	47	45	47
Eureka Pipe Line	223	226	222	225
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	148	150	147	149
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	*135
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	95	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
National Transit	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Transit	208	212	208	212
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	135	137	134	136
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	11½	12	11½	12
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	75	78	75	78
Prairie Oil & Gas	308	312	308	312
Prairie Pipe Line	138	140	138	140
Solar Refining	225	230	227	233
Southern Pipe Line	207	211	207	211
South Penn. Oil	274	277	275	278
S. W. Pennsylvania	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	280	283	281	283
Standard Oil of Ind.	407	412	407	412
Standard Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	360
Standard Oil of Ky.	243	247	243	247
Standard Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Standard Oil of N. J.	401	403	400	402
Standard Oil of N. Y.	184	186	184	186
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	80	79	80
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	202
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

*Ex dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Not Eager for Holidays.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to avail themselves of the opportunity for an extra holiday in connection with the observance of the Fourth of July, which, falling on Monday this year, makes the half session on Saturday more or less perfunctory. The idea prevailed on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday that it would not be wise for the big board to close, and there has been no effort yet to get signatures for the customary petitions for a holiday. If it were possible to determine in advance what approximate conditions will be in the first week of July the brokers might be of a different mind, but with the prospect of a very active period of trading, which may develop on receipt of Germany's answer to the President's second note, it is deemed safer to proceed on the theory that the Exchange will remain open. Extra holidays do not mean much to the members of the Exchange, for they have a way of taking them frequently when the weather is conducive to Saturday golf, shooting, tennis, football, or billiards, but they are regarded as very important occasions by the thousands of clerks.

⁂

No Big Credit Yet.

The growing trade balance in favor of the United States constitutes an increasingly good argument each day for the establishment here of a very large credit, but the English bankers, in whose hands decision lies, are letting Americans guess on the size and time of such a credit without lending them much assistance. It was stated in well informed quarters yesterday that the recent further slump in foreign exchange had not resulted in any fresh overtures from the other side for a big loan here. To date, the amounts due on deliveries of war materials have been paid through the release of gold from Ottawa. There was evidence yesterday morning of an attempt to break the foreign exchange market, and in the belief that speculators were selling sterling which had not come into their hands, but which they expected to acquire at lower prices on the break, one or two of the big dealers bought to support the market, with the result that rates quickly steadied.

⁂

Manipulating Credit.

Some of the go-betweens who have obtained tentative offers of war contracts subject to confirmation after they report on price and time of delivery have shown a good deal of resourcefulness in trading back and forth. The President of one Wall Street institution told yesterday of an offer he had received of a $2,000,000 deposit to be made here by one of the belligerents as an advance payment on a contract. The broker who offered the deposit stipulated that in return the banker should loan $500,000 to a concern in no way related to the plant which was to get the order on which the advance payment was made, and he assumed that the company desiring the loan had orders on which it had not been able to get an advance for working capital. The banker declined the deposit.

⁂

Something of a Difference.

Stock Exchange members spoke of yesterday's quiet business on the board as comparable with the days early in the year before the long string of million-share sessions began. This important difference was noted—their loans then cost them 6 per cent., against the current call rate of 2 per cent. or thereabouts.

United Cigar's Application.

The application of the United Cigar Stores Company yesterday to have its $4,527,000 preferred and $27,162,000 common stock listed on the Exchange recalled to the minds of numerous traders of the Street the gossip which went the rounds when the parity of the stock was changed from $100 to $10 per share. Cynical comments made were to the effect that the reduction was decided upon for the purpose of making the stock a more active medium of speculation. The company's own statement was that with a greater number of available shares at a lower price than the shares of larger denomination had commanded, employés would be able to buy them and thus become partners in the enterprise. Some predicted that the common stock would be churned up and down frequently, and that the United Cigar issues would be fixtures of the outside market. The prophecy regarding market movements has not yet been borne out in the year since the parity was lowered, and the company has taken measures to transfer the stocks to the big board.

⁂

Nixon Optimistic.

William C. Nixon of St. Louis, one of the receivers of the Frisco, in an interview yesterday, expressed surprise at the many unfavorable reports circulated about crop conditions in the Southwest. He had just made a trip through Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, he said, and had found the crops good. Local storms and hail showers must be discounted as having any general effect on the harvest, he pointed out. The harvest would be equally as large as last year's crop, he thought. The freight business on the Frisco lines was picking up, Mr. Nixon said, and the railroad equipment was in good shape to handle an expected great increase of traffic in the Fall.

⁂

Wabash Not Impaired.

The announcement of the receivers for the Wabash Railroad that the Wabash faces liabilities of $30,579,382, with only $12,000 of cash in the treasury, does not affect the Wabash reorganization plan which has been underwritten. This plan will produce $27,720,000 in cash, and when receivers' certificates and floating accounts are squared up there will remain $3,500,000 for working capital. This working capital will not be impaired under any circumstances, it was explained. A large part of the present obligations would be financed in bonds by the prospective owners of the Wabash. The foreclosure sale will be held next Wednesday, and it is expected that the Pierce Reorganization Committee will be the only bidder.

⁂

Interborough Consolidated.

The stock certificates of the new Interborough Consolidated Corporation, successor of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, will make their formal appearance in Wall Street next week, and it is expected that the transfer of the new certificates for the old will be completed by the end of the month. Rumors of an immediate 6 per cent. dividend on the new preferred stock have again been circulated. It is understood that there will be a special meeting before the regular meeting on July 2.

$40,000,000 Gold from Ottawa.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received yesterday an additional $2,500,000 gold from Ottawa, making a total of $40,000,000 received since May 1.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales June 18, 1915	$2,730,500
Same day last year	2,743,000
Year to date	374,155,700
Same period last year	352,662,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.53 — .01
Same day last year	87.27 — .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
6,000.......... 75½
N Y State 4½s
2,000..........100⅝
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
1,000.......... 65
20,000.......... 64
10,000.......... 63¾
1,000.......... 64½
30,000.......... 64
2,000.......... 64½
10,000.......... 64⅝
2,000.......... 65
10,000.......... 64⅞
10,000.......... 64½
20,000.......... 64½
10,000.......... 63½
10,000.......... 63⅝
2,000.......... 64½

Cent Leather 5s
3,000.......... 98½
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000.......... 91
joint 4s
22,000.......... 96⅝
17,000.......... 96⅞
Ill Div 4s
7,000.......... 93¼
Chi, I & L ref 5s
1,000..........101
Chi, Mil & St P ref 4½s
1,000.......... 90½
gen 4½s
3,000..........100⅝
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
6,000..........104½
C & N W gen 5s

Lack Steel 5s, 1923
5,000.......... 92⅝
1,000.......... 92¼
1,000.......... 92
1950
1,000.......... 75
29,000.......... 74⅞
5,000.......... 74⅝
38,000.......... 74⅞
3,000.......... 74⅝
8,000.......... 74½
6,000.......... 74
1,000.......... 74⅛
5,000.......... 74
4,000.......... 74¼
2,000.......... 73⅞
7,000.......... 74¼
3,000.......... 74½
1,000.......... 74⅜
5,000.......... 74⅜

Pub Serv C s f 5s
1,000.......... 87⅛
Reading gen 4s
1,000.......... 92⅜
3,000.......... 93
2,000.......... 92⅞
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
3,000.......... 93
1,000.......... 92⅞
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s
1,000.......... 95⅝
Riv & Gulf 4s
3,000.......... 60
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Trust Co ctfs
3,000.......... 46
stamped

1st 7s
5,000..........102⅝
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000.......... 94½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000.......... 87⅝
86,000.......... 87⅞
40,000s30f....... 88
Ches & O con 5s
1,000..........104⅝
conv 4½s
1,000.......... 72½
5,000.......... 72⅝
1,000.......... 73

2,000.......... 50
Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s
2,000.......... 88½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000.......... 72¼
Kan City So 5s
1,000.......... 91
Kings Co E L & P cv 6s, 1925
1,000..........117½
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s, reg
4,000.......... 99⅞

77,000..........108⅜
1,000..........103⅞
gen 4½s, temp ctfs
15,000.......... 98¼
63,000.......... 98⅛
7,000.......... 98
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
5,000.......... 99¾
Ray Con 1st 6s
2,000..........125
3,000..........124
2,000..........123

2,000..........103⅞
12,000..........104
6,000..........103⅞
ctfs of dep
10,000..........104
20,000..........103⅞
5,000..........103⅝
115,000..........103⅞
5% notes
11,000..........100¼
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
7,000.......... 54
2,000.......... 53

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations in United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	..			
4s, c, 1925	110½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	88	92	Helme (G W) Co.	170	180
Am Ag Ch pf.	92	96	Do pf.	110	118
Am B Sug pf.	83	85½	Hock Val.	..	115
A B S & F, ex d.	96¼	100	Ill Cent.	106	108
Am C pf.	101	102½	I H, N J, pf.	111¼	114
A C & F pf.	113	115	Int H C.	64	70
Am Coal.	80	..	Do pf.	95	99½
Am Coal P pf.	109½	115	Int Paper.	10	10⅝
Am Cot O pf.	89	94½	Do pf.	37⅛	39
Am Exp.	85	90	Iowa Cent.	6	10
Am Lin.	12	12½	Do pf.	15	20
Do pf.	29½	31	K C, Ft S & M pf.	63	..
A Loc pf.	95	97	Kan C So.	25½	26
Am Malt.	5¼	6	Do pf.	59¼	60
Do pf.	27	27¼	Kayser (J) & Co.	82½	85
Am Snuff.	145	160	Do 1st pf	107	..
Do pf.	103	108	K & D M.	4	10
Am S Ref pf.	114½	115	Do pf.	35	..
A T & C.	60	65	K'gs Co El L & P.	124	124½
Am Tob.	225¼	227	Kresge (SS) Co.	129	140
Do pf.	105⅝	106⅝	Do pf.	107	110
Am Wool.	27½	29	Lacl Gas.	101	102½
Do pf, ex div.	86	88	L E & W.	7	9
Assets R.	5½	7½	Do pf.	19	21
A M 1st pf.	93	..	Ligg & M.	222	225
Do 2d pf.	..	98¾	Do pf.	115	120
			Long Isl'd.	34	56

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Rock Isl'd	⅜	½	Un P pf.	80⅝	81
Rutl'd pf.	15	..	Un Dr G.	..	50
St L & S F 1st pf.	8	11	Do pf.	55	60
St L S W.	..	16½	U Rys In.	17¼	18
Do pf.	30	36½	Do pf.	32	34
Seab A L.	13⅝	14½	U S C I P pf.	37	40
Do pf.	33½	35¼	U S Exp.	63	68
Sears-R pf	122½	124	U S I A pf.	92	94¼
S-S S & I pf.	75	90	U S R & Imp	38	41
So P R S.	58	70	Va-Car Ch	32⅝	33
Do pf.	84	100	Do pf.	96	96½
So Ry pf.	50½	52¼	Va I, C & Coke	40	45
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	80	Vul Detin.	10	15
St'd M pf.	69	70	Wabash	⅛	¼
Texas Co.	124	128	Do pf.	⅛	⅜
Tex Pac.	14	14⅝	W F Exp.	94	98
T P L Tr.	105¼	..	West Md.	25	25½
Tob Pr pf.	97	99	Do pf.	32	45
T, St L & West	1½	5	Weym-Bru.	230	280
Do pf.	7	9	Do pf.	111	120
Do ctfs.	7	9	W & L E.	1⅞	2⅛
T C R T.	94½	96½	Do 1st pf	7	12
Und T, ex div	62	70	Do 2d pf.	2	3
Do pf, ex div	98¼	103	Willys-Ov.	129	130
U B & P pf.	23½	26	Do pf.	103	105
Un Cig M.	44	48	Wis Cent.	31½	35½
Do pf.	100	103	W'w'th (F W)	104	105
			Do pf.	119½	120½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	316	320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	50	53
*American Gas & Electric	93	95
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	48½
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	83
American Public Utilities	35	37
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	7	9
Am. Waterworks & E. partic. pf.	16	19
Am. Waterworks & E. 1st pf.	58	62
Cities Service	50½	52
Cities Service pf.	55½	57
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	53
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56½	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	27	29
Northern States Power pf.	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	46
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light	16	19
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	63	66
Southern California Edison	71	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	30
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	69
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	54	56½

*Par value $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	109	113	109	114
American Cigar pf.	97½	100	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	75	85	75	85
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	170	180	170	185
J. S. Young pf.	108	110	109	110½
MacAndrews & F.	175	180	177	183
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99¼	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	198	193	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	315	320	315	330
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	119	120	119	120

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

We Invite Your Account

Established 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

OFFERINGS WANTED

WM. CRAMP & SONS SHIP & ENGINE BLDG. CO.

Serial 5% Notes

SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS,
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 9th, 1914, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage (Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds, and for The Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds:

Referring to the above mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by the Reorganization Committee, of which Mr. Frederick H. Ecker is Chairman.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit are requested to present the same promptly to The Equitable Trust Company of New York in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Bondholders' Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner, upon the terms and within the time specified in said Bondholders' Agreement, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated June 12, 1915.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel for Bondholders' Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage (Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds;
The Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company which has been approved, and adopted by the Bondholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notice, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Reorganization Committee, and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Holders of the above-mentioned bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with the Bondholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the reorganization, must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1914, with the said depositary on or before June 30th, 1915.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, mentioned in the foregoing notice, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, are requested to present their Certificates of Deposit to said depositary promptly, in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated, June 12th, 1915.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Reorganization Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF LORD & TAYLOR
6% Gold Notes, Dated July 1, 1914.

Notice is herey given, as provided in Article III. of the Indenture, dated July 1st, 1914, that the time of payment of so much of the principal of the 6% Gold Notes of Lord & Taylor as remained unpaid on June 10th, 1915, has been duly extended to January 1st, 1916. Upon presentation of their Notes to the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, for notation of said extension, the holders thereof will receive the payment provided by said Agreement for such extension.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated June 15th, 1915.

OKLAHOMA LEADS IN COTTON REDUCTION

State's Acreage Cut Estimated at 18 Per Cent. by Financial Chronicle.

AVERAGE IS 11 PER CENT.

Market Remains Dull Despite Bull Figures on Production—Area Put at 35,190,493 Acres.

There was very little change yesterday from the dull conditions recently prevailing in cotton and maximum fluctuations were confined within a range of 8 points. The close was irregular and practically unchanged from the final prices of Thursday.

More news was in circulation, the chief item consisting of the annual crop estimate of The Financial Chronicle, which placed the decrease in acreage at 10.86 per cent. from the figures issued by that journal last season. The estimated area this season is 35,190,493 acres compared with 39,477,567 acres last year. The largest reduction for any important State is 18 per cent. in Oklahoma. The acreage in Texas is placed at a reduction of 11 per cent., Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama 10 per cent., North Carolina 13 per cent., Arkansas 12 per cent., Mississippi 7 per cent. and Georgia 8 per cent. The report stated that the crop was earlier than that of last season and that the outlook over the belt thus far was favorable.

Miss Giles issued a report on the condition of the crop as of average date of June 10 and placed the condition at 80.2 compared with 82.8 for the end of May this year. This report served to steady the market, as it was in the nature of a bullish surprise. It has generally been assumed that the crop had improved in condition, although one other local authority confirms Miss Giles in her impression that the condition of the crop is not as good as it was on May 25.

A local trader directed attention to the fact that The Chronicle figures on acreage were in excess of the acreage estimate of 1912-13, when the area was placed by the Government at 34,766,000 acres. Miss Giles's estimate is somewhat above the July condition three years ago, when the total crop was 14,173,000 bales. Any such yield this season would probably make a basis for lower prices.

Week-end figures were not complete. The "into-sight" for the week was placed at 78,130 bales, against 65,054 last year. Total for the season 14,735,000, against 14,699,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported ranged from unchanged to a 13-point decline at New Orleans. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, at 9.80 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices closed steady as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.55	9.49	9.54@ 9.55	9.53@ 9.54
Oct	9.96	9.88	9.92@ 9.93	9.91@ 9.92
Dec	10.21	10.17	10.18@10.19	10.18@10.19
Jan	10.28	10.23	10.26@10.27	10.25@10.26
March	10.51	10.46	10.50@10.52	10.48@10.49
May	10.69	10.69	10.70@10.73	10.68@10.71

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,298	2,318	1,227
New Orleans	2,016	520	3,079
Mobile	3	..	361
Savannah	788	457	1,137
Charleston	196	140	..
Wilmington	51	30	..
Norfolk	291	303	1,363

Total port receipts, 11,092, against 14,796 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	214	52	20
Memphis	50	490	553
St. Louis		126	1,479
Houston	1,541	1,683	1,504

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,250 to 3,250	1,256	1,436
New Orleans	200 to 400	410	2,477

Total exports yesterday, 6,566 bales; so far this season, 8,024,786, against 8,790,696 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,378	New Orleans	9.12	186,969	108,020
—	Mobile	8.75	16,600	7,216
469	Savannah	9.00	69,269	28,836
282	Galveston	9.30	193,440	127,086
51	Wilmington	8.625	44,138	13,202
351	Norfolk	9.00	54,471	21,881
4,211	Augusta	9.00	91,623	18,560
600	Memphis	9.12	103,251	26,439
—	St. Louis	9.125	25,242	21,540
445	Houston	9.15	70,997	53,053

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling off 3 points, at 5.35d. Sales were 10,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000 bales, including 15,000 American. The close was quiet, but steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,915,408	+$79,673
Five roads	2,976,915	—692,993
Total (10 roads)	4,892,323	—613,320

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for May—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	514,007	568,878	54,871
Exp. and tax.	294,428	309,632	15,204
Net earnings	219,579	259,246	39,667
6 mos. gross	2,646,696	2,575,699	*70,998
Exp. and tax.	1,563,317	1,477,828	*85,489
Net earnings	1,083,379	1,097,871	14,491

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.25	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.60	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.05	4.75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
[illegible] Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100¾	100⅝
[illegible] Sept., 1916	102½	..	102⅞	..
[illegible] Sept., 1917	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
[illegible] March, 1963	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
[illegible] Nov., 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
[illegible] May, 1957	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
[illegible] Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
[illegible] May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
[illegible] June, 1965, w. i.	103⅛	103⅝	..	..
[illegible] March, 1964	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	99¾
[illegible] March, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
[illegible] Sept., 1960	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
[illegible] March, 1960-60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
[illegible] May, 1959	95	95½	95	95½
[illegible] Nov., 1958	95	95½	95	95½
[illegible] May, 1957	95	95½	95	95½
[illegible] Nov., 1956	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼
[illegible] Nov., 1955	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼
[illegible] Nov., 1956	85¾	..	85¾	..
[illegible] May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
[illegible] May, 1918	99¾	..	99¾	..
[illegible] May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾	..
[illegible] Nov., 1958	88¾	..	88¾	..
[illegible] Nov., 1954	88¾	..	88¾	..
[illegible] May, 1954	86¾	..	86¾	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Con. Power	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	Con. Power pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
100	Elkhorn Fuel	18	18	18	18
220	Elkhorn F. pf.	70	70¼	70	70¼
•715	Unite R. & E.	20¾	21	20¾	21

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	City B. 4s, '62	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
600	City B. 4s, '61	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. P. 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
3,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
2,000	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
500	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth Fish	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
10	Booth Fish. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
25	Chi. Pneu. T.	58	58	58	58
103	Com. Edison	134	134	133⅞	133⅞
13	People's Gas	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
25	Public Service	81	81	81	81
15	Public S. pf.	95	95	95	95
30	Quaker O. pf.	106	106	106	106
39	Sears-Roebuck	138	138	137½	137½
492	Stewart War'r	68⅝	68⅝	68	68
169	Swift & Co.	110	110	110	110
40	Union Carbide	155	155	153	155
840	Carbide rights	5	5	4⅝	4⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. Edison 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	City Rys. 5s	97	97	97	97
2,000	Telephone 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,910	Alaska	37½	37⅞	37	37½
50	Algomah	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½
110	Allouez	56½	56½	56	56
145	Amalgamated	74⅞	75	74⅞	74⅞
3,759	Amer. Zinc	51¼	51⅞	50⅞	51¼
80	Anaconda	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
95	Ariz. Com.	8	8	8	8
25	Butte & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,705	Butte & Sup.	70	70½	69½	69⅞
688	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67½	66½	67
6	Cal. & Hecla	596½	596½	590	590
40	Chino	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
620	Copper Range	56¼	56¼	55½	55½
860	East Butte	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
45	Franklin	10	10	10	10
480	Granby	88½	88½	87	87
1,106	Greene Can.	41	41	39⅝	39⅝
890	Hancock	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Indiana	7	7	7	7
10	Island Creek	46½	46½	46½	46½
185	Isle Royale	29½	29½	29	29
200	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
120	Lake	14	14	14	14
50	Mason Val.	2½	2½	2½	2½
128	Mass. Consol.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
50	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
520	Michigan	2	2⅝	2	2¼
240	Mohawk	78	78	77	77⅞
210	New Arcadian	11½	11½	11	11
800	Nipissing	5⅝	5 11/16	5⅝	5 11/16
1,020	No. Butte	34	34	33½	33½
100	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	Old Colony	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
60	Old Dom.	56	56	55	55
70	Osceola	88	88	87	87
752	Pond Creek	16	16⅝	16	16½
45	Quincy	87	87	86⅞	86⅞
80	Ray Consol.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
55	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
10	St. Mary's L.	59	59	59	59
980	Sup. & Bos.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
115	Sup. Cop.	29½	29½	29½	29½
200	Trinity	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	Tuolumne	53c	54c	50c	50c
350	U. S. Smelt.	47	47	45¼	45⅝
200	U. S. Sm. pf.	48	48	47⅞	48
4,315	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4 7/16
400	Utah Con.	15	15	14	14
225	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3	3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bos. & Al.	177	177	177	177
101	Boston Elev.	73	73¼	73	73
50	Bos. & Me.	31¼	31½	31½	31¼
1	Bos. & Me. pf	38	38	38	38
625	Mass. Elec. pf	36	36	34½	35
55	N. Y., N.H.&H.	64	64	63¼	63¼
10	Nor. & W. pf.	141	141	141	141
10	Union Pac.	127	127	127	127

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. Ag. Ch. pf	95	95	95	95
105	Am. Pn. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
70	A. P. Ser. pf.	17	17	17	17
57	Am. Sugar	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝
12	Am. Sug. pf.	115	115	115	115
200	Am. T. & T.	123⅝	123⅝	123¼	123¼
704	Am. Wool. pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89¼
21	At. Gu. & W.I.	10¼	10¼	10	10
440	A. G. & W.I.pf	25½	25⅝	25	25½
3	Conn. River	150	150	150	150
35	Edison	240	240	239	239
80	Gen. Elec.	173⅞	173⅞	173	173
492	Mass. Gas	86½	86½	85	85
70	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼
10	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
10	Pullman	163	163	161	161
5	Reece But'hole	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Swift & Co.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
20	United Fruit	137⅞	138	137⅞	138
687	Un. Shoe M.	52½	53¼	52½	52⅝
10	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28½	29	28½	29
245	U. S. Steel	60½	60⅝	59⅞	59⅞
25	West. Union	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
2,300	Am. Tel. & T. cv. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12,000	A. G.&W. I. 5s	71	71¼	71	71
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
500	Pond Cr. 6s	96	96	96	96
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s, 1925	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
9,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96
2,000	West'h E. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	1st Nat C.	2⅝	2⅞
Bay S G.	.12	.14	Houghton	4½	5
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.80	.83
Bingham	9½	9⅞	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2¼	3½	Majestic	.76	.78
Bost Ely	.27	.32	McK-Dar.	.27	.30
Butte and London	.23	.24	Mex Met.	.18	.19
Calaveras	1⅝	2	M of Am.	2⅝	2⅞
Champ C.	.10	.11	New Balt.	3¼	3⅜
Chief Con.	1	1 1/16	Nev Doug.	.45	.48
Cortes	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
N Cornelia	7½	8	Oneco	1¼	1⅝
Cons Ariz.	.75	.90	So Lake	7	7¼
Cons Cop.	2⅝	2½	Stew't M.	2¼	2 7/16
Cr Res've	.80	.85	Utah Met.	3⅞	4
Davis-D.	1⅝	1 11/16	U V Ext.	4⅞	4⅝
Eagle and Bluebell	1⅝	1⅞	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Anaconda	36	36	36	36
367	Am. Gas N. J.	101½	101½	101	101
20	Am. Milling	5 11/16	5 11/16	5 11/16	5 11/16
50	Am. Can	45½	45½	45½	45½
4	Am. Rys.	30	30	30	30
100	Am. Smelting	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
3,175	Baldwin Loco.	62⅝	64⅝	61⅞	64
120	Bald. Loco. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Buff. & S. t. c.	18	18	18	18
70	B. & S. pf. t. c	40	40	40	40
25	Brill & Co.	30	30	30	30
10	Brill & Co. pf.	88	88	88	88
10	Cambria Steel	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
10	Distillers Sec.	25	25	25	25
433	Elec. Stor. Bat.	55	55¼	54¼	54¼
100	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,742	Gen. Asphalt	34	35½	33⅞	35¼
81	Gen. Asphalt pf.	71½	71½	71	71
1,255	Lake Superior	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞
112	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	74½	74½
782	Penn. R. R.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
50	Penn. Salt Mfg.	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	Phil. Co. cu. pf.	40	40	40	40
285	Phila. Electric	24	24	24	24
120	Phil. R. T. t. c.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
200	Reading	72½	72½	72½	72½
10	Tenn. Copper	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
850	Tono. Belmont	4 5/16	4 5/16	4 5/16	4 5/16
10	Tono. Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Union Traction	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
500	Uni. Gas Imp.	85⅛	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
1,455	U. S. Steel	60⅛	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞
50	U. S. Rubber	64	64	64	64
50	Warwick I & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
140	W. Cramp & S.	65⅝	65⅝	64½	65

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86
1,000	Eq. Il. G. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½
2,000	L. N. c. 4½s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5,000	P. RR. c. 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6,000	Penn. RR. gen. 4½s t. c.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Phil. Co 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
2,000	Phila. E. 4s	79	79	79	79
6,000	Phila. E. 5s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	Uni. Ry Inv. col. 5s	63	63	62½	62½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. W. G. pf.	108	108	108	108
60	Am. W. G. M.	16	16	16	16
75	A. W. G.M. pf.	80½	80½	80	80
5,427	Col. G. & E.	13⅞	14⅝	12⅞	12⅞
25	Crucible Steel	30	30	30	30
80	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	89½	89⅞
90	Elk. Nat. Gas	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
10	Harbis. W. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
25	Nat. Fireproof	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
40	Nat. Fire. pf.	19	19	19	19
80	Ohio Fuel Oil	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
25	Ohio Fuel Sup.	45⅛	44	43⅝	44
20	Osage & O. G.	68	68	68	68
160	Pitt. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16
100	Pitts. Coal	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
35	Pitts. Coal pf.	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
740	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	San Toy Min.	15	15	15	15
30	Union S. & S.	100	100	99½	99½
110	U. S. Steel	60¼	60¼	60	60
148	Westing. A. B.	132	132	132	132
120	Westing. Elec.	49	49	48⅝	48⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Pitts. C.deb. 5s	96	96	96	96

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are Slightly Lower on Increased Trading—New York City Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 253,484 shares of stock and $183,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,135; railroads, 600; oils, 1,624, and mining, 213,125. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Alliance Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	†Am. Shipb'g.	41	41	39	40
1,500	Am. Zinc	51	51¼	50¼	51
1,300	Can. N. G. C.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
2,800	†Car., L. & P.	4½	5	4½	4⅝
100	Central Fdy.	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	Cent. Fdy. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	†Col. G. & E.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
900	Cramp Shipb'g	65	65	64	64¼
1,000	†Electric Boat	115	117	112	114
600	†Elec. Boat pf.	118	121	118	120
200	Emerson Phon.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	†Fisk Tire	70	71	70	71
4,700	†Int. Mer. M.	2¼	2⅝	2	2¼
8,500	†I. M. M. pf.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
200	†Int. Motors	14	14	14	14
180	†Int. Mot. pf.	36	36	35	35
415	Kelly S. T.	158	162½	158	162
80	Kelly S. Tire, new, 1st pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½
60	†Mexican Lead	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Mut. Prof. Sh.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	McCrory S. C.	53	53	52	53
100	†Pyrene M. C.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	C. of R. & H.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,400	Sterling Gum	3 1/16	3⅛	3 1/16	3¼
7,000	†St. Jos. Lead	13⅝	13⅝	11⅞	12⅝
7,000	U. C. St., new	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1,400	U.C.S., new, pf	12	12¼	12	12¼
400	†U.C.S.C. of A.	105	105	105	105
800	Un. Prof. Sh.	3 1/16	3 1/16	3	3 1/16
1,000	†World Film	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
2	Cumberl'd P. L.	46	46	46	+1
2	Eureka P. L.	228	228	228	+3
10	Ill. Pipe Line	134	134	134	—1
1,215	†Inter. Petrol.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
20	Nat. Transit	29	29	29	..
40	Ohio Oil	136	135	135	..
20	Pierce Oil	12	12	12	+⅛
36	Prairie P. L.	140	138	139	..
2	Southern P. L.	211	211	211	+4
30	Std. Oil of Cal.	282	280	280	..
6	Std. Oil of N.J.	403	401½	403	+3
26	Std. Oil of N.Y.	186	184	184	—1
15	Vacuum Oil	200	199	199	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	†Wabash pf. (b)	23	23	23	23

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Alaska Juneau	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,200	†Alta-C. M. Co.	66	69	65	69
5,100	*†Atlanta	31	31	30	30½
1,000	*†Big Cot'nw'd	6	6	6	6
200	Big L. Dev. Co.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
4,000	*†Booth	50	51	50	50½
1,000	Braden Cop.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,800	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
1,500	*Cashboy	7	7	7	7
300	†Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20¼
25	Con. Cop. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½
7,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16
3,600	Dome Mines	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
1,800	Eagle & B. B.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
700	*†Emma Cop.	25	25	25	25
200	*Florence	50	50	50	50
100	First Nat. Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
600	*Genesee V. C.	43	43	43	43
600	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝	1 9/16
3,000	*†Goldf'd Mer.	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,250	Greene-Can.	40	41	39½	40
100	Howe Sound	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	*Iron Blossom	80	82	79	82
4,500	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16
1,300	*†Kewanas	14	14½	14	14½
50,000	†Kennicott C.	25½	27⅞	25¼	27⅞
2,000	*Lone Star	7	7	7	7
4,600	*Majestic M.	82	82	79	81
1,000	Nevada Hills	21	21	21	21
600	New U. Bing	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Nipissing M.	6	6	6	6
5,600	*†Oro	10	10	9½	9½
500	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,000	Sand. Kendal	8	8	8	8
1,000	*Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
3,500	Stewart	2 7/16	2 7/16	2½	2½
75,000	†Success Min.	84	85	82	83
2,100	*Super. Min.	22	23	22	23
450	Ton. Exten.	2 11/16	3	2 11/16	3
100	*Ton. J. Butler	89	80	80	89
6,000	*Ton. Merger	40	41	40	41
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	11/32	⅜
1,100	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	Tuol. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	United Verde	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
1,900	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,500	*W. End Con.	85	85	83	84
2,000	*W. End Ext.	4	4	4	4
200	Yukon G. M.	2 11/16	2 11/16	2 11/16	2 11/16

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$38,000	†Chile C. 7s	116	116¼	116	116
115,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1965	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103¼
30,000	†W. E. cv. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝

*Sells cents per share, †Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Thursday, 10 shares Standard Silver-Lead sold at 1½.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 18. Bid.	June 18. Asked.	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
Br.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	16½	17	16½	17
Int. Nickel	145	149	..	..
Int. Nickel pf.	104	108	..	..
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
K. S. T. new, 2d pf.	145	155	145	150
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
N. Y. Transportation	14½	15	14½	15
Riker & Heg., new	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tob. Products com.	50	60	50	60
Wayland O. & G.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

RAILROADS.

	June 18. Bid.	June 18. Asked.	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.
Interb. Con., w. i.	23	25	23	25
Wabash, w. i.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Wabash pf., (a)	45	47	45	47

MINING STOCKS.

	June 18. Bid.	June 18. Asked.	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.
Canadian Copper	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
Con. Ariz. Smelting	⅜	7/16	⅜	7/16
McKinley-Darragh	28	29	28	29
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1⅝	..	..
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅝	2	1¼	1½

BONDS.

	June 18. Bid.	June 18. Asked.	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.
Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kinnecutt Copper 6s	109	113	109	113
Western Pac. 5s, flat	29	30	29	30

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	2.90
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.40
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Gov't	6	May, 1920	98 11/16	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.25
French Gov't	5	Apr., 1916	98½	98⅞	6.12
Germ'n Gov't	5	Jan., 1916	97¾	99	6.85
Norw'y Gov't	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'n Gov't	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Switz. Gov't	6	Mar., 1918	96⅞	97⅞	6.05
Switz. Gov't	5	Mar., 1920	96 11/16	97	5.73

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.75
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅞	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103⅛	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91⅞	7.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅝	3.15
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¼	96	8.95
Con. Gas, B.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May1,1917	97⅞	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	2.40
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅛	99⅝	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98	98⅝	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅜	99⅞	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.25
Int. Harv	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅞	99⅞	5.20
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.65
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	1.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.60
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97½	7.35
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	100	6.00
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.45
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅞	6.10
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅛	99⅝	6.15
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96½	97⅞	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95¼	14.40
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101	101¼	5.05
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅝	3.50
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	..	6.00	..	6.25
Tin	41.00	..	41.00	..
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36.50	38.50	36.50	38.50
Spelter, (spot)	*20.00	..	*21.00	..
Quicksilver	$95.00	..	$95.00	..
Aluminium	†30.00	31.00	†30.00	31.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 20¼@20½c a pound, unchanged, in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	83	5	0
Copper, futures	84	[illegible]	0
Tin, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, futures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	25	[illegible]	0
Spelter	110	0	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, as a whole, reflected heaviness, there were a number of decidedly strong spots. Baldwin Locomotive moved up sharply, while Distillers Securities, Pacific Mail, Central Leather, and Great Northern Ore were other strong specialties. Factors which tended to adversely affect the general list, were reports of cyclone damage in the Central West, and rumored unfavorable developments in the Mexican situation. The metal stocks were again weak, and there were further reports of reactionary symptoms in the market for copper.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
120	Allis-Chal.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
8,040	Amal. Copper	75⅛	75⅝	74¼	74⅝
90	Am. Bt. Sugar	50⅛	50⅜	50	50
1,850	American Can	45¼	45⅜	44½	44⅝
80	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞
270	Am. Loco.	51¼	51¼	50⅜	51¼
2,840	Am. Smelting	80⅛	80⅜	79⅝	79⅝
340	Anaconda Cop.	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛
20	A., T. & S. F.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,810	Baldwin Loco.	62½	64⅜	61⅞	64¼
20	Balt. & Ohio	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
60	Canadian Pac.	152⅛	152½	152	152
440	Central Leath.	40	40⅝	40	40¼
20	C., M. & St. P.	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
130	C., R. I. & P.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
50	Chino Copper	45¼	45¼	45⅛	45¼
250	Col. Fuel & I.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32
130	Corn Products	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
660	Crucible Steel	30⅜	30⅞	29½	29⅞
710	Dist. Securities	25⅛	27	25⅞	27
260	Erie	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼
210	Goodrich Co.	52	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞
220	Gt. Nor. Ore	37¼	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞
20	Guggenh. Exp.	64	64	63⅞	63⅞
10	Insp. Cop.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
370	Inter.-Met.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
250	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	75⅞	74⅝	75⅞
80	Lehigh Valley	144	144½	144	144½
20	Maxwell Motor	37½	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
40	Mexican Pet.	74⅛	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞
20	Miami Copper	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
210	Mo. Pacific	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
50	National Lead	65¼	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛
10	Nor. Pacific	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
520	Pacific Mail	28⅞	31	28⅞	30⅞
20	Ray Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
4,360	Reading	144⅜	144⅞	144	144⅞
30	Rep. I. & S.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
150	Sou. Pacific	87⅞	87⅞	87	87⅛
50	Studebaker Co.	76⅛	77	76¼	76⅞
210	Tenn. Copper	38	38	37⅜	37⅞
80	Third Av.	52⅛	53	52⅞	53
1,250	Union Pacific	128⅜	128⅜	127⅞	127⅞
510	U. S. Rubber	65	65	63⅞	63⅞
7,980	U. S. Steel	60⅛	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛
50	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110	110	110
140	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	67	67⅛
640	Westingh. El.	98⅛	98⅝	97½	97½
30,710					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atlanta	.31	.31	.31	.31
100	Elkton	.40	.40	.40	.40
500	Goldfield M.	.22	.22	.22	.22
800	Iron Blossom	.76	.78	.76	.78
400	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½	1.52½	1.52½	1.52½
300	Mexican	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
100	Quicksilver	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
300	Round Mount.	.53	.53	.53	.53
500	Tonopah Ext.	2.95	3.00	2.95	3.00
700	Tono. Merger	.40	.41	.40	.41
800	West End	.84	.84	.84	.84
5,560					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Worcester, Mass., has awarded to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $300,000 notes, due Oct. 18, 1915, on a 2.485 per cent. discount basis.

Redmond & Co. are distributing a folder describing standard railroad and public utility bonds which at current prices yield from 5 to 6 per cent.

The Directors of the State National Bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the earnings of the last six months.

The Guaranty Trust Company announces that it is ready to pay interest due July 1 on Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company 5 per cent. convertible bonds represented by its certificates of deposit.

FINANCIAL.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY of Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1st, 1902, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y., on September 1st, 1915.

Viz.: Bonds numbered 881 to 987, both inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease with September 1st, 1915.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1915. Transfer books will be closed from the twenty-second to thirtieth instant, both inclusive.

New York, June 18, 1915.
B. L. HASKINS, Vice-Pres. & Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company

June 10, 1915.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record June 29th, 1915.

CLINTON W. LUDLUM, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 17, 1915.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record June 25th, 1915. The transfer books to close June 25th, 1915, and reopen July 1st, 1915.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 15th, 1915, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1915. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1915, reopen July 1st, 1915.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 16th, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Westchester & Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.
White Plains, N. Y., June 18, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 7, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1915.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the Common Capital Stock of Julius Kayser & Co. has been declared, payable July 1st, 1915, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on June 21st, 1915.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 15th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1915.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 9, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, June 15th, 1915.

A dividend of twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

E. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

American Writing Paper Co.

To the holders of First Mortgage 5% bonds, due July 1st, 1919:

In view of the stated purpose to reorganize the American Writing Paper Company, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of bonds of that company, have consented to act as a committee (with power to add to its numbers) for the bondholders.

It is believed that it is of great importance that the bondholders should be in a position to take prompt united action to protect their interests, and if necessary, enforce their rights.

Accordingly, holders of said bonds are requested to deposit them under an agreement of deposit filed with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, depositary under said agreement. The depositary will issue certificates of deposit.

The committee will watch the situation and take such steps as from time to time may seem desirable in the interest of the bondholders.

Under the terms of the agreement, depositors will not be committed to any expense without further notice and opportunity to withdraw if they so desire.

Copies of the agreement of deposit may be obtained upon application to the depositary.

It is urged that deposits be made soon as possible, so that adequate protection of the bondholders' interests can be arranged for.

Bondholders who are unable to deposit their bonds at this time should send their names, addresses, the amount of their holdings, and a statement of their desire to be represented by the committee to the Secretary.

PHILLIP STOCKTON,
Pres. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
F. L. HIGGINSON, JR.,
Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.
A. W. DAMON,
Pres. Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Springfield, Mass.
WM. N. GOODNOW,
R. L. Day & Co., Boston.

FISH, RICHARDSON, HERRICK & NEAVE, Counsel.
84 State St., Boston.
Elbert A. Harvey, Secretary,
44 State St., Boston.
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Depositary.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.
FIRST REFUNDING AND EXTENSIONS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 30th day of January, 1914, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, complainant, against The Wabash Railroad Company and James B. Forgan, defendants," and certain decrees ancillary thereto entered in causes likewise entitled in the District Courts of the United States for the following districts and on the following dates, viz.:

February 3, 1914—Western Division of the Western District of Missouri.
February 3, 1914—Central Division of the Southern District of Iowa.
February 3, 1914—District of Nebraska.
February 3, 1914—District of Indiana.
February 4, 1914—Eastern District of Illinois.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
February 6, 1914—Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Southern District of New York.
February 3, 1914—Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.
February 2, 1914—Northern District of Ohio, Western Division,

which said decrees were corrected as to certain clerical errors by order entered in the said first-mentioned Court on the 25th day of April, 1914, and subsequently in said ancillary courts.

Also pursuant to a certain order made and entered in the above-mentioned cause by said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on the 22d day of April, 1915, and certain orders ancillary thereto entered in each of the other District Courts of the United States above named; I, CHESTER H. KRUM, as Special Master, will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company at Franklin Avenue and Second Street, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, all the railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks, or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights of every kind and description covered by and embraced in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1906, and the Indenture Supplemental thereto, dated July 7, 1910, to Bowling Green Trust Company, J. C. Van Blarcom and James B. Forgan, as Trustees, under which said mortgage The Equitable Trust Company of New York and James B. Forgan are now trustees, as the same are described and defined in the above-mentioned foreclosure decree.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

All and singular the following lines of railroad now owned by The Wabash Railroad Company extending:

(1) From the City of Toledo, in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Defiance, and Paulding, in the State of Ohio, and the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, and Warren, in the State of Indiana, and the Counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Sangamon, Morgan, and Scott, in the State of Illinois, to Bluffs, in said State, and from Bluffs through Naples, in said County of Scott, to East Hannibal on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Pike, State of Illinois, including all the property of the Railroad Company situate in the City of Hannibal, County of Marion, and State of Missouri; from Bluffs into or through the Counties of Scott, Morgan, Pike, Brown, and Adams, in the State of Illinois to Camp Point in said County of Adams; from Clayton into or through the Counties of Adams and Hancock, in the State of Illinois, to Elvaston, and from Hamilton to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa, also a right of way between Elvaston and Hamilton; from Decatur into or through the Counties of Macon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Madison, and St. Clair, in the State of Illinois, to East St. Louis in said State; from Effingham into or through the Counties of Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie, Piatt, McLean, Champaign, and Ford, to Forrest in Livingston County, in the State of Illinois, and through the Counties of Livingston and La Salle from Fairbury to Streator, in said State; from Altamont, in the County of Effingham, State of Illinois, to Shumway in said County; from Forrest through the Counties of Livingston, Kankakee, Will, and Cook, in the State of Illinois, to or near the City of Chicago in said State; from Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing in said County; from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, in a westerly direction, into or through the Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, and Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, and from thence into or through the Counties of Fulton and Williams, in the State of Ohio, and into or through the County of Dekalb to Butler in the State of Indiana; from the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, by the way of North Market Street and Bellefontaine to Ferguson in the County of St. Louis; from the Union Depot in the said City of St. Louis by the way of Forest Park to Ferguson, and from thence in a northwesterly direction into and through the Counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Audrain, Boone, and Randolph, in the State of Missouri, to Moberly, in said State, (including the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles,) and from thence in a westerly direction into or through the Counties of Randolph, Chariton, Carroll, Ray, Clay, and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, to Kansas City in said State; from Salisbury, in the County of Chariton, State of Missouri, to Glasgow in Howard County; from Moberly in a northerly direction through the Counties of Randolph, Macon, Adair, and Schuyler, in the State of Missouri and from thence into or through the Counties of Appanoose, Davis, and Wapello, in the State of Iowa, to Ottumwa, in said State, and from Centralia in the County of Boone, State of Missouri, to Columbia, in said County and State.

(2) From Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, in a southeasterly direction, into or through the Counties of Williams, Fulton and Lucas in said State of Ohio to a point of connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company at or near Maumee in said County of Lucas; from New Haven in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, into or through said County and the County of Dekalb in said State to a point of connection with the railroad of said Railroad Company at or near Butler in said County of Dekalb; from a point of connection with the railroad of the Railroad Company in the town of Montpelier in the County of Williams, State of Ohio, and extending in a westerly direction through said County and into or through the Counties of Steuben, La Grange, Noble, Elkhart, St. Joseph, La Porte, Porter and Lake in the State of Indiana, to a point of connection with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company at or near Clarke Junction, in the State of Indiana.

(3) From the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from the freight depot of the Railroad Company, in the City of Council Bluffs, to a connection with the line from the Union Pacific Transfer, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Page in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess in the State of Missouri to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri.

(4) From a point of connection in or near the City of Des Moines with the tracks of the Des Moines Union Railway Company and extending from thence in a southeasterly direction through the Counties of Polk, Marion and Monroe to the town of Albia in said County of Monroe; from Albia in said County of Monroe, thence in a southerly direction through the Counties of Monroe and Appanoose to a point in or near the town of Moulton in said County of Appanoose.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to all or any of the railroads, property, franchises, rolling stock, equipment and appurtenances of the following named companies, all of whose railroads, property and equipment is leased to The Wabash Railroad Company, namely:

The Brunswick and Chillicothe Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from a point on the line of railroad of The Wabash Railroad Company at Brunswick, in the State of Missouri, through the Counties of Chariton, Linn and Livingston, in said State, to Chillicothe.

The St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Chillicothe, County of Livingston, State of Missouri, to a point at or near the town of Pattonsburg, in the County of Daviess, State of Missouri.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Champaign and Southeastern Railroad Company, extending from Champaign to Sidney, in the County of Champaign, State of Illinois, and a line of railroad formerly belonging to the Attica, Covington and Southern Railway Company, extending from Attica to Covington, in the County of Fountain, State of Indiana, which said two lines of railroad were sold at foreclosure sales and were purchased by Edward B. Pryor, acting for The Wabash Railroad Company, and were conveyed to said Pryor by the special masters making said foreclosure sales.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Wabash Railroad Company in and to certain parcels of real property, either owned by it or in which it has the sole financial interest and which have been acquired from time to time, and which said parcels of real property are described in Exhibit 61 to the testimony accompanying the report of the Special Master referred to in said foreclosure decrees.

Also all terminals, terminal property and interest in terminals, union depots or stations, and all road beds, superstructures, rights-of-way, rails, tracks, side-tracks, sidings, switches and turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, embankments, lands, yards, buildings, offices, depots, depot grounds, stations, warehouses, car houses, engine houses, freight houses, coal houses, wood houses, machine shops and other shops, turntables, water stations, water tanks, fences, telegraphs, elevators, structures, erections and fixtures, and all wharves, piers, docks, ferries, boats, steamers, barges, transports, tugs and transfer and ferry boats; also any and all locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture and other chattels of The Wabash Railroad Company, wheresoever situated; also all other property of every kind and description owned by said Railroad Company at the time of the execution and delivery of the above mentioned First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and appurtenant to or used in connection with its lines of railroad, as well as any other property then or now appurtenant to the lines of railroad and other property found by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees to be covered by and embraced in said mortgage.

Also any and all corporate and other rights, powers, privileges and franchises, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, reversions and remainders which said Railroad Company had at the time of the execution and delivery of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or which it has subsequently acquired and now possesses or exercises, for or appurtenant to the construction, maintenance, use or operation of the lines of railroad, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, covered by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and any and all rents, issues, profits, tolls and other income of said lines of railroads, extensions and branches, or any part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, at law as well as in equity, of said Railroad Company of, in and to the said lines of railroad, terminals and other property, and any and every part thereof, with all the appurtenances; also all the right, title, interest, rents, issues, profits, tolls, revenues and other income of said Railroad Company under any and all leases, licenses, rights under leases or contracts, traffic agreements, trackage agreements and operating agreements, for the use or joint use with other companies, of the railroads, terminals, union stations, bridges and other property, wheresoever situated, belonging to any other company or companies, or by reason of which The Wabash Railroad Company is entitled to handle or to have its business and traffic handled by or over such lines of railroad, terminals, union stations or bridges, including the leases, contracts, traffic agreements and operating agreements mentioned in Exhibit 62 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master; also all extensions, branches, equipment, terminals and other property of every nature acquired by said Railroad Company through the use of the bonds secured by said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage or the proceeds thereof.

Also any and all property which has been acquired by or conveyed to The Wabash Railroad Company in exchange for property released from the lien and operation of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, said property so released being more fully described in Exhibit 65 to the testimony accompanying the above mentioned report of the Special Master.

The above mentioned lines of railroad and property, rights, privileges and franchises are subject and subordinate to the respective mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements or other liens or titles mentioned in said foreclosure decrees to the extent and so far as said mortgages, trust agreements, equipment agreements, liens or titles respectively affect certain parts thereof.

Also the following described bonds, shares of stock and other securities; subject, however, to the prior liens thereon below mentioned:

(1) 10,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company; subject to the lien of the First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated May 1, 1889.

(2) 100 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Moulton, Albia & Des Moines Railroad Company, and

500 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines Union Railroad Company, and

20,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Des Moines & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Subject as to the foregoing securities enumerated in Sub-division (2), to the lien of the Des Moines Division First Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1899, to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York (now The New York Trust Company) as Trustee.

Also the following described shares of stock and bonds, which said stocks and bonds are deposited and pledged with and are held by The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, and are also held by said Trust Company subject to the terms and provisions of a certain order heretofore entered in the above-mentioned cause by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on January 31, 1913, and are all of the securities so held by it, namely:

$3,500,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series A, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

$25,244,000, face value, of Debenture Mortgage Bonds, Series B, of The Wabash Railroad Company.

200 shares, of the par value of $100 each (15% paid) of the capital stock of the Keokuk Union Depot Company.

1,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Northern Railway Company.

4,000 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of the Lake Erie Transportation Company.

7,297 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railroad Company.

78 shares, of the par value of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Hannibal Union Depot Company.

199,930 shares, of the par value of $50 each, of the capital stock of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company.

Also the following described rolling stock and equipment, the title to which has been acquired by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, namely:

10 Pacific type locomotives, Nos. 660 to 669, inclusive.

15 Mikado type freight locomotives, Nos. 2,401 to 2,415, inclusive.

700 box cars, Nos. 75,000 to 75,699, inclusive.

500 box cars, Nos. 75,700 to 76,199, inclusive.

264 gondola coal cars, Nos. 30,001 to 30,264, inclusive.

Also any sum of money remaining in the hands of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any property purchased with any money in the hands of said Trustee; and generally all property of every kind and description, and of whatsoever nature and wheresoever located, interests, rights, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, rights of action and causes of action covered by or included in said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, whether originally or as after acquired property thereunder.

For a more detailed description of the property to be sold, intending purchasers are referred to the above mentioned foreclosure decrees, the report therein mentioned of Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Esq., Special Master, filed in said cause in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on December 12, 1913, and to the record and testimony filed therewith.

As provided by the above mentioned foreclosure decrees and orders:

The above mentioned railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks or interest in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights, of every kind and [illegible]

[illegible] purchase price were paid in cash. Payment of the purchase price, as in said foreclosure decrees and in this notice provided, must be made within sixty days after the confirmation of said sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct; and if any sale in respect of which a deposit has been made or a portion of the purchase price paid shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit or portion of the purchase price will be returned to the bidder; and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when a bid other than that made by him shall be accepted. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, by making the additional payments as heretofore and in said foreclosure decrees specified, then the sums paid or deposited by said bidder will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and for any other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said cause, or The Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage, or any holder or holders of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, may bid and purchase at such sale. Any deposit with or payments to the Special Master, as herein or by said foreclosure decrees required to be made in cash, may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York or upon or issued by any national bank or trust company in favor of or to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him. The Special Master is permitted, in his discretion, to accept temporarily, instead of bonds and coupons, the certificate or certificates of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, or any other trust company approved by the Special Master, that it holds First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds or coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver the same to him for cancellation or other disposition, according to the terms of said foreclosure decrees. The Special Master is also permitted to receive, in lieu of cash, in payment of amounts found by said foreclosure decrees to be payable in cash, Receiver's Certificates of indebtedness therein mentioned, in their face amount with accrued interest thereon.

The purchaser or purchasers at said sale, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part of the consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid, take the said property and receive the deeds and instruments of transfer therefor, upon the express condition that said property shall be charged with the payment, satisfaction, and discharge of the obligations, liabilities and charges in said foreclosure decrees and said order of April 22, 1915, specified as follows:

The costs, expenses, fees, compensations, liabilities and advances mentioned in paragraph (b) of Article XVII. of said foreclosure decrees.

Any taxes which may be a lien upon or chargeable against the property and franchises sold, and all unpaid current liabilities, indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, of the Receivers in the above-mentioned cause, legally contracted or incurred by them in the operation of the railroads and property covered by and embraced in said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage at any time before said property is delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns (not including, however, the indebtedness and obligations of said Receivers represented by their certificates of indebtedness); also any just and legal indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company payment whereof was provided for by the order of Court appointing the Receivers in said cause, and which became due and payable prior to the appointment of said Receivers, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of possession of the property sold at said sale have been paid or satisfied by the Receivers, upon the same being adjudged in the manner provided by said foreclosure decrees to be prior and superior in equity to said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and directed to be paid. Also such further amounts, if any, claimed by petitions now filed in the above mentioned cause, or which may be filed therein prior to the sale, for which the Receivers may be adjudged to be liable or which may be so adjudged to be prior and superior in equity to the lien of said First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage and chargeable against said property.

In the event said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall refuse on demand to pay any indebtedness or liability specified in said foreclosure decrees and order as aforesaid, the person or persons holding the claim therefor, when established by a court of competent jurisdiction, may, upon ten days' notice to said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, file a petition to have the said claim enforced against the said property, and either party shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree or order made thereon or with respect thereto, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such indebtedness or liability within thirty days after service of a certified copy of the judgment, decree or order requiring such payment, subject, however, to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law or in said foreclosure decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property or his or their successors or assigns, or upon the making of such provision for the payment thereof as the Court shall approve, the Special Master will execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, conveying and transferring the property purchased to the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns; and upon the execution and delivery of said deed or deeds or instrument or instruments of transfer, the grantee or grantees therein named will be let into possession of the premises thereby conveyed and transferred, and the receivers or any party to said cause who shall be in possession of any of said property or premises will deliver the same [illegible]

$71,000,000 LOANS PROPOSED BY CITY

Will Offer $46,000,000 in Fifty-Year Bonds and $25,000,000 in Corporate Stock.

SALE FIXED FOR JUNE 29

Notes Are to be a 15-Year Serial Issue—Bonds Sold on the Curb Yesterday at 103 1-2.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday that on June 29 the city would sell $46,000,000 of fifty-year bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. These will correspond to the fifty-year bonds sold for many years past and are to finance revenue-producing improvements.

The Controller also announced that the city would sell on the same date $25,000,000 of 4½ per cent. fifteen-year serial corporate stock to pay for improvements which do not produce revenue. The fifteen-year corporate stock will be sold only "in series," and no bids will be accepted for separate maturities.

It will be the first time the city has sold serial securities and the Controller explained that it was in line with the Board of Estimate's new pay-as-you-go policy.

The new issues are for the purpose of funding $65,000,000 of outstanding corporate stock notes, $57,000,000 of which were a part of the short term securities of last Fall taken by a banking syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to provide funds for meeting $80,000,000 in city maturities abroad.

First Serial Issue.

The Controller's statement concerning the new issues said in part:

> For the first time in the history of the present City of New York corporate stock will be issued in serial form. It is the purpose of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to finance improvements which do not produce revenue partly by the sale of short-time securities and partly through provision in the annual tax budget.
>
> The corporate stock in serial form to be sold on June 29 amounts to $25,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. It will run for fifteen years, a fifteenth part being paid each year. This makes unnecessary the establishment of the usual sinking fund.
>
> In addition to the corporate stock in serial form, the city will sell $46,000,000 of fifty-year bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., corresponding to the fifty-year bonds sold for many years past. These are to finance revenue-producing improvements.
>
> I believe the sale in general will prove very popular, as the two classes of bonds to be sold will suit the varying investment demands and are at an attractive rate.
>
> The corporate stock in serial form will be sold only "in series"—that is to say, a bid for $15,000 in bonds must be at a single price, but will give the investor fifteen $1,000 items, maturing from 1916 to 1930, inclusive. The plan does not, however, prevent the small investor from bidding, as provided by the charter, for registered items of $10 each. He must, however, bid to the extent of $150 in order to secure the fifteen serial items.
>
> The sale in general is to fund approximately $65,000,000 of outstanding corporate stock notes, $57,000,000 of which were included in the sale of $100,000,000 of short-time securities made in September of last year.
>
> Our decision to issue corporate stock in serial form is in accordance with the Board of Estimate resolution adopted on Sept. 11 last, and is a practical expression of the pay-as-you-go policy. In that same resolution it was provided that improvements of a self-sustaining character should be financed through the sale of fifty-year bonds. The forthcoming issue of $46,000,000 of such bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., is to provide for the following: $30,000,000 for rapid transit, $15,300,000 for supply of water, and approximately $700,600 for docks.

Oversubscription Predicted.

Notwithstanding that New York City's big bond sale comes on top of one of the most lifeless periods the investment market has ever experienced, it was said by experienced bond men in the financial district yesterday that the issue should be heavily oversubscribed, as is usual. A prominent banker remarked, on hearing that Controller Prendergast had decided to offer a total of $71,000,000 of new 4½ per cent. securities, that conditions would have to be very much worse than they are to interfere with the successful flotation of New York City issues on an attractive interest basis.

Not only is the city's credit of the highest, but its bonds are looked upon with special favor by wealthy investors for the reason that they are tax exempt. Institutions which have been holding aloof from the market in recent weeks are expected to apper in force when the bids for the new bonds are opened.

At Premium on the Curb.

A market was immediately made on the curb for the new securities on the usual "when issued" basis, and $75,000 worth changed hands in the balance of the afternoon session remaining when the news came out. They sold from 103⅛ to 103½, and were quoted by dealers at 103⅜ to 103⅝ after the market closed.

Bankers said that it was too early to talk of syndicate bids, but the expectation is that one or more of the usual "all or none" bids will be made at a figure which would insure the city a substantial premium over the face value of the bonds. Dealers usually make a narrow profit on city issues, but they sell rapidly and in large blocks, and are correspondingly welcome with dealers.

The amount of fifty-year bonds to be sold on June 29 is smaller than the amount of long-term securities put out in any year since 1906, with the exception of 1913, when $45,000,000 were sold. Last year's $65,000,000 fifty-year 4¼s were sold on April 15 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. on their all or none bid of $101.45. A number of these bonds still on the market, it is said, are selling below par on account of the war. The total amount of this year's financing, including the $25,000,000 of serial stock, is greater than in any previous year.

SUGGESTS CITY BOND LAWS.

R. R. Reed Sends Opinions to Constitutional Convention.

Robert R. Reed of the law firm of Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, which acts as counsel to most of the cities of this State in matters relating to bond issues, has written to Seth Low, Chairman of the Committee of Cities of the Constitutional Convention, setting forth certain factors of municipal financing which he thinks should be considered by the convention. Mr. Reed suggests that nothing should be contained in the Constitution in the nature of a tax limit as applied to the payment of any municipal bonds. The power of borrowing, not the power of paying, should be limited in his opinion.

These recommendations also are included in the letter:

> That municipal bonds be required to be made payable in serial installments, commencing not later than five years from their issuance, and so related in amount that the sum of the principal and interest in any year shall never exceed the sum of the principal and interest of the preceding year; in other words, the tax burden may not be made to increase but may be made to decrease with future years.
>
> That some constitutional provision be adopted against the funding of maintenance charges beyond five years.
>
> That some constitutional provision be adopted requiring the actual payment out of revenues of all bonds now outstanding, either at maturity, or, if they mature prior to 1965, by refunding not beyond that year.

Mr. Reed further suggests that there should be no constitutional provision which would prevent the sale of bonds at a discount of 2 to 5 per cent. This subject, he stated, should be left to legislation, as discount bonds sell at a better net rate than premium bonds. There should be no constitutional provision to prevent short-term loans pending the sale of long-term bonds, a convenience important at times, because it makes possible the postponement of bond sales in an unfavorable money market.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Dunn's Review Sees Nothing to Dim Bright Outlook.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Nothing has occurred to check progress or to dim the bright future outlook. Prominence given to Europe's purchases of war materials overshadows the trend of affairs in strictly domestic channels, but there is still a gradual expansion in home consumption, and evidence of a less cautious policy in anticipating forward requirements. Recent official promise of abundant grain harvests has done much to stimulate confidence anew, and reports from the leading centres reflect an increasingly optimistic sentiment and more uniformity as regards actual business improvement. Complaints are still heard in those sections where the weather has continued a handicap, but generally higher temperatures have enabled the retail trade to regain part of the earlier losses and to some extent wholesale distribution has benefited as well.
>
> Bank clearings this week show considerable irregularity, the total at all leading cities in the United States being $2,798,349,759, a gain of 2.6 per cent. as compared with the $2,741,938,445 of the same week last year, but a decrease of 3.5 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,899,870,303 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. New York City makes a favorable comparison with last year, showing a gain of 4.2 per cent.

Bradstreet says:

> A mixed budget of news is in evidence this week. Weather irregularities over a wide area have restricted current distribution of seasonable goods, while excessive moisture in the surplus grain producing States has retarded harvesting or crop growth, and pending the outcome of international political matters, some interests prefer to work along conservative lines. On the other hand, industrial operations continue to expand.

DRY GOODS TRADE BUSY.

Sales Are Ahead of Those for Corresponding Week a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale and retail distribution of dry goods shows unseasonable volume owing to the continued cool weather. Sales for future delivery by our traveling representatives are slightly ahead of those of the corresponding week a year ago. Fewer retailers have visited the market than during the same period last year. Collections are fair."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

UNITED FILM SERVICE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Film Service, Inc., with offices at 130 West Forty-sixth Street, by Myers & Goldsmith, for the United Motion Picture Producers, Inc., $32,180; Crystal Film Company, $10,970, and the Pike's Peak Film Company, Inc., $9,593. Liabilities were stated to be $200,000 and assets $100,000.

JOHN LUPO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Lupo, grocer, at 1,446 Second Avenue.

ELIAS A. JALLER, liquor dealer of 2,172 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,890 and assets of $200.

MORRIS L. WEISS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris L. Weiss, roofer of 416 East Twenty-fifth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $24,923.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Charles Burlingham and George H. Flinn receivers for the Pittsburgh Contracting Company of 17 Battery Place, under a bond of $25,000, on motion of Edward E. Hoenig and Frank F. Davis.

S. ANTOON & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Percival Wilds receiver for S. Antoon & Co., dealer in laces and Oriental goods at 39 Broadway. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $200.

SAMUEL COOPER.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Samuel Cooper, formerly of Cooper & Konradi, dealers in dry goods at 3,387 Third Avenue, on the ground that he concealed two lots at Massapequa, valued at $500, and his creditors.

MORRIS BREAKSTONE, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 16 Harlem Market, has filed schedules showing liabilities $43,232 and assets $5,532.

MONARCH AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,911 and assets $8,776.

PRICE-HOFFMAN, INC., advertising agents at 140 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Francis P. Sherwood.

LEOPOLD GUTMAN, formerly a dealer in millinery furs at 487 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Irving Eisner.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18.—William P. Munger, contractor and builder, voluntary petition; liabilities, $128,618.58; assets, $1,166.13; secured claims, $95,826.60. Three hundred creditors, mostly Rochester parties.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—Jean L. Putnam, restaurateur, 284 Huntington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities aggregate $108,246, of which $17 is for taxes, $76,000 is secured, $7,319 is unsecured, and $24,908 is for notes for which petitioner is liable as indorser. The assets are estimated at $5,500, of which $500 is represented in fifty shares of the Putnam Hotel Company, and $5,000 insurance, which, according to the schedules, is assigned to the company for full value.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 323 business failures in the United States during the week, against 373 for the previous week. The Middle States had 94, New England 27, Southern 90, Western 60, Northwestern 15, and Far Western, 37. Canada had 49, against 52 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahriveiler, Julius—Hagedorn Bros., $1,587.03.
Alexander, Henri P.—H. Goldberg, $189.56.
Beck-Kloberg Co.—S. August, $675.
Briskman, Hyman—W. Ain & Co., $116.20.
Brennan, Cecelia F.—Merchants' Realization Co., Inc., $185.11.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—C. Levy, $884.71.
Black, George M., and Michael J. Murphy, trustees—Manufacturers' Commercial Co., $124.31.
Boland Aeroplane and Motor Co.—W. L. Bonney, $2,320.35.
Benton, Mae E.—E. Cahill, $187.68.
City of N. Y.—J. Hahn et al., $1,279.
Codrington, William F.—American Sugar Refining Co. of N. Y., $207.26.
Campbell, Arlo P.—Pearson, $756.23.
C. H. Wouthard Wrecking and Trucking Co.—G. Priolo, $3,700.
Diamond, Samuel—A. Silver, $1,293.78.
Eschwege, Emanuel—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $7,948.45.
Empire Bottle and Supply Co.—Essex Glass Co., $6,129.05.
Estates Mortgage Securities Co.—Weber McLoughlin Co., $812.41.
First United Presbyterian Church—Burns Bros., $181.64.
Franco-American Rubber Cloth Co., Inc., and Kiva Schor—A. Fried, $225.30.
Gelder, William—Northern New Jersey Trust Co., $116.34.
Gramercy Gdan Palace, Inc., and Saul Margolies—I. Goldowitz, $147.15.
Gross, Harry, and David Davis—Lignum Chemical Works, $1,462.95.
Godwin, Raynor—First National Bank of Croton-on-Hudson, $1,431.12.
Goldenkranz, Solomon — A. Goldenkranz, $2,599.20.
Handler, Blanche, by guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $111.90.
Hamburger, Barnet—A. L. Kass, $595.52.
Hyde, George C., and Burchard Hultz—Hood Rubber Co., $150.
Herman, Oscar, and Henry M. Susswein, adm.—City of New York, costs, $120.31.
Hirschfield, Samuel—Saks & Co., $108.21.
Houghtaling, Edwin M., and Otto H. Wittpen—Long Island Railroad Co., $602.27.
Hughes, William and John—L. J. Krikorian, $153.70.
Ireland, August P.—W. H. Paynter, $936.72.
Inglio, Peter—J. H. Scheuber, $216.67.
Same—Same, $429.93.
James, Edw. F., and Ella E. James—W. F. Donnelly, $13,948.28.
Interstate Milk and Cream Co.—Hagendorn Brothers, $549.41.
Jacobs, Morris—Paddock & Fowler Co., $291.19.
Joseph Gallick Contracting Co.—R. Rucco, $4,885.
Kirknow Realty Corporation, Walter Hopper, and Maurice Runkel—Raisler Heating Co., $881.89.
Kelchner, John W.—S. L. Marcus, $424.21.
Kochler, V. Hugo—Dixie Lumber Co., $531.96.
Kirknow Realty Corporation—C. T. Willard Co., Inc., $384.06.
Kahaly, John G.—I. Elander, $202.22.
Leary, Edw. J., and Pauline F. Leary—Henry Miles & Sons, $137.91.
Lincoln Taxicab Co.—Lee Tire and Rubber Co., $364.50.
Leindorf Electric Light Co.—A. W. Shaw Co., $166.66.
Meisle, Nellie, adm.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., costs, $431.01.
McCann, John, and Meyer Marks—People, &c., $300.
Mashamish, George—A. Kaidy, $175.16.
Megibow, David—J. Lunitz et al., $126.08.
McGill, Margaret—H. Burke, $1,006.
Material Men's Mercantile Association, Ltd. —New York Material Men's Mercantile Association, Inc., et al., costs, $120.00.
McDonald, James P.—Cutaway Harrow Co., $145.67.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—A. Fortunoff, costs, $108.07.
108d St. Realty Co., Inc.—H. Rosenblatt et al. $537.81.
Nappin, George J.—George Ringler & Co., $305.76.
Reynolds Printing Co., Inc.—M. Greenbaum, $473.55.
Rosenberg, Louis & Samuel—D. Weiss, $117.41.
Rosen, Abraham—M. L. Marrus, $177.81.
Rich, Wm. H. & Wm. H., Jr.—Tottenville National Bank, $2,037.80.
Roth, Albert L.—W. Forman, $234.54.
Reynolds Printing Co., Inc.—M. Greenbaum, $374.75.
Rothacker, Clara—P. Blumel, $1,261.24.
Saperstein, Kalmin and Benjamin Sumowitch —M. B. Meyer, $329.40.
Sloane, John E.—W. J. Ketcham, $162.19.
Simon, Isaac—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $118.
Simon, Mamie—Same, costs, $125.40.
Sheldon, Fredk. C.—C. E. Mitchell, costs, $119.83.
Smythe, Carroll G.—Holtzman Martin Co., $101.99.
Side, Pail—Newark Cheese Co., Inc., $287.41.
Sawyer, Arthur B.—Lombardy Realty Co., $128.06.
Savarese, August—F. E. Boehmke et al., $142.39.
Staunton, Kelcey—S. Lipschitz, $159.81
Tulino, Pietro—Mechanics Metals National Bank of City of New York, $704.99.
Thomas Hanlon Co.—H. S. Young, $113.47.
Same—Same, $180.04.
Todd, Geo. W.—E. Van Raalte, $187.79
Wilner, Max R.—H. Bloom, $4,273.66.
Westcott Express Co.—J. Murphy, $711.84.
Warners Features, Inc.—Ambrosio American Co., $2,947.09.
Wittner, Rebecca and Joseph L.—I. Berzinsky et al., $151.69.
Zanderer, George—S. Tanenbaum, $165.
Smith, Ephraim—City of N. Y., $258.72.
Scott, David H.—Same, $258.72.
Scott, James—Same, $258.72.
Solomons, Joseph R.—Same, $258.72.
Schwartz, Samuel—Same, $380.18.
Tierney, Patrick—Same, $258.72.
Tempel Construction Co.—Same, $258.72.
Williamsburg Title Co.—Same, $258.72.
Weisbrod, Moses—Same, $258.72.
Williams, George M.—Same, $258.72.
Waxman, Morris or Murray—Same, $258.72.
Wood, Joseph—Same, $258.72.

In Bronx County.

D'Auria, John, Emilio and Luigi—J. Carlucci, $59.72.
Fonda, Zacharias F. and Elizabeth C.—O. Bartelstone, et al., $283.99.
Goldberg, Rebecca and Wolf—S. Schatzberg, et al., $131.90.
Godwin, Raynor—First National Bank of Croton-on-the-Hudson, $1,431.18.
Liss, Samuel and Solomon Newman—I. J. Silverstein, $11.36.
Lustbader, Henry—City of N. Y., $57.
Lehr, Bessie and Harry—Same, $57.
Orfuss, Max and Jacob Meodow—I. Hannerfeld, $38.72.
Pelham Park Hotel Co.—F. M. Tappin, $3,095.08.
Paul, William C. F.—Stern Bros., $64.45.
Stern, David F.—E. H. Patrick, $95.61.
Scoff, Abraham—I. J. Silverstein, $58.08.
Trainor, John—J. W. Bryant, $57.85.
Vastenhouw, Albert—E. H. Tower, $61.76.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brady, May, and William Graham—People, &c., June 18, 1915, $500.
Sherman, Jacob — I. Switilnofsky, March 18, 1915, $2,043.61.
Strauss, Hermine B.—G. B. Leonard, Jan. 31, 1913, $329.41.
Victoria Building and Contracting Co., Inc., Nicol Building Corporation, and Ferdinand Cioffi—G. Vause, April 20, 1915, $524.83.
Giaquinto, Angelo—N. Tommasone, March 15, 1915, (vacated,) $414.41.
Postal Transfer Service, Inc.—H. Resnicoff, May 8, 1915, $1,493.71.
Reiss, Morris—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Nov. 25, 1914, $362.82.
Sedgwick, Robert—C. Weidenfeld, Nov. 19, 1913, $57,536.66.
Southwestern Surety & Insurance Co. and Sam Lubitz—People, &c., May 5, 1915, $1,500.
Schulman, Isaac—Z. Newman, May 4, 1915, $109.64.
Frisch, Jacob, and Max Frieder—M. Blumberg, July 3, 1911, $214.31.
Flaumenhaft, Kalem or Kalman—H. Flomenhoft, Feb. 16, 1914, $2,478.94.
Farrell, Thomas F.—E. Van Schaile, April 20, 1915, $5,128.50.
Haynes Automobile Co. of New York—C. Cooper, March 26, 1915, $174.15.
Bradley Contracting Co.—E. Sala, June 5, 1915, $106.95.
Same—same, March 26, 1914, $5,883.73.
Pasternick, Max—J. Black et al., Oct. 30, 1912, $332.76.
Same—J. Shapiro, Jan. 5, 1912, $147.62.
Same—F. Cohen et al., June 22, 1912, $134.99.
Same—A. Schessel et al., April 29, 1912, $124.84.
Albany Insurance Co.—L. N. Gross Co., Jan. 6, 1915, $1,166.79.
Southwestern Surety Insurance Co. and Robert W. Burk—People, &c., June 7, 1915, (vacated,) $500.
Caraviello, Angelo—S. Robutstelli, May 11, 1911, (vacated,) $119.91.
Meeker, George R.—M. J. Walsh, April 15, 1915, $132.17.
McColgan, Joseph T.—J. Becker, April 17, 1914, $187.66.

In Bronx County.

Ayer, Harriet W.—A. Pfirsich, Dec. 31, 1914, $706.34.
Same—same, June 4, 1915, $91.06.
Katzen, Mollie E.—Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., May 24, 1915, $329.

GENERAL IMPORTS MORE.

But Those of Dry Goods and Silk Merchandise Are Less.

While general imports in the week ended June 12 took a turn upward, dry goods entries slumped to a lower level than in many weeks. The Custom House report issued yesterday shows general imports in the week to have been valued at $17,584,622, a gain of $1,735,959 over the week before, when the entries were $15,848,663. Inward bound shipments of dry goods declined $837,733 compared with the previous week. General imports two weeks ago totaled $14,941,607.

Indigo entries for the week had a value of $29,720, while aniline colors touched almost zero, being only $127. Cobalt entries were appraised at $3,918, and dyewood extract at $2,404. Dyewood itself was valued at $2,831, and fustic at $6,515. Argols was manifested at $59,428, with chemical salts down to $336. There were no alizarine entries. Jewelry, precious stones and watches, totaled $304,821. Hides and findings were returned at $1,608,175, of which $1,534,312 represented undressed hides. India rubber, manufactures, waste and substitutes, totaled $2,167,222.

Copper imports had a value of $254,156, representing 2,136,179 pounds. Tin entries were heavy, with a value of $443,159. Sugar imports were 266,097 bags, worth $3,090,138, while coffee was valued at $1,859,331. Raw cocoa was brought in amounting to $820,335. Argentine fresh beef receipts were $486,866, while wool entries were 9,756 bales, appraised at $810,782.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $955,528, silk entries being appraised at $105,288. In the preceding week dry goods entries were set down at $1,785,261, and silk merchandise at $915,563. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $536,412, while dry goods warehoused totaled $399,017. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were respectively $717,784 and $718,819.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.11
Confidence	.05	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.05
Hale & Norcross	.08	Union Con.	.17
Kentucky Con.	.01	Yellow Jacket	.29
Mexican	.35		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Belmont	4.10	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.87	Diamondf. Daisy.	.04
McNamara	.03	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
Midway	.16	Florence	.46
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Con. M.	1.47½
Montana	.27	Goldfield Merger.	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Rescue Eula	.09	Lone Star	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.95	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Merger	.39	Vernal	.05
West End	.86	Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.53
Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.50	Manhat. Big F.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10⅝	Isabella	18¼	18⅜
Elkton	39½	40	Jackpot	6½	..
El Paso	90	105	McKinney	36	39
Findlay	3	5	Portland	140	142
Gold. Cycle	175	176	Vindicator	165	166
Gold Dollar	2	5	Rav. B. H.	2	..
Gold Sov.	4¾	5			

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Prints, Ink, Serum, and Cochineal Among Things Passed On.

The Bloom Brothers Company of Minneapolis imported bound views of American scenes printed on paper thinner than eight one-thousandths of an inch. There were in the importation 1,000 books, each containing about 24 views, making an aggregate of 24,000 views. Duty was levied at the rate of $2 per thousand views. The claim was for a duty of $2 per thousand books. Judge Fischer said in his decision for the board that the entire history of tariff legislation shows a manifest intention on the part of Congress to impose a higher duty on American views printed on the finer, lighter papers than on similar views printed on papers of a heavier, coarser variety. The Collector was affirmed in taking duty on the individual views rather than on the books.

A very similar case before the board yesterday was that of the T. D. Downing Company, Boston, which imported under the present tariff 9,000 sheets of so-called advertising stamps, each sheet containing views of some building or locality in Portland, (Me.,) Boston or Providence. Duty was taken on the basis of $2 per thousand views, whereas the importers claimed that the sheet should be the standard for assessment. This contention the board denied and affirmed the Collector.

It was decided that writing and copying ink is not to be regarded under the tariff as a "chemical compound," but is to be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "ink." The customs authorities based their classification and the imposition of a 20 per cent. duty on the official analysis, which showed the product to be composed of gallotannic acid, ferroussulphate, gum arabic, water, and sulphonated indigo or one of its derivatives. Judge Brown said that primarily the expression "chemical" is used in the tariff to cover substances of a chemical nature enumerated by name in the chemical schedule. He ruled that, if the words "other similar articles" were intended to give it a wider scope than that, still it would seem that it was not intended to cover a substance like the ink in controversy. Accordingly, Kimpton, Haupt & Co., the importers of the ink, were sustained. The board took like action in protests by Favor, Ruhl & Co.

The manner of packing or putting up yersin, an anti-plague serum, decides whether the commodity is dutiable or free of duty, according to a decision made yesterday by the board in the case of the American Express Company. As the yersin was put up in ampoules, instead of in glass bottles, it was held dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as a medicinal or similar substance in ampoules. The claim was for free entry under Paragraph 400 of the tariff as "all other serums."

Schall & Co. were sustained in the claim that cochineal of insect origin is not "similar" within the meaning of the tariff to chemical compounds. The Collector thought it was and took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. In sustaining the contention that the product is properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, Judge Brown said: "There is no presumption that said substance is a chemical compound or similar to a chemical compound, and on this record and stipulation the protest must be sustained, unless we are to hold that cochineal of insect origin is presumptively a chemical compound or similar thereto, for which there does not seem to be any warrant."

Seeks Arrest on Judgment.

An application was made yesterday to Justice Weeks of the Supreme Court for an order of arrest against Charles Firestone, chief counsel for the State Excise Commission. The plaintiff was Frank Kupferberg, who obtained a judgment against Firestone for $573.45, that was returned unsatisfied. The defendant failed to obey an order to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings issued by Justice Page.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Charters were granted to 26 corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,523,000. They included:

Public Gas and Oil Co., prospecting, handling mineral oils, refining, mining, $500,000; E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, P. D. Benson, 154 Nassau St.

Four Twenty Park Avenue Co., realty, $500,000; L. S. Tuckhorn, A. T. Brown, C. Augustus Meier, 128 Broadway.

Twin Peaks Mining Co., mining, milling, reduction, butchering, hardware, hotel, livery, farming, ranching, $100,000; F. L. Randall, W. S. Sinclair, T. A. Hine, 225 Howard Av., Gryme Hill.

M. Katz & Co., Fulton, realty, department stores, dry goods, clothing, $100,000; M. and D. Katz, L. W. Emerick, Fulton.

International Closure Corpn., foreign patents relating to caps, seals, bottle, and container closures, $50,000; B. M. Preble, W. F. Healy, A. Westlake, 500 5th Av.

Oral Sanative Corpn., dentifrices, mouth dentifrices, $50,000; same Directors.

Park Avenue Improvement Co., realty, merchandise, $25,000; H. S. Goldstein, D. Kass, H. Fischel, 61 Park Row.

Public Building and Trading Ass'n, realty, construction, furnishing, managerial, $20,000; L. Brevda, A. Bermikow, R. G. Belzer, 145 2d Av.

J. B. Slattery & Bro., stoves, furnaces, heating, cooking appliances, $25,000; Mary C., J. B., and P. A. Slattery, 257 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Riverside Drive Estates, Binghamton, realty, merchandise, $30,000; C. R. O'Connor, S. A. Stegmuller, W. W. Farley, 1,080 Madison Av., Albany.

Eastern Motor Sales Corpn., auto selling, distributing agent, garages, $10,000; C. M. Fleming, A. G. Keinath, F. S. Hannah, 149 West 49th St.

Apex Advertising Corpn., advertising, theatre, curtains, motion picture screens, $10,000; B. Hyde, H. E. Feldman, Philip Simon, 19 Bahringforth Av., Danbury, Conn.

Amherst Builders' Supply and Coal Corpn., Amherst, coal, wood, builders' supplies, $25,000; M. Fischer, H. B. and C. D. Long, Williamsville.

Baker & Lustig, fruits, vegetables, groceries, hotels, restaurants, $10,000; E. and R. Baker, H. Lustig, 53 Lenox Av.

Weissman Paper and Laundry Supply Co., Bronx, paper products and compounds, $9,000; M. Weshkoff, M. Shachnow, M. Weissman, 922 St. Ann's Av.

Comet Storage Battery Co., Long Island City, contracting, electric work, $10,000; J. A. Hurst, Hugo and G. Kiel, 963 3d Av.

Hansen, Salisbury & Co., merchandise, farm, mineral products, realty, $10,000; L. M. Salisbury, C. R. Hopkins, L. Jones, Caldwell, N. J.

Trenton Building and Engineering Co. of New York, binders, contractors, mason, decorators, realty, conduct hotels, $6,000; P. and P. Grassi and A. R. Levy, 151 West 34th St.

Bargain-Buyer Co., realty, agents, brokers, mercantile, patent solicitors on machines; $5,000; F. H. Gerrodette, I. R. McCombe, A. K. Wing, 857 East 18th St.

The J. L. R. Co., real estate agency, brokerage, $5,000; L., J. L., and B. Rubinsky, 19 West 112th St.

Nussbaum Hat Frame Co., ladies' hat frames, women's wear, $5,000; N. Rudder, A. and M. Finkelstein, 165 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Empire Slipper Mfg. Co., boots, shoes, $5,000; G. Eiselberg, J. and C. Margolis, Hotel Majestic, Arverne.

Orville Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; E. L. Brisach, A. G. and J. J. Knewitz, 3,781 Willett Av., Bronx.

Authorizations: Rialto Theatre Corp., Richmond, Va., public and private moving pictures, theatrical, musical, and other performances, $600,000. Repres., Samuel L. Rothapfel, 42d St. and 7th Av., Manhattan.

Kinoikon Apparatus Corp., Wilmington, Del., moving picture and projection machines, $150,000. Repres., Otto V. Schrenk, 25 Broad St., New York.

Chandler Oil Cloth and Buckram Co., Portland, Me., $200,000. Repres., E. L. Westgate, Building 1, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Oxzyn Co., New York, $15,000 to $50,000; Ocean Park Realty Co., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $5,000; Sodus Gas and Elec. Light Co., Sodus, $90,000 to $105,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Khan-Dhu Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, to manufacture and sell wearing apparel, &c., $10,000; Patrick Gilhooly, Gertrude L. Norris, Albert F. Bender, all of Elizabeth.

Bergenline Investment Co., Hoboken, to deal in mortgages, $10,000; John H. Sheridan, West Hoboken; Albert H. Cicarella, Weehawken; Helen Lindsay, Jersey City.

Wechster Mills Corp., Westfield, to examine business accounts, $50,000; Henry M. Wechster, Westfield; J. Emery Mills, Sound Beach; Milton C. Lochenbruch, New York.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 18.—Charter filed here: Intercontinental Petroleum Company, $10,000,000, to carry on a general drilling for, and extracting and producing of carbon, hydrocarbon, bitumen, &c., in the Republic of Mexico or in the United States. The incorporators are local Wilmington parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall Dresses, Serges, and Silks. Inquire between 9 and 12. Samuel Simon, 119 West 24th St.

COMMISSION lines cloaks, suits, raincoats; Washington, Oregon, California. Cumberland Hotel, Room 718.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Call all week, 38 to 44 West 26th St., 3d floor.

JOB OF WASH DRESSES; this season's merchandise. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 W. 25th.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats, better kind. 30 West 32d St., third floor.

WANTED—Contractors or manufacturers on middy blouses that work for jobbers only. Apply Room 611, 1 West 34th St. Phone 6125 Greeley.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS
White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1;
embroidered voile dress, $1.50;
other good values, up to $3.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.,
31-35 West 15th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Cotton Goods Exports Improve.

A noticeable improvement in the buying of American cotton goods by China is said to be foreshadowed by the business that has come from there in the last week or ten days. Not only duck, but sheetings were said to be wanted, an interesting point in connection with the latter goods being that the Chinese buyers are turning their attention to the lighter constructions of them. Generally improved business with China is expected to result from the visit of the Chinese Commissioners to this country. Good export business with Manila, Argentina, Australia, and Cuba is also told of, the wanted goods including duck, prints, sheetings, and drills. Good orders for yarns and twine from South America have also been booked in the last several days.

⁂

Should Get Good Prices.

Sellers in the piece goods market are seriously questioning the policy of selling stock goods at present, or slight advances over present, prices. From the standpoint of value the goods made up with fast dyes are much to be preferred over the cloth that will be manufactured later on with no color guarantees. The first report of operations on lightweight serges, for instance, named 7½ cents a yard as the advance instituted. Other houses besides the organization connected with this report were understood to be selling stock fabrics of this sort at 2½ cents above the market. While some consideration must be given to carrying charges, these can be very small in comparison to the increased prices which desirable merchandise will bring if carried over to a period when the new dyes begin to appear.

⁂

The Serbian Uniform Contract.

With the arrival in this city of the Commissioners appointed by the Serbian Government to handle the contract for uniform cloth, it is believed that this order will soon be given out. The contract has been the subject of more discussion than probably any other order of the kind placed here. The work was given out some months ago and then held up, and negotiations called off, because of some difficulty in financing. Since then another attempt was made to get the manufacturing of the cloth started, but the mills, it is said, were afraid to go ahead on the specifications submitted to them. Besides the difficulty on the specifications, the price was also thought too low for the weight of cloth desired. If the Serbian standards are adhered to, the mill agents say the price paid should be $1.37½. The goods, when manufactured, will be made up into uniforms in this country.

⁂

May Reach Compromise.

While the air is full of "war talk" in the coat and suit trade, some of those who have been following the labor situation closely since the abrogation of the protocol believe that before long there will be a move of some kind to compromise the matters at issue. Both the manufacturers and the union have a good deal to lose in case a strike should take place. The out-of-town markets, that have been growing rapidly during the last few years would benefit materially if the trade here should become involved in labor trouble. On the other hand, the union, which before the present break, was committed to the policy of organizing the workers in other cities, will have to abandon its plan. Some are inclined to believe that the arbitrators who stepped out of their positions have not given up all hope of adjusting the controversy.

⁂

Found Far West Hard to Work.

A textile salesman, who has been covering quite an extensive territory for some time, returned recently from a trip that took him out as far as Seattle. He said yesterday that he did not find things in good shape out that way, most of the merchants showing a greater disposition than usual to quibble over prices. This, he said, was due to the increasing sharpness of competition in the Pacific Coast cities, and the need of the merchants to retail goods at the lowest possible figures to stay in the ring, and he further asserted that this competition has forced retail selling prices on several lines down to a point that is practically unknown in the East. On the way to the Coast he stopped at the larger cities in several States, but found things really good only in the agricultural region. He did not think that the weather had much to do with the buying apathy he encountered in the Far West.

⁂

Colored Cottons Are Scarcer.

Business in colored cottons in this market is being more and more hampered as the supply of color stuffs diminishes. However, there have been few, if any, withdrawals of goods in the last week, and reports of further price advances have been scarce. This has been due, it is said, to no improvement in the situation, but to the fact that the call for these goods has been none too heavy of late. Quite an extensive jobbing demand is looked for in the course of the next few weeks, however, and then some exciting things are promised. While there is no immediate improvement in the general situation in sight, there is a growing feeling that the next few months will bring about a change. By this time it is thought that the domestic production of dyestuffs will be large enough to be of real assistance to the trade. The present distribution of stocks of foreign colorings among the various cotton mills is said to be very uneven.

⁂

Automobiles for China.

Among the callers yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was Gallant Geo of Shanghai. Mr. Geo wants to take back to China catalogues of manufacturers of automobiles, motor supplies, and vehicles. Upon his return home Mr. Geo expects, he said yesterday, to form a company capitalized at $100,000 to handle foreign cars and vehicles generally. According to Mr. Geo the prospects are good for an excellent business in American automobiles in China as soon as the people are educated up to their use. The education of the Chinese along this line is to be pushed, the Shanghai merchant said, as soon as his company takes the field. Although not a member of the Chinese Commercial Commission, Mr. Geo expects to return to China with its members. He will remain here a few days longer, and those interested may communicate with him by addressing Stanley H. Rose, Acting Agent in charge of the bureau, Room 409, Custom House.

⁂

Weather Helps the Jobbers.

The arrival of seasonable weather has been of great assistance to jobbers in moving stocks of lightweight underwear. Not only has the call for balbriggan garments from the retailers been good, but an excellent business is reported on the athletic type of underwear for men. The increased demand for union suits for both men and women is said to be one of the present features of this end of the market, the call for women's unions being so large that it is difficult to fill the orders. A nice business is also being done on hosiery, particularly on novelties in real and fibre silk. The demand for cotton hose is not as good as it could be, from all accounts. Two-tone effects in women's high-priced goods, both in plain colors and with clockings or stripes, are much in demand. In men's goods a demand is springing up for hose that feature very narrow circular stripes, they being shown in combinations of white with brown, green, blue, and other colors. Khaki-colored half-hose are in better demand than when they were first shown. An excellent export business is being done, especially with England.

⁂

Gray Goods Moderately Active.

Buying was moderately active in the gray goods market yesterday. Some business was put through on osnaburgs and sheetings, there being inquiries in the market for sheetings running 4.25, 4.70, and 5.50 yards to the pound. The prices bid for these goods, all of which were wanted for delivery in June, July, and August, were 4⅝, 3 13-16, and 3¼ cents, respectively, with mills asking 4½, 3⅞, and 3⅜ cents for them, respectively. Sales were made of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 3½ and 3⅜ cents, respectively, for delivery in the next sixty days. Contract sales, for deliveries running over the next ten to fourteen weeks were made on 39-inch 68-72s at 4⅝ cents, and on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents. A limited spot sale of 38½-inch 64-64s was reported at 4⅛ cents. At least one substantial contract bid of 5⅛ cents for 39-inch 80 squares was refused. Fancies and fine goods had another pretty fair day. Spot printcloth prices were:

39 -inch,	80-80s..6c	38½-inch,	64-56s..3⅝c
39 -inch,	72-76s..5¼c	38½-inch,	60-52s..3½c
39 -inch,	68-72s..4⅞c	38½-inch,	60-48s..3⅜c
38½-inch,	64-64s...4⅛	27 -inch,	64-60s..2⅞c
38½-inch,	64-60s...3⅞c	27 -inch,	56-52s..2½c

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There were enough unfavorable crop and weather advices in the wheat market yesterday to have brought about a sharp upturn in values under ordinary conditions, and while there was active buying at times and the trade seemed more apprehensive of damage and more disposed to give attention to some of the bullish factors in the situation, net changes for the day were represented by an advance of 1½@1¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.27¼ and No. 2 hard at 1.29¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export, billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.28¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 1.24, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	1.12½	1.10¾	93⅞
September	..	..	1.10	1.09½	90½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.06¼	1.04½	1.05⅝	1.03¾	83⅜
September	1.05	1.02¼	1.04½	1.02⅝	81⅞
December	1.07½	1.05¼	1.07	1.05½	84⅝

CORN.

The corn market was firmer early in the day, owing to the storm in the Southwest which caused further anxiety regarding the state of the new crop. The country seemed inclined to sell on this advance, however, and late in the day prices were easy, with increased offerings from Argentina, which were quoted on the basis of 76c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76	74½	75	75⅛	69½
September	76⅛	74⅜	75	75	67⅝
December	67½	66	66¼	65¾	57¾

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active and prices were steady on the rains, closing ⅜@½c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 55¼c; No. 2 white, 55¾c; No. 3 white, 54¾c; No. 4 white, 54¼c; fancy clipped white, 55¾@57¼c; ordinary clipped white, 54¾@55¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	46	45¼	45⅝	45¼	39⅞
September	40⅞	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market experienced quite a substantial rally during the early operations owing to an advance of 5 to 10 points in the hog market and in sympathy with grain. Trading was mostly in pork, and persistent selling by packing interests again brought about a reaction and late in the day prices were weak. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Saturday 9,000; Kansas City received 1,500 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.52	9.42	9.42	9.45	10.12
September	9.80	9.70	9.72	9.72	10.30
Ribs—					
July	10.40	10.35	10.37	10.30	11.52
September	10.75	10.67	10.70	10.62	11.35
Pork—					
July	17.12	16.95	16.95	16.85	20.70
September	17.55	17.35	17.35	17.30	20.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market yesterday was small and price changes were narrow, closing 1@2 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.10@6.20	6.05
June	..	..	6.10@6.20	6.05
July	6.20	6.19	6.18@6.19	6.20
August	6.36	6.35	6.35@6.36	6.37
September	6.53	6.50	6.50@6.51	6.52
October	..	..	6.53@6.55	6.54
November	..	..	6.49@6.52	6.51
December	..	..	6.51@6.54	6.52
January	6.58	6.57	6.55@6.57	6.54

COFFEE.

The coffee market was easier during yesterday's trading, and final prices showed net losses of 5@11 points. In the local spot market a sale of 10,000 bags of well-described Santos coffees was reported late on Thursday on the basis of 9¾c for 4s, and Rio 7s were quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.90@5.95	5.95
July	7.00	6.98	7.00@7.01	7.07
August	..	..	6.85@6.86	6.93
September	6.92	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.93
October	..	..	6.89@6.90	6.96
November	..	..	6.89@6.90	6.97
December	6.92	6.89	6.89@6.90	6.98
January	..	..	6.92@6.93	7.01
February	..	..	6.94@6.95	7.04
March	7.00	6.96	6.96@6.97	7.07
April	..	..	7.00@7.01	7.11
May	..	..	7.06@7.07	7.15

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,262 packages. General trade unsatisfactory, and the market has an easy tone. A great deal of the stock is going into storage on owners' account; if it were forced upon the market lower prices would have to be accepted. Creamery extras, (93 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 28¾@29½c; firsts, 27@27¾c; seconds, 25½@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19½@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21½c; No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,873 cases. About enough trade to hold the market steady on the very highest grades of Western eggs, but on average receipts the feeling yesterday was somewhat easier, inclining to further weakness on lower grades. The bulk of the business still ranges 18@19½c, with somewhat more liberal offerings at lower prices. Dirties barely steady. Nearby eggs in accumulation; bulk of the present supply is quite freely offered around 22@22½c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17¼@18½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16¼@17c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@16c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15½@16½c; culls and inferior, 12@15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@25c; ordinary to good, 21¼@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 22¼@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON—A. Gainsborg & Co.; A. Gainsborg, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Dreyfus & Sons; E. Feibelman, sweaters, hosiery, skirts, &c.; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Ideal Cloak & Suit Co.; A. Cohen, cloaks, suits; Navarre.
BRIDGEPORT—Laborde-Gelman Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ready to wear; Woodward.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent—E. B. Mann, general merchandise; 220 5th Av.
BUTTE—"Hechtman's"; N. Hechtman, women's waists; 1,544 Park Av.
CHICAGO—B. Goldberg & Co.; B. Goldberg, mfrs. cloak, suits; Herald Sq.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; E. W. McDonnell, upholstery goods, rugs; 23 E. 26th; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—F. A. Adams Co.; F. A. Adams, millinery; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; F. L. Harwood, ready to wear, (basement;) 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Alhambra Cloak and Suit House; I. H. Glantz, coats, suits; 49 W. 23d St.
CLEVELAND—William Weber & Co.; W. Weber, coats, suits; 49 W. 23d St.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. S. Rossie, sweater coats, sporting goods, camera supplies; 20 W. 22d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, men's furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
ERIE, Penn.—R. D. Fleming Co.; R. D. Fleming, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
HONESDALE—Birdsall Bros.; W. J. Birdsall, shirts; Park Av.
PATTERSON—Hudson Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Feinstein, voile dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss J. Goldsmith, kimonos, negligees; 1,261 Broadway; Webster.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Goldberg, manufacturers hats, caps; Broadway Central.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, men's, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
READING—Lord & Gage; E. Mayer, gen'l mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, women's cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, house dresses, skirts, furs, petticoats; 1,270 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, women's suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Menter & Rosenbloom Co.; D. M. Brickner, men's, women's clothing; 114 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Garson, Meyer & Co.; J. Frank, manufacturer's clothing; 200 5th Av.
RUTLAND—Rutland Wrapper & Skirt Co.; E. L. Olney, wrappers; 1,161 Broadway.
SACRAMENTO—Economy Dept. Store; F. Hirsch, representing; Collingwood.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—S. Wolfson Dry Goods Co.; S. Wolfson, dry goods, furnishing goods, carpets, fancy goods, clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; Mr. Wheat, representing; 75 Spring.
TROY—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, piece goods; 385 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; J. A. Hobson, upholstery, curtains; 334 4th Av.

WE ARE open to buy anything you have to sell. B. R. S. CO., 32 Greene St. Spg. 358.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE FIRM OF SCHLEIN & ALTMAN HAS been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All firm obligations have been assumed by HARRY SCHLEIN, to whom all accounts receivable are to be paid.
Dated June 17, 1915.
HARRY SCHLEIN,
HARRY ALTMAN.

THE NOVELTY PILLOW CO., COMPOSED of ABRAHAM LANGER, ANNIE LANGER, and ABRAHAM GOOTRAD, has been dissolved, and ABRAHAM GOOTRAD will continue business under the name of THE NOVELTY PILLOW CO.

FIRM OF KESSLER & GROSS has dissolved partnership by mutual consent, June [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23d, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn 2d mtge. Income 5s, 1940.
$6,000 Fairmount Coal Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s, 1931.
$1,000 Central Branch R'way Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
$1,000 Provident Loan Society 4½% Bd., 1921.
$1,500 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. 1st 5s, 1923.
$4,000 Bush Terminal Co. 1st 4s, 1952.
$6,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 4s, Series N, due May, 1916.
$6,000 Do, do, Series O, due May, 1917.
$6,000 Do, do, Series P, due May, 1918.
$3,000 Wilkes-Barre & Eastern 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virginia & Geo. Ry. Consld. 5s, 1956.
The above bonds are all stamped Tax free in State of New York.
$10,000 South Carolina 6% Bds. Loan for conversion of State Securities, due July, 1888, Jany., 1872, Coupons on.
$10,000 Salina, Rome & Dalton R. R. 8% Inc. Bds., 1883.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.
200 shs. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry.
100 shs. Mariposa Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Bankers Trust Co.
25 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
$3,000 Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1948.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western Ry. 2d 5s.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
5 shs. City of New York Insurance Co.
25 shs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.
200 shs. Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Ltd., £5 each, £1 paid, 1st issue of 50,000 shares.
2,000 shs. Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Ltd., £5 each, £1 paid.
120 shs. Texas Mortgage Banking Co., Waxahachie, Texas, $100 each.
200 shs. Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Ltd., £5 each, £1 paid, 1st issue of 50,000 shares.
600 shs. Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Ltd., £5 each, £1 paid, 1st issue of 50,000 shares.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 159, for the construction of a coagulating plant in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The structure will be of steel, about 26 feet wide by 67 feet long, inside of which will be a steel bunker for storing about 600 tons of sulphate of alumina and a conveyor for raising the material to this bunker.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other apparatus in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply,
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply,
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 22, 1915, for furnishing iron, steel, brass, copper, sheet tin, wire, bolts and stovepipe, for delivery during the fiscal year 1916, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

PROPOSALS.

Invitation to Contractors

Installation of Tracks for Rapid Transit Railroad

The Public Service Commission for the First District (hereinafter called the "Commission") invites proposals to install tracks for that portion of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad in the Borough of Brooklyn, which is briefly described as follows:

A three-track elevated railroad beginning at a point in private property near 38th Street and 10th Avenue and extending thence over private property to 10th Avenue; thence over 10th Avenue and New Utrecht Avenue to a point at or near 81st Street; thence over private property and cross streets to a point in 86th Street near 19th Avenue; thence over 86th Street to a point at or near Bay 41st Street; thence over private property and 26th Avenue to Stillwell Avenue; and thence over Stillwell Avenue to a point at or near Avenue Y.

The Contractor will not be required to furnish Open-Hearth Rail, Rolled Manganese Rail, Track Rail Splice Bars, Anti-Creepers, Cast Iron (Separators), Cut Track Spikes, Screw Spikes and Lag Screws, Ties and Timber, Bolts and Nuts, Nut Locks, Malleable Iron (Rail Braces, Washers and End Inclines), Tie Plates (Types A, B, C, D, W and X), Hand Rail, or Special Work (Frogs and Switches) which are to form a part of the completed tracks, but the City will supply such materials to the Contractor; nor will the Contractor be required to furnish or install electrical or signal material or apparatus. The work under the contract will include all other work, labor and material necessary for the complete installation of the tracks and for the transportation of material supplied by the City.

It may be possible for bidders to make arrangements with South Brooklyn Railway Company for the transportation of materials from the City storeyard at the foot of 38th and 39th Streets to said railroad after the construction work in the 38th Street Cut has been sufficiently advanced, but bidders must inform themselves upon this point and make all arrangements upon their own responsibility and at their own risk.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the form of contract and in the specifications and on the contract drawings therein referred to. Copies of the form of contract, specifications, contract drawings, bond and contractor's proposal may be inspected and purchased at the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The forms of contract, bond and Contractor's proposal and the specifications and contract drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation. Copies of the form of contract made or to be made by the City for the purchase of the materials to be supplied by the City to the Contractor may also be inspected and purchased at the said office of the Commission.

Bidders must examine the form of contract and the specifications and contract drawings and must visit the location of the work and inform themselves of the conditions along the line of the work and make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work.

The Contractor must complete the work within five (5) months after the date of the delivery of the contract.

Partial payments will be made to the Contractor monthly as the work proceeds, as provided in the form of contract.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor must furnish security to the City by depositing a bond, cash or securities in a sum equal to ten per centum (10%) of the total estimated amount to be paid to the Contractor under the contract as calculated from the quantities and the prices contained in the Schedule of Prices in the Contractor's Proposal.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 9th day of July, 1915, at twelve fifteen (12:15) o'clock p. m., at which time and place, or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "*Proposal for Installation of Tracks*" and must be delivered to the Commission or its Secretary; and in the presence of the person submitting the proposal, it will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received unless accompanied by a separate certified check for five thousand dollars ($5,000) payable to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York and drawn upon a national or state bank or trust company satisfactory to the Commission and having its principal office in New York City. Such check must not be enclosed in the envelope containing the proposal.

The prices must not be improperly balanced, and any bid which the Commission considers detrimental to the City's interests may be rejected.

No proposal, after it shall have been deposited with the Commission, will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever.

The award of the contract will be made by the Commission as soon as practicable after the opening of the proposals.

Deposits made by bidders whose proposals are not accepted will be returned within three (3) days after the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with, unless all proposals shall be rejected, in which event such deposits will be returned within three (3) days after such rejection. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

New York, June 18, 1915.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By EDWARD E. McCALL, Chairman.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, June 22, 1915, for Contract 106—for furnishing, delivering, and installing, where required, bronze or steel ladders, nozzles, and other articles.

The points of delivery or installation are along the line of the Catskill Aqueduct, between the Ashokan Reservoir, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County, and Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Thou Art The Christ."
3:00 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8:00 P. M.—"Hope."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th Street.
Rev. W. C. Keirstead, Professor of Philosophy, University of New Brunswick, Canada, will preach morning, 11; evening, 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Services—11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 o'clock A. M.
Last services until 3d Sunday in September.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor.
11—"Our Heritage." 8—"Summer Scenes."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Building Fences on Bridges."
8 P. M.—"Our Need of Wings."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Man of Joy."
8 P. M.—"Union Services."

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Church Service, 11—Pastor will preach.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. Chas. R. Brown, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st St.—11 A. M., "Christian Unity," Rev. Dr. James M. Philputt. Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.—Rev. C. J. SMITH preaches at 11. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV.,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, M. A. Song Services on the church steps 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—11 A. M., Children's Day exercises; 8 P. M., motion pictures, Mr. Marshall's sermon, "My Father's Business," and St. Andrew's Quartet.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M.—Rev. Geo. E. Mayer.
8 P. M.—Rev. Archey D. Ball.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays 11, all Summer, F. W. Sears.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.
Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY.
Subject: "The Best Remedy."

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West.
Saturday, 11—"The Perfect Life." Tenor soloist, Mr. Charles Fabre. Public invited.

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Getting a Grip." Studio 23 West 44th St. Address 8:15.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY.
305 Madison Avenue.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. Wm. F. Clarke.
Evening, 8, Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "The Three Lords of Destiny."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.
Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. L. Burleson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Hart of Denver.
Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.,
will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. E. Erickson, 11. Outdoor Service, 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th Street,
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
Service 11 A. M. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

DO YOU WANT HELP?

A "want" advertisement in The New York Times will bring desirable applicants. There is a vast difference between the people who "merely want a position" and those who desire work for which they are fitted. This thought may help you in selecting a newspaper when you have vacancies to fill.

Presbyterian.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D.,
preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST.
11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL / FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock.
Communion at the close of the service.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8, WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Evening service discontinued for Summer.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.—Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9.
High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Gerald A. Cornell.
12:00, M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton .... 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton .... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Dr. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, Rector.
8 and 11, (Mr. Edwards); 8, (Mr. Groton).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Special Musical Service.
Anthem: "O Give Thanks Unto the Lord" —Purcell.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All Seats Free.
THE REV. CRANSTON BRENTON
preaches 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, Morning Prayer, 9:45; Holy Communion and Sermon, 11; Evening Prayer and Confirmation, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 4.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH-IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St. and 2d Av.
Divine service with sermon at 11 A. M., conducted by the Rev. J. MARTYN NEIFERT.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rev. W. L. Caswell.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. L. Caswell.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
8—Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, "The Constitution New York Deserves."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and ELVEY'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minis'r.
11 A.M.—"Jewels for Kings."
8 P. M.—"The Seat of Scoffers."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street,
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister,
will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Respectable Saloon."
8 P. M.—"Neutrality."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D.,
Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

GRAND PUBLIC RALLY under the auspices of the Violet and Lotus Flower Spiritualist Societies, 8 P. M., Wednesday, June 23, at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th St.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., 59th, cor. Madison Av., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Unitarian.

Closing Services of Season.
LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"A WORKING RELIGION."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. G. H. A. McClaire of Jamaica, West Indies.

EK-KLESIA COLLEGE AND HOME OF MYSTICAL TRAINING, Millstone, N. J.
INAUGURAL DAY—Sat.-Mon., June 26-28.
For particulars write for June "Ek-Klesia," above address. Rev. HOLDEN E. SAMPSON, at the Nevada, Broadway and 70th St.
EVERY THURSDAY—Class (open) 11 A. M.; Lecture 8:15 P. M.
SUMMER SCHOOL—July-Sept., at the College.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA
will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

"THE ORIENT AWAKING FOR ITS PART IN ARMAGEDDON."
Strong lecture by Prof. Everson, 8 P. M.
Heights Lecture Hall, 181st Sub. Station.
1,428 St. Nicholas Ave. Free to all.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th.—Swami Bodhananda—"Self Control"—8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. W. L. Tenney. Subject, "Faith's Adventurer." No evening service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.
Dr. ALBERTSON at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—"Many Voices."
Evening—"At Bethesda's Pool."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.)
Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station.
Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BAD BOYS ISOLATED ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

Superintendent Tells Investigators Incorrigibles Cause All the Trouble.

ONE STONED THE NURSES

Successor of Mrs. Dunphy Denies Inmate Was Accidentally Scalded to Death.

The State Board of Charities, which is investigating the City Department of Charities, visited Randall's Island, took the testimony of several witnesses and afterward inspected the various buildings where the feeble-minded children were housed. The Board was escorted by Deputy Commissioner of Charities W. J. Doherty, Acting Superintendent Joseph Flick and Chief Inspector Dinwiddie. The members viewed the improvements recently made and had explained to them the changes in system put into effect since Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy was dismissed as Superintendent. The Board has now finished its investigation.

The hearing took place in the living room of the nurses' home, one of the modern buildings on the Island. Superintendent Flick was the first witness. There was interest displayed by the Board when the witness said that one form of punishment he has devised since taking charge was to isolate incorrigible inmates. He was made to explain the length of time that such solitary confinement was inflicted and the character of the places in which inmates were confined. Mr. Flick denounced the system which made it possible to send boys of criminal tendencies to the Island, and said that if the seventy-five boys who had been committed to his care by the courts were removed from the Island there would be decidedly fewer offenders, and that there would not be any need of isolating boys as a punishment.

He said he had had occasion to sentence three boys to isolation since he took charge. These were boys of criminal tendencies. One boy was sentenced for carrying a knife and breaking the arm of an attendant; another for stoning nurses and inmates, and a third for making three low-grade boys jump into the river in an attempt to get a rowboat. The longest term was for three days, and this under the supervision of a doctor and with intervals for exercise.

"The general demeanor of the inmates is good," Mr. Flick testified. "The trouble is caused by the criminal delinquents. Twice at night they have started what might be called riots. These were all in Ward 11. I was telephoned for just after I had gone to bed. I hastened to the ward and when I got there the disorder stopped. When these boys were searched we found in their possession knives and black-jacks. Twice fires have been started. For these inmates isolation is necessary and I stand for the system and what I have done."

The board questioned Mr. Flick regarding an anonymous report that a child was scalded to death about first of May. Mr. Flick did not know of the case, but later he said he remembered that an epileptic child had suffered superficial burns and he believed it was through falling against something.

The case of Robert Elmore, the 20-year-old boy who was sent to his home in Bleecker Street with only car fare in his pocket was taken up. Mr. Flick said Elmore was not feeble-minded but a "lazy good-for-nothing scallywag, strong enough to do two men's work, but he was sent away because he would not work." His discharge, Mr. Flick said, was perfectly regular and was done after permission had been received from the Bureau of Social Investigation.

The investigation again reverted to the question of punishment inflicted upon the children. The Superintendent said that delinquents had been confined in the basements of buildings F-2 and the infants' building. These rooms, he said, were not dismal nor damp, but were well ventilated and dry. He convinced the board of this by taking them to visit the basements.

The board then went upon a tour of inspection. Some of the recent improvements were the screening of the contagious pavilions, the employing of "high grade" feeble-minded boys to lay out concrete walks and removing the "low grade" children from the buildings during the days in the hot weather. They are now allowed to sit in steamer chairs on the lawn in the shade of their own buildings.

Superintendent Flick has put in a card index system in the office and revised the thirty-year-old system of keeping the records. Other improvements were noted by the board.

TO SPEAK FOR 6,000,000 MEN

Delegates to Carnegie Hall Meeting Represent Labor Army.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union said last night that labor delegates, who will take part in a meeting with William J. Bryan at Carnegie Hall tonight, would represent 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, 3,000,000 members of the Farmers' National Union, and 1,000,000 railway workers. In the delegation which will confer with the President on Tuesday to submit a peace plan will be Samuel Gompers, Vice President James P. Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor, John Mitchell, Commissioner Lynch, Mr. Bohm, and others.

The Socialist Party on Monday night at Cooper Union will hold an anti-war meeting, which will be addressed by Morris Hillquit, Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, and Congressman Meyer London.

RANK OF UP-STATE CITIES.

Census Shows Some Large Increases in Population.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Incomplete census returns of nineteen cities of the State were given out tonight by Secretary Hugo. The figures are taken from the reports of enumerators received up to tonight. The returns, in comparison with the Federal Census, are as follows:

City.	1915, Incomplete.	1910, Complete.
Albany	113,196	100,257
Amsterdam	33,073	31,267
Auburn	32,355	34,668
Binghamton	54,490	48,443
Buffalo	420,656	423,715
Elmira	42,647	37,176
Jamestown	36,195	31,297
Newburg	27,195	27,805
Niagara Falls	42,209	30,445
Oswego	25,532	23,368
Rochester	237,988	218,149
Syracuse	143,781	137,249
Utica	70,885	74,419
Watertown	27,382	26,730
Yonkers	89,699	79,803
Plattsburg	11,141	11,138
Lockport	17,987	17,970
Little Falls	12,146	12,273
Hornell	13,822	13,617
	1,452,469	1,380,778

The big gains were made in Albany, Binghamton, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Jamestown, Yonkers, and Elmira. Syracuse is disappointed, as it was believed that with added territory of recent years her population would be 160,000.

PERU OPENING TRADE ROUTE

Ships Via Canal to Tap United States and Cross Atlantic.

Peru is taking advantage of the Panama Canal to send her ships up the Atlantic coast, and is soon to establish a transatlantic service, according to Eduardo Palacio of Lima, General Manager of the Peruvian Steamship Line, who has arrived at the McAlpin with his wife, the sister of Enrique Oyanguren, Peruvian Minister of Finance.

Señor Palacio has come to the United States to study the freight and passenger traffic possibilities between Atlantic coast ports and those on the west coast of South America. The Peruvian Steamship Line, which is subsidized by the Peruvian Government, was started some years ago by Lima financiers.

The line now has six steamships, with an average of 4,000 tons each, and a capacity for 120 first-class passengers, and their regular route has been between Panama and Callao, and down to Valparaiso. Beginning Aug. 1 they will pass through the canal to Colon, making connections there with other steamships of the company which will ply between that port and New York. Three ships of the Peruvian Steamship Company make direct trips to Baltimore, and another ship, the Urubama, will sail from Liverpool on June 26 to start a transatlantic and interoceanic service. She is due at Baltimore on July 7.

"Coal shippers are already beginning to take advantage of the direct route from Baltimore to the west coast of South America," said Señor Palacio, "the Consolidation Coal Company having already shipped by our line.

"It is noteworthy that South Americans are the first to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the completion of the canal to establish a direct freight and passenger line from your Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast of South America.

"Conditions in Peru are very propitious for the active interest of American manufacturers and American capital. The American manufacturer is popular, and so are his goods, and many of our largest enterprises have been capitalized by Americans. There are 14,000,000 people to be reached in Puru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador by our line, and before the war fully 80 per cent. of the manufactured goods they bought came from England, Germany and France. This is the psychological moment for the American manufacturer or exporter to go after this business."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

SAMUEL F. BARGER, a resident of Rhode Island; net estate, $44,035.02; left in equal shares to a son and two daughters.

MICHAEL COURTNEY, (Dec. 28, 1914;) net estate, $6,854.75; all to father, Michael Courtney.

MARIA BRANN, (Jan. 21, 1915;) net estate, $23,206.50; $5,000 to granddaughter, Miriam Esther Brann; $500 each to three nieces, and residue to a son, Samuel Brann.

WINFIELD S. CROWE, (Dec. 15, 1914;) net estate, $9,967.82; all to widow, Clara A. Crowe.

ULYSSES T. CURRAN, (Feb. 28, 1914;) net estate, $3,353.28; of which $4,139.47 is real estate; all to relatives.

ANTOINETTE B. DE WITT, (Oct. 14, 1913;) net estate, $115,794.60; of this $41,960 was in property in Greater New York, divided into seven parcels; two sisters, Julia E. and Belle E. Beach, receive $25,000 each, the rest going to relatives and friends, excepting a bequest of $2,757 to the Dutch Reformed Church of Lower Montville, N. J.

NANNIE GREEN, (Aug. 27, 1912;) net estate, $2,174.36; two-fifths is given to husband, Robert Green, and the remainder to her brother, James Smith.

WINIFRED E. JUDGE, (Dec. 18, 1914;) net estate, $54,624.70, of which residue goes to husband, John H. Judge.

JENNIE KING, (July 19, 1913;) net estate, $151, all to sister, Kate King.

JACOB KNAUBER, (April 29, 1911;) net estate in this State, $12,714.31, all to widow and five children.

DAVID KOHN, (March 23, 1910;) net estate, $315,350.41, of which all but $9,880.36 was in stocks and bonds. Included in this was $79,301 of St. Louis & San Francisco Railway bonds; $18,785 of St. Louis & San Francisco Railway bonds; $35,437 of Baltimore & Ohio bonds; $38,666 of Mobile & Ohio bonds; $16,575 of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis bonds; $58,000 American Express shares. Sister-in-law receives $25,000 and $7,000 worth of railway bonds; a niece, Baby Weisl of Vienna, 5,000 kronen; $500 each to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and Hebrew Hospital, both of St. Louis. A nephew, Moritz Singer of Bohemia, is allowed $10,000 and told to pay off the mortgage on his house. The residue of the estate is left to a daughter, Edith Seligman. The deceased left a request to be buried in Salem Fields and his funeral expenses were placed at $5,400, of which $4,000 is charged to transporting the body to this country from Germany.

PAULINE LAUTERBACH, (Feb. 5, 1915;) net estate, $13,288.13, of which $13,500 is interest in 292 Second Street, New York City. All to husband, Isaac Lauterbach and four children.

JAMES J. MURPHY, (Nov. 4, 1914;) net estate $4,185.89, all to widow, Katherine G. Murphy.

FRANCES A. REDDING, (Oct. 11, 1913;) deficit of $109.

CATHERINE REILLY, (Aug. 31, 1914;) net estate $8,878.27, of which all but $100 goes to a niece, Annie Ure.

ANNIE KATHERINE SCHWARTZ, (Oct. 15, 1914;) net estate $9,411.24, all to Ella Rosendale, a sister.

CAROLINE EMMA TUPPACK, (June 13, 1914;) net estate $7,749.07, equally divided between husband, Carl H. Tuppack and two daughters.

IDA WERSBY, (Sept. 26, 1910;) net estate $4,485.85, one-third of which goes to husband, Morris Wersba, one-third to daughter, Gertrude, and one-third to son, Charles.

AUGUST SCHURER, (Jan. 11, 1915;) net estate $4,859.08, most of which goes to a brother, Louis Schurer.

WILLIAM J. WILLETT, (Jan. 14, 1914;) net estate $24,518.61 all to the wife, Lizzie A. Willett.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., June 20: M't'd Sergts., with horses and equipments, T. A. Ferris, 169, to 173; C. W. Stokum, 174, to 169. M't'd Patrol., from prects. indicated to 33, J. W. Plate, 169; G. E. Siller, 69; J. Wickmann, 274; J. L. Wendel, 65; J. J. McGowan, 172; J. A. Dowling, 276; Patrol. J. Stack, 69, assigned to m't'd duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. A. T. Wing, 21; H. C. Meyer, 62, and T. J. Danaher, 145, to Marine Div., 68 days, 8 A. M., July 1: J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M., June 19, to 8 A. M., June 22. To 7 I. D. from prects. indicated, 4 P. M., June 19, to 8 A. M., June 22: C. P. O'Connell, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62; H. Roedel, 63; J. A. Lyons, 66. To D. B., from prects. indicated, 20 days, 8 A. M., June 20: J. A. Leonard, 13; M. Murphy, 17; C. Wuestenhoefer, 43; G. L. Roeder, 43. To C. O. duty in office of 3d Dep. Com., from prects. indicated, 5 days, 8 A. M., June 19: M. O'Callaghan, 149; J. Martin, 159; C. J. Ellsworth, 162; P. P. McDermott, 162.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. T. A. Sheehy, 23, and J. H. Bearens, 43, to C. O., duty in office of 3d Deputy Commr., 8 A. M., June 18.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. F. F. Riecke, 6, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 20; J. J. E. Appel, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 18; J. J. Burggraf, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 19; R. Koch, 35, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 21; J. J. White, 40, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 20; W. Schwebel, 155, 1 day, noon, July 5; G. Kauffmann, 158, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 20; L. A. Bahrenburg, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 22; T. Holland, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 18.

Fire Department.

Special leaves, (without pay,) Fire. 3d. gr. J. J. Lyons, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 20. Fire. 1st. gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 20. Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Rooney, Eng. 33, 84 hours, 8 A. M., June 22.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for veterinarian has been made public. It is as follows:

Edwin B. Ackerman, 88.10; George W. Little, 87.60; Alexander Slawson, 86.30; Max Danziger, 85.60; Emmett K. Butts, 83.70; Charles E. Clayton, 83; Christian G. Rohrer, 82.60; George J. Goubeand, 82.50; Samuel M. Apfelberg, 79.50; Maurice H. Milman, 78.90; Frederic W. Schonewey, 78.80; Harry F. Nimphins, 77.90; Crittenden Ross, 76.90; Eugene Comba, 76.60; Otto R. Schneider, 76.20.

United States.

The commission announces for July 13 an examination for male associate chemist, qualified in chemistry of metals, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. Candidates should be fully able to initiate and carry on independent research in the preparation, analysis, and properties of metals and alloys. They must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:28 | Sun sets..7:33 | Moon sets..11:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:18	12:00	6:08	6:25
Governors Island	12:23	12:00	6:34	6:50
Hell Gate	2:13	1:50	8:14	8:30

Arrived—Friday, June 18.

SS Arabic, Liverpool, June 9.
SS Patria, Palermo, June 6.
SS Kursk, Glasgow, June 9.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, June 5.
SS Franklyn, Havre, June 1.
SS Berwind, San Juan, June 12.
SS Allianca, Colon, June 12.
SS Zulia, San Juan, June 10.
SS Isabela, San Juan, June 12.
SS Alf, Caibarien, June 11.
SS Volnay, Ferrol, June 1.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, June 13.
SS Thorsa, Manzanillo, June 10.
SS Arca, Cardiff, June 5.
SS Escaut, La Pallice, June 2.
SS Kingswood, Portland, June 15.
SS Hermine, Bordeaux, May 30.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, June 12.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, June 14.
SS Radja, Genoa, May 31.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, June 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Petroleine	Cette	June 2
Themistocles	Gibraltar	June 6
Frondhjemsfjord	Bergen	June 2
Exeter City	Swansea	June 4
St. Stephen	London	June 4
Ocean	Rotterdam	June 3
New York	Liverpool	June 12
Strathtay	Marseilles	June 2
Buffalo	Hull	June 5
Apache	Jacksonville	June 16
DUE TOMORROW.		
Lackawanna	Manchester	June 6
Mississippi	London	June 5
Mexico	Vera Cruz	June 12
Retlow	London	June 5
Richard	Rotterdam	June 5
Strathaven	Marseilles	June 2
St. Andrew	St. Nazaire	June 7
Madonna	Gibraltar	June 11
San Giorgio	Palermo	June 6
DUE MONDAY.		
Tuscania	Liverpool	June 12
America	Naples	June 8
Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	June 3
Somerset	Tuxpam	June 11
Lord Downshire	Havre	June 7
Calamares	Cristobal	June 14
Creole	New Orleans	June 16
El Sol	Galveston	June 15
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	June 12
Cadiz	Barcelona	June 7
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 19
Minnesotan	Cristobal	June 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maartensdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	—	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Emdijk, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Santa Cecilia, San Francisco	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Melderskin, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxon Monarch, London	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 18.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 737 miles E. at 2:10 P. M.; due 20th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caloria, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 37 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 240 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sol Galveston to New York, was 10 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 214 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 52 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Monterey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 65 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 54 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 170 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 71 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, crossed Key West Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 149 miles S. at noon.
SS Minnesotan, Balboa to New York, was 494 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Francesco Ciampa, at Leghorn, June 8.
SS Ros, at Malmo, June 11.
SS Aymeric, at Colombo, June 17.
SS Powhatan, at Gibraltar, June 17.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, June 18.
SS Patris, at Malta, June 16.

Sailed.

SS Birkhall, from Oran, June 6.
SS Bolton, from Port Talbot, June 16.
SS Chicago City, from Swansea, June 17.
SS Acre, from Rio Janeiro, June 17.
SS Madawaska, from Oran, June 15.
SS Chincha, from Valparaiso, June 16.

Passed.

SS Philadelphian, New York for London, passed Prawle Point.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M., June 19, per SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 19, SS Canopic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 19, SS Martazan.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 29, SS Ryndam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 24, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 19, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru .... June 20
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia .... June 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru .... June 24
Philippine Islands and mails for Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titan .... June 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 21; Sydney, May 22; Auckland, May 26, and Wellington, May 27—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on June 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 21.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat., except showers in extreme w. Sun., probably showers; moderate s. to w. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Fla. — Showers Sat., except fair in n. w. Sun., probably fair; moderate s. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light s. winds.

West. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. Sun., showers and cooler.

Tenn.—Fair Sat., except showers and cooler in e. Sun., fair.

Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat.; cooler in n. Sun., fair; fresh w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich. — Fair Sat.; cooler in s. e. Sun., fair; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat., preceded by rain in extreme e. Sun., fair; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or on Sun.

Mo.—Cloudy with showers Sat. night and probably Sun.; cooler Sun.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. probably showers.

Minn.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with showers in s. Sun.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness with probably showers by Sat. night or on Sun.; cooler in n. w. Sat.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun. with showers; cooler Sat. in s. and cen.

Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers Sat.

DISCUSS BRONX BRIDGE PLAN

Many Favor a Fixed Span for the Rapid Transit System.

The question whether a draw or a fixed span bridge should be built across the Bronx River to carry the tracks of the new East Bronx rapid transit system was discussed yesterday at a hearing before Colonel N. M. Black at the United States Engineers' Office in the Army Building in Whitehall Street. The Board of Estimate has requested the War Department to close to the navigation of vessels having a vertical clearance above mean high water in excess of 30 feet that portion of the river north of the south line of 174th Street.

The city authorities are in favor of a fixed span bridge. Leonard Klaber, representing large realty owners with property near the proposed structure, appeared in favor of the plan, while D. A. Salter of the law firm of Salter & Steinkamp, representing a large bleachery company on the Bronx River, contended that a drawbridge would be more desirable. Colonel Black read a letter from Douglas Matthewson, President of the Bronx Borough, stating that the closing of the stream to navigation of vessels having a vertical clearance of over 30 feet and the erection of a fixed span bridge met with his approval. Such a bridge, he said, was the only solution of the rapid-transit problem as affecting the river crossing. Letters indorsing the fixed span bridge plan were also received from the North Side Board of Trade and several Bronx business men.

Before the hearing closed Colonel Black stated that the War Department had granted the application of the Board of Estimate in regard to the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue.

Blind Woman's Falls Fatal.

Miss Lucy Sullivan, a blind woman who lived with her sister, Frances, at 416 West Forty-seventh Street, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon by the janitress, Mrs. Sarah McGrath. There were bruises on the body, so the police sent for Coroner Riordan, who ordered an autopsy, but said he was sure the bruises had not been inflicted by any instrument, but had resulted from bumps the blind woman had given herself and falling while trying to walk unaided about the flat. Frances Sullivan, who supported the couple by sewing, got a job in Greenwich, Conn., last Monday and Lucy had been alone.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna......Sat., June 19, 10 A.M.
Tuscania......Fri., June 25, 5 P.M.
Saxonia......Sat., July 3, 10 A.M.
Orduna......Sat., July 17, 10 A.M.
Tuscania......Fri., July 23, 5 P.M.
Saxonia......Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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Low fares, including all meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Superb service. Write for illustrated folders and all information.
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A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TO-MORROW
Lv. W. 23rd St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Kursk, June 24
S. S. Czaritza, July 5
1st Class, $90; 2d $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....June 19 | New York....June 26
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic....June 23 | Adriatic....June 30
*Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, June 19, 10 A. M. | Cretic, July 31
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . June 19, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . June 26, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . July 3, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . July 10, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Tuscania...June 25, 5 PM | Tuscania...July 23, 5 PM
Calling at Liverpool
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)...June 23 | SANT' ANNA..July 22
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Barcelona.
VENEZIA, JUNE 25.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

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LLOYD ITALIANO
Caserta.....June 24 | Taormina.....July 8
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
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LAUNCHING OF BATTLESHIP
ARIZONA. Strs. OBSERVATION and CASWELL
Lv. Battery 12:30 P. M. TODAY. Tel. Broad 3378

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Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

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Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3622.

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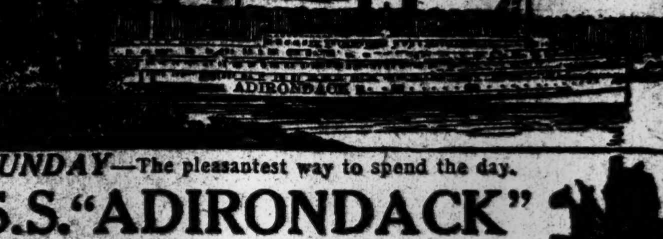
Take Your Best Girl for a Sail Up the Hudson



SUNDAY—The pleasantest way to spend the day.
S.S. "ADIRONDACK"
West Point (Highland Falls Station) and Newburgh; leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 12.00 noon; leaves West 132nd Street, 1:00 P. M. Due N. Y., 10:30 P. M.
Round Trip $1.00 Tel. Spring 9400

At Orange Lake
A sail up the beautiful Hudson to Newburgh; a trolley trip to lovely Orange Lake. With a jolly crowd to help you enjoy the music and amusements, what better could you ask?
SUNDAY
Round Trip to Poughkeepsie and Return
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL."
Leaves Franklin St. Sunday 9:00, W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh and Po'keepsie. Round Trip $1.00. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room.
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL for *West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00, W. 129th St. 1:30. Str. Homer Ramsdell connects at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, making a delightful afternoon and twilight sail. $1.00 round trip. Splendid Restaurant and Lunch Room. Excellent music. *Steamer W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St. 2:30, W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls, West Point, etc., to Kingston.
*Steamer connects with return boat to New York the same day. $1.00 round trip.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Eastern Steamship Lines
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To PORTLAND
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A Delightful Long Island Sound and Atlantic Ocean Trip of 390 Miles
Excellent Service
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Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M., also Mondays at 10:30 A. M.
Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
Fares Lower Than by Rail.
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METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and OLD COLONY Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Tickets and Information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

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30 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY 75c
Commencing June 20th
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
Str. "Montauk"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

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BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS
Steel Str. "HIGHLANDER"
Lvs. Battery 9:15, W. 23 St. 9:45 (W. 42 St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40, weekdays only). Yonkers 11:10 A. M. MUSIC. REGULAR DINNER, 50c.
Str. NEWBURGH Sundays and Holidays.
Lvs. W. 42 St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
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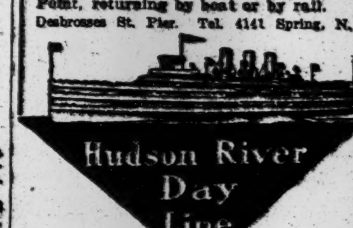
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P.M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P.M., daily except Sunday.
25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

Saturday Afternoon Trip
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Returning on
STR. HENDRICK HUDSON
Leave Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ample time at West Point to drive around the post. Round trip fare, $1—Orchestra. Restaurant and a perfect afternoon outing.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. BOATS RUNNING.

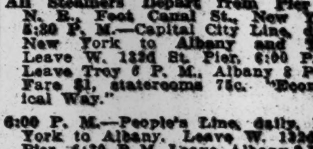
Stamford Boat, Pier 37, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers 50c. Freight. 3238 Orchard.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, or West Point.
Afternoon Boat
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or by rail.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.



Hudson River Day Line

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



All Steamers Depart from Pier 32, N. R., Foot Canal St., New York.
5:30 P. M.—Capital City Line, daily, New York to Albany and Troy. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6 P. M., Albany 8 P. M. Fare $1, staterooms 75c. "Economical Way."
6:00 P. M.—People's Line, daily, New York to Albany. Leave W. 132d St. Pier, 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip. "Luxurious Way."
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Send stamp for beautiful historical calendar.
Tel. Spring 9400.

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SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 29d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Up the Beautiful HUDSON Sunday, June 20th.
Stop made at Highland Falls each way. Leaving Battery Pier, 9 A. M.; Mandalay Pier, West 131st St., 10 A. M. FARE, $1.
Up the Hudson DANCING Every Evening
(Weather Permitting.)
From Pier W. 131st St. only, 8:30 P. M. Fare $1. ON SUNDAY EVE., will also lve. Battery Pier 7:30 P. M., returning to W. 131st St. only. Tel. Pier, Morn. 4390 or Broad 173-3983.
ARAB PATROL, MECCA TEMPLE, June 22.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.00
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $2.50
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 33d St. Phone Spring 3481.

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$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

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[illegible] For Highlands, Ocean [illegible], Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St. Pier [illegible] 9:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; Battery, 9:45 a. m., [illegible] SUNDAYS—Franklin St. 9:30; Battery, [illegible]

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad [illegible]
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 28, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Safe Cabinet Co.<Globe-Wernicke Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The Court of Appeals today took a recess until July 13, when it will meet simply to hand down decisions and then adjourn until Fall. Decisions were handed down today as follows:

Woodbury, Attorney General, applt., v. Hendrick, J. S. C., (Thaw appeal.)—Order affirmed.

People v. Shilitano, applt.—The decision of the appeal in this case will be withheld until the Fall session in order that proceedings may be taken in accordance with the opinion of Cardozo, J., if counsel shall be so advised.

Brown, respt., v. Freisch et al., Insprs. of Election, &c., respts.; Hicks, applt.—Orders reversed in whole and in part, in accordance with opinion of Hogan, J., and proceedings remitted to the Special Term, with costs to the appellant in all courts in the single case which was argued, and disbursements in the remaining thirteen cases. Orders, unless agreed upon, to be settled before Hogan, J., who writes the opinion.

Town of Pelham et al., respts., v. Village of Pelham et al.—Orders reversed, with costs.

Geneva Mineral Springs Co., Ltd., v. Steele, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Commr. of Public Works of C. N. Y., &c., E. 125th St. and 1st Av., &c.; re judicial settlement of account of Southworth et al., exrs., &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People, respts., v. Marendi, applt.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted, and William W. Wingate and James C. Danzilo, the counsel who represented deft. on trial, assigned.

Richards, ind., &c., applt., v. Wells Fargo Express Co. et al.—Case remitted to the Appellate Division for further findings, &c., in accordance with the opinion of Seabury, J.

Curtis, rcvr., applt., v. Davidson.—Order affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

McKeon, respt., v. Ludwig, Supt. Bldgs.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs in the Appellate Division and in this court, and the order of the Special Term dismissing writ affirmed.

Galvin v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss Galvin appeal granted, and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People v. Tolley, applt.—Motion to enlarge time granted, and case set down for argument on the second Monday of the Fall session.

Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. et al., respts., v. the Securities Co. et al., applts.-respts., et al.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer. denied.

Decker, as com'tee, respt., v. Conselyea, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Motion to open default and file new undertaking nunc pro tunc granted.

Dobbins v. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument and motion to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Fox et al. v. Hawkins, applt.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

People, respts., v. Becker, applt.—Motion for reargument denied.

People, respts., v. Marquardt, applt.—Motion to enlarge time granted and case set down for argument on the second Monday of the Fall session.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

H. E. Dixey, respt., v. A. H. Woods Productions Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

E. E. Wickenheiser, as general guardian, &c., et al., respts., v. Colonial Bank and Dry Dock Savings Inst., impl., &c., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to both appellants against respondents. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Same, respt., v. German Exchange Bank and Union Square Savings Bank, impl., &c., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to both appellants against respondent. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

F. Zak, applt., v. W. Simpson, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

W. De Long et al., applts., v. Mechanics' & Metals Nat. Bank, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to withdraw demurrer and to reply to counter-claim on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. C. R. Uebelmesser, applt.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Scott and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. G. Dale, pltff., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee, &c., deft.—Judgment directed for defendant dismissing plaintiff's claim without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Croton Falls Const. Co., applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment, in so far as it dismisses the three items of plaintiff's claim enumerated in opinion, reversed, and a new trial ordered as to the same, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Vulcan Detinning Co., respt.-applt., v. F. A. Assman et al., impld., &c., applts.-respts.—Order affirmed on defendats' appeal, but modified on plaintiff's appeal by denying the motion to require particulars as to the demands numbered 3, 8, and 9, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. L. Sprague, respt., v. W. S. Webb and Dominion Securities Co., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs to Defendant Webb as against plaintiff. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

J. W. Howard, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. B. Thomas, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

D. Ignatowitz, applt., v. B. Werbelowsky et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. M. Donnelly, as ancillary excx., &c., applt., v. H. C. & A. I. Piercy Cont. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on prevailing opinion on former appeal, (161 App. Div., 864.) Laughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting on former opinion of Laughlin, J. Order filed.

A. Ford, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Allied Silk Manufacturers, Inc., applt., v. L. Erstein et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

B. Latiner, respt., v. Wonderland Amuse. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Levin, applt., v. Wm. A. White & Sons, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Paulson et al., respts., v. J. V. Palmer Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. J. Tuomey, respt., v. J. J. Walsh et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. J. Schirmer, an inf., &c., respt., v. O. Parker, impl., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Public Service Commission, (Mott Av. & E. 138th St.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. R. Pommer, applt., v. H. R. Thompson, as Comr., &c., respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. F. Gurney, respt., v. The Connecticut Cab Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Gurney. v. Same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. S. Williams, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. C. L. McClave, impl., &c., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

W. L. Youngman, applts.-respt., v. Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, respt.-applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, to plaintiff. No opinion. Order filed.

J. W. Simpson et al., respts., v. Metropolitan Trust Co. of C. N. Y., as admr., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

N. Coglio, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

S. Ericson, as admr., &c., applt. v. The Bradley Cont. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Carlton Illustrators, Inc., applt., v. American Locomotive Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re M. McNamee, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. H. Kirkpatrick et al., respts., v. A. L. Blau, as City Marshal, &c., applt.—Order amending verdict by adding interest reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements; judgment modified by striking therefrom the interest on the verdict and as so modified affirmed without costs; order denying motion for a new trial affirmed. No opinion. Setttle order on notice.

R. Dunn, applt., v. McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., applt., v. E. S. Appleby et al., indiv. and as exrs., &c., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Same v. same, impld., &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

People, &c., respt., v. B. W. Gibson, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Amoroso, respt., v. The Fruit Auction Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting, on the ground that plaintiff showed nominal damages only.) Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. M. Eichner, applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. W. Stewart, applt., v. United Merchants' Realty and Improve. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Wolfe, respt., v. The Blue Ribbon Auto and Carriage Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent indicated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

F. W. Baum, indiv. and as committee, &c., applt., v. V. H. Stockell as assignee, &c., et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

T. R. Withers, respt., v. J. D. Mills et al., applts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re A. Fischer, respt., for leave to sue G. Ridler, rec., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

D. P. O'Connor, applt., v. A. J. Levine, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Nat. Walkof, as trustee, &c., v. H. C. Fox et al.—Application granted, upon defendants filing stipulation that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against them. If such stipulation be not filed within five days from service of order, application denied, with costs. Order signed.

C. Ruderman v. S. Bloch et al.—Application nied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

B. Weinberg et al v. R. S. Smith.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Renaut v. G. Grossman et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

C. Brock v. R. W. Poor et al.—Motion granted, questions certified as stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted, questions certaified as stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. The Anthony & Scovill Co. et al.—Motion granted, questions certified as stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. T. W. Stephens, impl., &c.—Motion granted, questions certified as stated in order. Order filed.

E. H. Rosenquest et al. v. T. F. Donnelly, as Justice, &c.—Proceeding dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

J. H. Hughes, applt., v. J. H. Stoutenburgh, &c., applt., impld., with others, respts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. Cassel, as admx., v. CNY.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Eichner<Ventimiglia—Herman Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Randolph<Thornton—Lawrence S. Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Re Kelly—Samuel J. Wagstaff. Re Hyman—Max Altmayer. Alfred Peats Co<Bradley, (2)—Henry W Pollock. Re Morgan—Thomas W Churchill. Re Morland—James A Foley. Tichenor<Kransky — Charles Marrin. Re Farnon, (Coulson & Farnon)—Henry W Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Citizen Sav Bank<Philip—Patrick J Walsh.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J.—Linn<Linn—Phoenix Ingraham. Hulst<Pelletier—Myron H Sulzberger. Kramer<Bachman—Max Perlman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J.—Elise Halm<Johanna Metzger—John J Mackin. Estelle Schodle<Annie Alexander—John J Mackin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Smith<Mead—J. Philip Van Kirk. Same<Lord—J. Philip Van Kirk.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.

DECISIONS.

F. B. Frear, pltf., v. A. H. Lewis et al., def.—Motion granted without costs.

People of State of N. Y., respts., v. Stehr, applt.—Reargument ordered and case set down for Thursday, July 29, at 10 A. M.

Sanborn Map Co., rel., v. P Cedar, &c., applt.—Motion granted on condition that appellants pay the attorney for the relator $25 within ten days, perfect the appeal, place the case upon the September calendar of this court, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

S. T. Williams et al., rspdts., v. Peter Keeler Building Co. et al., applt.—Motion granted and default opened on condition that appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on the September calendar, and be ready for argument when reached and within ten days pay $25 to respondents, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,638.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN PANESH and SAMUEL PANESH, individually and as copartners doing business as PANESH BROTHERS, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts on May 17, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,828.—In Bankruptcy. — ISIDOR ROSSBERG, Bankrupt.

Isidor Rossberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,806.—In Bankruptcy.- HANNIS JORDAN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Hannis Jordan Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,607.—In Bankruptcy.—J. WYLLIS HASSLER, Bankrupt.

J. Wyllis Hassler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 28, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21506.—In Bankruptcy.—HELLER, HIRSH & CO., Bankrupt.—Heller, Hirsh & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 23, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 2, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21690.—In Bankruptcy.—RICHARD S. PEALE, Bankrupt.—Richard S. Peale was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,641.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN D. BRAUE, Bankrupt.

John D. Braue was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,830.—In Bankruptcy.—BELLA ROSSBERG, Bankrupt.

Bella Rossberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Building at Howard Street in $500,000 Deal—Third Avenue Sale—Novel Park Avenue Lease—$370,000 in New Bronx Apartments—Good Brooklyn Market.

The old Broadway wholesale district in the vicinity of Canal Street furnished a good deal of interest yesterday in the sale of the nine-story commercial building at 434 and 438 Broadway, northeast corner of Howard Street. It was sold by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the buyer being a newly-formed syndicate known as the Howard Street and Broadway Corporation, of which Alfred J. Hudson is President.

The Insurance Company has held the property for about a year and a half, having taken it over at foreclosure sale for $400,000, in an action against Thomas L. Watt, one of the heirs of the Watt-Pinkney estate. It is assessed for $367,000, is fully rented, and the holding price was given as $500,000. The plot is 60.10 by 97.8. A syndicate headed by Louis J. Horowitz was reported to have been negotiating for the property a short time ago.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Marston & Co., who were the brokers in the sale to the Horowitz syndicate of the Hoffman and Albemarle Hotel properties, were the brokers in the Broadway sale.

Investor Buys Third Ave. Building.

S. A. Sherman has purchased from the Emode Company, John H. Degelman, President, 2,138 Third Avenue, a three-story brick building, 25 by 100, with a moving-picture theatre on the first floor. The buyer will remodel the building for stores and lofts. George W. Brattell and Leopold Bittrolff negotiated the sale.

Ziegler Makes Test Park Ave. Lease.

A novel feature in connection with the newly-reported purchase by William Ziegler of the twelve-story apartment at 525 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, is the agreement of the builder, Edgar A. Levy, to take back the house on a one year's lease, paying a rental equal to 7 per cent. of Mr. Ziegler's equity, and Mr. Ziegler also has an option to terminate the contract during the leasehold. This plan is the result of a practical guarantee from the builder that this building can be fully rented and this tentative sale method has been adopted as a test.

Lessee of Hotel Metropole.

J. J. Lusiere, proprietor of the Mansion House of Brooklyn, is the lessee of the old Hotel Metropole property at 147 to 151 West Forty-third Street. Alterations costing about $20,000 will be made. Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., negotiated the lease, which is for a term of ten years at an annual rental of about $22,000.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Nosam Corporation, 385 East 152nd Street, on lot 25 by 100, a three-story, three-family frame dwelling on front of lot, and a two-story, one-family frame dwelling on rear of lot.

The property on the southwest corner of Featherbed Lane and Jesup Avenue, consisting of about five and one-half lots fronting 104 feet on the lane and 147 feet on the avenue, and a fine old dwelling, has been resold by Elizabeth Driggs to Mary A. McManus.

The property was purchased by the seller at auction sale of the Upland Realty Company's holdings conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on Wednesday, for $13,500. The resale which was negotiated by George V. McNally, shows a substantial profit.

$370,000 for New Bronx Flats.

Plans for seven new five-story apartments were filed in the Bronx, representing an aggregate cost of $370,000. Five of the houses are to be erected on University Avenue, where building operations have been very active. Four will be built by the 1640 University Avenue Company at a cost of $200,000. One of the apartments will be built on Tremont Avenue, 125 feet west of Anthony Avenue, at a cost of $75,000, and one is planned for Bathgate Avenue, just north of 182d Street, to cost $45,000.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Inc., Henry Rockmore, President, has sold the northwest corner of Forbell and Glen Streets, a two-family brick dwelling, 20 by 100, to William R. Funke and Emma K. Funke; 9,418 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick dwelling, 18 by 115, to Bertha L. Costa, and 563 Eldert Lane, a two-story brick dwelling, 18 by 100, to Virginia Turner.

Saul C. Lavine is the purchaser of the plot, 40 by 100, on the east side of East Ninth Street, 140 feet south of Avenue M, sold by Andrew Gray. The same buyer has acquired a plot on Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet north of Sixteenth Avenue, from the Borough Park Company, and also the southeast corner of Utica Avenue and Park Place, 32 feet front, running irregular to 129 feet on Park Place, from the estate of Frederick Balz.

Isaac Salzberg has sold for Alfred Vogel to M. Frank a three-story, two-family stucco cottage, 40 by 100, at 1,529 Forty-seventh Street, east of Fifteenth Avenue.

The Kraslow Construction Company has transferred to Wolfinger & Salsbury the large vacant plot, 100 by 150, on Prospect Park Southwest, opposite the Fifteenth Street entrance to the park. Four-story apartment houses will be erected on the site by the buyers.

$1,714,320 for Brooklyn Buildings.

Plans were approved from June 1 to 17, inclusive, for 248 new buildings in Brooklyn, to cost $1,714,320, as compared with 282 new structures for the corresponding days of June, 1914, to cost $3,066,050.

Long Island.

At Supreme Court foreclosure sale Joseph P. Day fully disposed of the southwest corner of Kensington Gardens and Westbourne Boulevard to William S. Devery of Far Rockaway, L. I., for the sum of $15,000.

The plot was improved with a two-and-a-half-story stucco private cottage and a one-story frame garage. The plot has a frontage of 100 feet on Kensington Gardens and 146 feet on Westbourne Boulevard.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold to clients two plots at Greenacres. One, 75 by 150, is located on Walworth Avenue, adjoining Gilmore Court; the other on Huntington Avenue, nearly opposite the new Greenacres school site. Houses will be started on both plots within the next sixty days.

The Model House Company, headed by Gerard Fountain of Scarsdale, has sold its third house. The company was organized only a few months ago, and built and sold its first house on Walworth Avenue, Greenacres, to Jacob E. Neahr. The second house, on Fenimore Road, Greenacres, was sold to Mrs. May Derickson, and the third house, on Walworth Avenue, to Kirby Thomas. All three houses were sold before they were half finished.

E. C. Hinck Buys $30,000 Country Home.

The residence of W. Morris Oliphant, situated on Alexandria Bay, has been purchased by ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair. The property consists of a twelve-room dwelling and eight acres of ground fronting the St. Lawrence River. It was held at $30,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The Paramount Pictures Corporation, of which William W. Hodkinson is President, has leased for a long term of years for executive offices only, the ninth floor at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, in the new Rogers-Peet Building. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Cross & Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years, for Mrs. J. R. Brown to Harris Parr, the four-story twenty-five-foot dining room extension building at 120 West Seventy-second Street.

William R. Ware has leased for Arthur V. Lyall, 306 West Ninety-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, to John L. Roe.

Leasing Flat Houses.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 234-242 West 124th Street, five four-story single apartments, 20 by 78 by 100 each, for a term of years.

Moore & Shute have leased from the Realty & Commercial Corporation to Isidore Zimmer, two six-story elevator apartment houses, 616-622 West 137th Street, near Riverside Drive, and also 613-617 West 144th Street, near Broadway, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

$70,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for two apartment houses to be erected on the north side of Jefferson Avenue, 250 feet east of Bedford Avenue, on a plot of 100 by 100, for the Realty Circle as owners, to cost $70,000.

Realty Notes.

The New York Mortgage & Security Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable July 1 to stockholders of record on June 24, 1915.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

Charles Gaffney denies that he has sold twelve lots and a house at Flushing as recently reported. He gave them in an even trade for College Point property. The Flushing property is at Belle Place and Mitchell Avenue. David Weddle is the new owner.

Plans have been filed for a one-story edifice for the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart at 309 to 315 East Thirty-third Street. It will have a frontage of sixty-four feet. The cost has been placed at $35,000 by the architect, Nicholas Serracino.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

87th St, 138 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; adjourned to June 25.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 785, w s, 32.4 ft s of 48th St, 23.7x100x47.7x102.10, three-story tenement and stores; 48th St, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5, four-story loft and store building and extension; David Israel against A. Realty Co. et al.; David Rosengarten, attorney; A. J. Talley, referee; due, $15,741.29; taxes, &c., $678.70; subject to mortgage of $60,000; to the plaintiff for $6,000 over prior liens.

101st St, 416 East, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Central Trust Co. against Mamie Silver et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; Jacob Schoenfeld, referee; due, $27,640.09; taxes, &c, $589.30; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By James J. Donovan.

Van Nest Av, 630, e s, 188.8 ft s of Unionport Road, 25x95; William Dettner against Rose Nathan et al., executors; E. A. Acker, attorney; J. A. McEveety, referee; due, $3,891.34; taxes, &c., $288; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Intersecting parcel at point 112 ft e of Clinton Av and 70th St, w of Boston Road, 44.10x96.3x57.11x75; A. R. Crossin against John Reilly et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $1,716.42; taxes, &c., $789.34; to Elizabeth Reilly, a party in interest, for $2,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hudson St, w s, 50.2 ft s of Barrow St, for a six-story tenement and store, 49.11x86; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co., 17 West 120th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $42,500.

33d St, 309 to 315 East, for a two-story church, 64x98; Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, owner; N. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Washington Place, 79 and 81, for an eight-story tenement, 44x76; Fogliasso Cement and Building Co., 197 Bleecker St, owner; F. C. Vitolo, 16 East 23d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.7¾x113.6; Davidson Avenue Realty Co., Henry Cleland, 1,849 Anthony Av, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Bathgate Av, w s, 49 ft n of 182d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 48x85.4; Infantino Realty Co., Giovane Battista, 11 Prince St, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, architect; cost, $45,000.

Clarence Av, e s, 165 ft n of Evans Av, for a one-story and attic frame dwelling, 49x15; John Bergenstein, 1,324 Edwards Av, owner; Robert Glenn, 507 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Bailey Av, w s, 335.11¾ ft n of 231st St, for a one-story frame storage house, 25x40; James Whelan, on premises, owner; Alfred C. Wein, 185 West 101st St, architect; cost, $300.

University Av, w s, 200 ft s of 190th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; George Coburn Construction Co., George Coburn, 2,296 Loring Place, President, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 3d Av. and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Mohegan Av, e s, 162 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story frame storage house, 15x20; Wiersing's Sons, on premises, owner; Robert Glenn, 597 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $250.

University Av, e s, 125 ft s of Brandt Place, for four five-story brick tenements, sizes, irregular; 1,640 University Avenue, Inc., Emily Vort, Secretary, owner; Emery, Roth & Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

48th St, 5 East, to a four-story store; E. Hawk, 82 Wall St, owner; R. Pickard, Jr., lessee; W. W. Smith and J. H. Holler, Jr., 82 Wall St., architects; cost, $9,000.

Independence Av, w s, 240 ft n of 256th St, to a two-and-one-half-story stone convent, 179x40; Sisters of the Visitation, on premises, owners; Duff & Froendhoff, 407 West 14th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

Madison Av, 984 and 986, to a one-story store and greenhouse; S. M. Milliken, 990 Madison Av, owner; Hessians, premises, lessee; W. E. Moran, architect; cost, $9,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,337, w s, 54.4 ft n of 21st St, 25x100; Edward Bruns to Joseph W. Shott, 325 East 61st St, all liens, Jan. 30, 1915; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.$100

BROOME ST, s s, 40 ft w of Forsyth St, 35x75; Moses M. Valentine to Marknew Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, 1-3 part, (mtg $38,000 on whole,) Nov. 27, 1914; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St $100

CHURCH ST, 314, w s, 25x50; Jacob L. Markel et al., firm of Jacob L. Markel Brothers, to Wirballen Realty Co., 92 Canal St, (mtg $20,000,) b. and s., all liens, June 16; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 90 Nassau St $1

CONVENT AV, 430, w s, 82.11 ft n of 148th St, 17x75; John F. Cremin to Mary A. Kelly, 357 West 57th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman St, 100x100; St. Clair Realty Co. to J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., 545 West 164th St, (mtg $35,000,) June 17; attorney, George R. Coughlan, 49 Wall St $100

GREENWICH ST, 807, s e corner Jane St, 18.2x irregular x50.6; Laura B. Caldwell to Daniel J. Faour et al., 135 Amity St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LEWIS ST, 84½, e s, 165 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Society for the Prevention of Crime to Benjamin Seidenberg, on premises, all liens, June 17....$12,000

PARK AV, 1,982, w s, 24.10 ft n of 133d St, 25.5x86; James Eisenberg to Ernest N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av, (mtg $11,251,) Jan. 30; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 159th St, 27.5x108.7x27x113.8; John Bottomley to John H. Loos, 256 West 131st St, b. & s., March 29, 1911 ....$1

1ST AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 71st St, 25.1x113; Frank Beck to Jennie Beck, 568 West 149th St, June 16; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway ....

2D AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.8; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, June 15; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, 21 East 82d St, June 15; attorneys same....$100

2D ST, 32 and 34 East, n s, 20.6 ft w of 2d Av, 41x79.1; Moses M. Valentine to Marknew Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, ½ part, (mtg $51,500,) Nov. 30, 1914; attorney, W. T. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St $100

3D AV, e s, 88.5 ft n of 75th St, 18.9x105; Ernest N. Adler, Palermo Av., Hollerwood, L. I., to Zsuzsana Almosling, 7 Summerfield Av, Arverne, Borough of Queens, all liens, June 4; attorney, William Schacht, 1,317 3d Av....$100

3D AV, 1,828, n w corner of 101st St, 20.11x100.11; James Butler to James Butler, Inc., 890 Washington St, all liens, May 24; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St...$1

13TH ST, n s, 193.4 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x103.3; Lester Lazarus, referee, to Julian G. Buckley, Genesso, N. Y., June 17, (mtg $28,000;) attorneys, Bowers & S., 48 Cedar St....$8,000

87TH ST, 315 West, s s, 101.5 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x102.2; Antoinette G. Deppeler to Edw. J. de Coppett, 314 West 85th St, (mtg $16,000,) June 18; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

104TH ST, 119-21 West, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Marshall McLean et al. to Frontenac Realty Co., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $50,000,) B. & S., May 22; attorneys, McKean & Hayward, 27 Cedar St..$1

105TH ST, 112-38 West, s s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x irregular x100.11; Harry Bijur, referee, to Jacob Wicks, Jr., 701 Madison Av, June 14; attorney, R. H. Mitchell, 394 East 150th St....$80,000

111TH ST, n s, 440 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Franklin L. Sheppard and another to Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. of Pennsylvania, May 14; attorney, F. H. Stillwagen, 59 Wall St.$1

128TH ST, 270 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11; Louis Feldman to Mannie Krostich, 1,565 Fulton St, (mtg $11,250,) June 16; address, Sarah Grossman, 250 West 89th St....$1

128TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Anna L. Gallagher to Maria G. Gunn, Hempstead, L. I., b. & s., June 12; attorneys, Meyers & Clark, 51 East 42d St...$1

149TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Broadway, 173.1x102; Max Marx to Convent Construction Corporation, 128 Broadway, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

157TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Lamont Realty Co. to Joseph Sananes, 2,750 West 3d St, Brooklyn, June 10, all liens; attorney, George S. Kebabian, 60 Wall St....$100

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; David Zipkin to Mose Goodman Corporation, 117 West 119th St, (mtg $33,350,) June 15; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

COSTER ST, 644, e s, 20x100; Julie Morgenthau to Nathan Kanoff, 644 Coster St, May 24; attorney, J. B. Lindner, 63 Park Row..$1

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 84.1 ft n of 180th St, 75.1x0.6; Wertheim Realty Co. to Joseph Cohen, 65 East 107th St, ¾ part, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

DYRE AV, e s, 5.2 ft s of Lot 123, map of Dyre Avenue Realty Co., 25.11x irregular, being part of Lot 124, same map; George J. Johnston to Annie B. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av, June 4; attorney, D. D. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av....$1

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 262, s s, 40x98.6; also Fordham Road, s s, 31 ft w of Tiebout Av, 34x100.5; Arthur T. Brown to Melrose Holding Corporation, 206 Broadway, (mtg $15,500,) May 20; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 300 ft w of Marmion Av, 100x100; Theodore Drourr et al. to Elsmere Place Realty Co., Inc., 40 West 25th St, June 14; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway....$100

FAILE ST, 1,016, e s, 20x100; William A. Cooper to Joseph B. Peck, Mount Hope, N. Y., (mtg $10,500,) Dec. 14, 1912; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway....$1

FOX ST, 655, n s, 40.7x125; Ely Neumann, referee, to Alex S. Blumenthal and another, Maywood, N. J., (mtg $28,000,) June 17; attorney, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av....$32,500

FOX ST, 659, n s, 40.7x125; Ely Neumann, referee, to Julia Friedlander, 258 West 22d St, (mtg $28,000,) June 17; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av....$32,000

LOT 44, map of Dyre Ave. Realty Co.; Dyre Ave. Realty Co. to Annie B. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av, Oct. 26, 1914; attorney, D. D. Russell, 3,706 Dyre Av....$100

MOHEGAN AV, n w s, being Lot 226, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Wertheim Realty Co. to Joseph Cohen, 65 East 107th St, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, s s, 100 ft w of Seton Av, 25x100; Thomas P. Hickie to Sarah T. Lalor, 112 West 127th St, July 2, 1913; attorney, Sarah T. Lalor, 112 West 127th St....$100

PROSPECT AV, 583, w s, 20x100; Henry W. Koster to Dorothea Huckriede, 1,302 Teller Av, (mtg $8,500,) June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RIVER ROAD, w s, 139.3 ft s of boundary line of Along the Hudson Co, 118.7x irregular; Along the Hudson Co. to J. W. Hibbard, 24 West 59th St, Jan. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

ROAD leading from Westchester to West Farms, at corner of a lane, being Lot 8, map of partition suit of Wynne v. James; Louis Koterba to Charles Koterba, 2,110 Starling Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 12; attorney, James G. Carroll, 51 Chambers St....$1

RYER AV, e s, 110.3 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Arnsue Corporation to Terrace Construction Co., 166 West 190th St, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SCHUYLER ST, w s, 125 ft n of Elliott Av, 76x112.3; Lewis E. Landon, trustee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, June 7; attorney, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

UNION AV, 1,283-5, w s, 41.3x118.6; also Union Av, w s, 286 ft s of Boston Av, 25x irregular; Daniel J. Dunn, referee, to J. and M. Haffen Brewing Co., 398 East 152d St, June 17; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$3,000

VYSE AV, 1,467, w s, 25x100; Annie M. Christie to James La Porter, 620 Courtlandt Av, (mtg $7,000,) June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

166TH ST, n s, 90.8 ft w of Union Av, 37.6x149.2; Frederic Allen to Frederick Tietig, 796 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, May 27; attorney, Walter Carroll, 346 Broadway....$100

169TH ST, 773-81, n s, 98.11x109; Daniel J. Dunn, referee, to J. and M. Haffen Brewing Co., 398 East 152d St, June 17; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,209 3d Av....$15,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x100; J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., to St. Clair Realty Co., 49 Wall St., June 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George J. Coughlan, 49 Wall St....$23,000

LEWIS ST, e s, 165 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Benjamin Seidenberg to Society for the Prevention of Crime, 50 Union Square, June 17, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway....$10,000

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Annie Levy to Hyman Manheim, 224 Rivington St, May 22, due June 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Gruenstein, 116 Nassau St....$3,000

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Madison St, n s, 47.2 ft e of Clinton St, 46.6x—; Annie Levy to Louis Sakowitz, 50 East 96th St, June 16, (mtg $19,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway....$5,000

POST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St., 100x155; Eva Levine to Schnell Realty Co., Inc., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, (prior mtg $10,687,) due Dec. 15, 1915, 6 p. c., May 24; attorneys, Van Alen & D., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn....$2,783

3D AV, n w corner of 41st St., —x—; Edmond Butler to Daniel Foley, 909 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $12,000,) June 14, installments, p. c. as per notes; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$3,500

47TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 35x100.5; Terence J. Lynch to Lorenzo Borriello, 211 East 40th St, June 15, due Sept. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Palmieri & W., 63 Park Row....$2,273

74TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x102.2; Frederick P. Delafield to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., June 18, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$18,000

98TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Morris Schindel to Isaac Schorsch, 38 West 97th St., June 18, (prior mtg $47,100,) installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$4,000

149TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Broadway, 173.1x102; Convent Court Corporation to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., June 17, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$225,000

152D ST, n s, 300.10 ft w of Broadway, 74.2x199.10; Hugo H. Piesen to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, June 16, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway....$27,000

162D ST, s s, 155 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Harriet C. Bailey to Minnie J. Cole, Hackensack, N. J., June 18, (prior mtg $8,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; Mose Goodman Corporation to Jacob Levy, 1,197 Lexington Av, June 15, due July 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to David Zipkin et al., 924 West End Av, June 15, due July 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; same attorneys....$10,350

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of Pelham Av, 40.9x irregular; Terrace Construction Co. to Theodore Gutman, 1,075 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (prior mtg $8,500,) June 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

CARROLL ST, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, 40x110; Henry J. Weaver to Annie A. Horton, 80 Centre St, City Island, June 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,500

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Bridge St, 50x135.6; Domenico Gargiolo to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, June 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$3,500

INTERVALE AV, 981, w s, 50x100; Bertha Ornstein to Herman S. Lewy, 108 Lincoln St, Corona, L. I., (prior mtg $8,000,) June 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St....$1,000

LOT 280, partition map of Hunt estate; Maria Yates to Phineas V. Stephens, 796 East 175th St, June 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Phineas V. Stephens, 796 East 175th St....$600

OGDEN AV, n w corner of 164th St, 75x100; also Summit Av, e s, 25 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Margaret McCormack to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, June 18, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 48 Cedar St....$15,000

RIVER ROAD, w s, 159.3 ft s from n boundary line of Along the Hudson Co., 127.5x irregular; J. William Hibbard to Along the Hudson Co., 84 William St, Jan. 12, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$6,750

RYER AV, e s, 110.3 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Terrace Construction Co. to Arnsue Corporation, 135 Broadway, June 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

VYSE AV, 1,467, w s, 25x100; James La Porta to David A. Clarkson, Merrick, L. I., June 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,774, e s, [illegible]; Elizabeth [illegible] to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, June 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$500

172D ST, e s, 128.5 ft s of Boston Road, 138 ft to Seabury Place x 57.1x93.8x51.4; Terrace Construction Co. to Arnsue Corporation, 135 Broadway, June 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$6,000

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x irregular; 187th St Construction Co., Inc., to Ida Wallin et al., 2,099 Webster Av, (prior mtg $19,000,) May 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 165, all; Calogero Caputo to Ninfa G. Caputo, 165 Bleecker St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Alfonso Bwona, 150 Nassau St....$2,280

DELANCEY ST 73-75 East, store and basement; Max Himmel to Harry Goldberg and another, 314 South 5th St, Brooklyn, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1917; address 73 Delancey St....$1,200

GREENWICH ST, 390, store and cellar; Paul F. O'Neill to Thomas J. Kenny, Plainfield, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av....$1,850

LEXINGTON AV, 1,944, store and part cellar; Lucy Kulot et al. to Charles H. Abbott of Hartsdale, N. Y., 3 years from Sept. 30, 1917; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St....$900

PARK AV, 1,114, store and part cellar; A. O. Salter, trustee, to Meier Lehmann, 1,114 Park Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915...$1,500

1ST AV, 149, south store; Manuel B. Berkowitz and another to Louis Hirsch, 100 Avenue C, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, N. Landau, 246 5th Av....$720

1ST AV, 1,060-62, all; Gesine M. Kormareps to William C. Dilger, White Plains, N. Y., 3 years from June 1, 1915; address 198 East 58th St....$1,705

7TH AV, 152, store and part basement; William L. Albro to John Freitag, 152 7th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St....$1,500

56TH ST, 13 West, 2, 3, and 4 floors; Ralph A. Wilson to Baronne Jeanne l'Etreillis, 1 East 53d St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, James H. Hayes, 51 Chambers St....$3,500

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 1,465 to 1,475, all; Security Mortgage Co. to Adolf Klein and another, 63 East 118th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 307 Broadway....$4,750

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 200; Disinfecting & Exterminating Corporation against Market Restaurant Co., Inc., owner; Thomas J. Kelly, contractor....$43

11TH ST, 54 East; Samuel Eichenbaum against A. T. William Pilgrim, owner; Peter Neelson, contractor....$66

131ST ST, 605 West; Konrad Zoerb against Peter J. Devine, owner; Freda Baumgartner, lessee and contractor....$284

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, 952; E. L. Withers & Co. against David G. Patton, owner and contractor...$62

STEBBINS AV, 1,203 and 1,205; Wolf Weinraub against Lystet Realty & Holding Co., Inc., owners and contractors....$70

161ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Brook Av, 55x61.3; John Zeto against P. Daly, owner; Dutt Bros., contractors....$175

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PINEHURST AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of 180th St; Domenick Milanese against Riverview Construction Co. et al., Oct. 28, 1914.$361.20

TRINITY PLACE, 18 and 20; Motta Contracting Co. against Ellen Murphy et al., Jan. 16, 1915....$84.42

WASHINGTON ST, 24; David Morison against Ann White et al., July 15, 1914. $4,400

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, 1,543; Rothblatt-Siegel Co., Inc., against Mollie E. Katzen et al., Jan. 29, 1915....$425

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10. Jacob Levy loans Mose Goodman Corporation to erect two six-story tenements....$50,000

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, n w corner of Pelham Av, 40.7x148.6; Theodore Gutman loans Terrace Construction Co. to erect one five-story apartment with stores....$20,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MERCER ST, 19; City Real Estate Co. against Walter Althouse et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Swain.

2D AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.5x84.10; Jules J. Vail against Henry A. Wingert et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Chalmers & Wood.

40TH ST, s e corner of 10th Av, 60x32; Norbert R. Prendergast against Charles A. Wingert, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

88TH ST, 310 West, and 126th St, 34 West; Elizabeth J. Presby against Louisa D. Simpson, (action to appoint committee, &c.;) attorneys, Strasbourger & Schallek.

97TH ST, 116 East; John J. Mahony against Mae Lyons et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Mullaly.

103D ST, n s, 180 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 114.2x100.11x irregular; City Real Estate Co. against Mayfield Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

119TH ST, 75 East; Estelle Scholle et al. against Annie Alexander et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Hofheimer.

123D ST, n s, 269.10 ft w of 7th Av, 19.11x100; Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., against Eugene C. Pechin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leach & Williams.

123D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 19.10x100; Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., against Sutherland G. Taylor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leach & Williams.

130TH ST, n s, 260 ft n w of 5th Av, —x 99.11x irregular; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen V. Meakim, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

168TH ST, 514 West; Lawrence C. Lommel against Richard Herman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

Bronx.

143D ST, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 50x100; Mayme Deibel against Sarah Morris et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

143D ST, s s, 100 ft e of College Av, 50x100; Mayme Deibel against Sarah Morris et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MONARCH PIANO PLAYER & ROLL COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Sirs: Please to take notice that the undersigned offers for sale all the personal property of the bankrupt estate located at 511 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with the good-will of the business, under an order of the Hon. Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated the 8th day of June, 1915. The said assets consist of the following:

Piano player, typewriter, music rolls, safe, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Sealed bids for the property hereinbefore described will be received by the undersigned at the office of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, his attorneys, at No. 74 Broadway, New York City, up to 11:30 in the forenoon of June 19th, 1915, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the assignee.

Inspection of the property located at 511 West 42d Street, New York City, will be allowed from June 15th to June 19th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No representation, guarantee, and covenant is made by the undersigned as to character, quality, or description of the property. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

New York, June 9th, 1915.

JONAH J. GOLDSTEIN, Assignee, 366 Broadway, New York City.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL SCHAFFER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 542 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of suspenders, manufactured and in the course of manufacture, garters, belts, webb trimmings, leather, cotton, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.

LOUIS SOLL, Assignee.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF KONRAD ETTER, Alleged Bankrupt:

Please take notice that the Receiver in Bankruptcy will sell the stock in trade consisting of butcher's fixtures of the above named alleged bankrupt at No. 220 Amsterdam Avenue, Monday, June 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to the directions of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,829.—In Bankruptcy. — HYMAN ROSSBERG, Bankrupt.

Hyman Rossberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on June 30, 1915, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17, 1915.

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Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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5 rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, &c., in kitchen, rustic veranda, built on slope of hill, about 100 feet from road, southern exposure, grand old shade trees; cedar, oak and hickory grove, 1¾ acres, ten minutes' walk to station, convenient trolley to magnificent harbor; boating, bathing and fishing, 20 minutes' walk from house; express trains one hour from city; full price $3,200; will take $250 cash; balance $18 monthly. A. Cedars, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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To October 1st, 1916

9 Rooms & 3 Baths

Apply Mrs. Marks, Apt. No. 603, The Belnord, 86th St., near Broadway, or S. E. Jacobs, 30 East 42nd St., cor. Madison Av.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.

Exceptionally fine apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

THE CLINTON.

Several 2-3-room apartments, all improvements, electric light, all-night elevator service; rent very reasonable; large light rooms. See any time.

253 WEST 42ND ST., NEAR 8TH AVE.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL

New Buildings Open for Inspection

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Overlooking the Hudson River and Palisades.

160th to 161st ST. and 655 W. 160th.

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly

Renting Agent on Premises.

Phone 2479 Audubon.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 B'way

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800

Parlors 18x26

Dining Rooms .19x19

Bedrooms 14x16

Immediate Possession If Desired.

Paper Hanger and Painter

First class, at very reasonable prices. Estimates furnished. Prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed. Out-of-town work solicited. Address S. DIETZ, 425 West 124th St., N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HENDRIK HUDSON APTS.,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 110TH STREET.

One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The pressure distribution continues of the Summer type, mainly high over the ocean and low over the interior. A well-defined low is central tonight over Lake Michigan, moving rapidly northeastward.

General showers have occurred in the Ohio Valley, the upper Lake region, the middle and upper Mississippi Valley, and in the Missouri Valley, the rains being fairly heavy in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys.

Temperatures have risen in the South and continue unusually high in the extreme Southwest. In northwest districts, especially in the Missouri Valley, they are abnormally low, while in the lower Lake regions there has been a marked rise in the last twenty-four hours.

Showers are probable Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with somewhat lower temperatures.

The weather will clear Saturday except in Northern New England and the South Atlantic States, where scattered showers are probable.

Temperatures will not change materially except where temporarily lowered by rains.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, mostly east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Saturday afternoon or night; Sunday, probably fair; cooler in interior Saturday.

Southern New England—Showers Saturday afternoon or night; Sunday probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, showers by night; Sunday probably fair.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

Northern New England—Showers late Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	69	4 P. M.	67	76
6 A. M.	59	71	6 P. M.	66	72
9 A. M.	67	76	9 P. M.	60	66
12 M.	69	75	11 P. M.	59	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 11:15 A. M.; minimum, 65 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 80 per cent., at 8 A. M., 86 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
4:00—35 W. 99 St.; Rosa Finna......Slight
5:20—3 Howard St.; not given.......None
5:45—1,098 So. B'ard; Louis Alowitzsky, Slight
7:05—235 E. 117 St.; Max Mangelson..Slight
9:00—1,531-1,537 B'way; Astor Theatre..$25
9:05—3,886-3,888 3 Av.; Frieda Greenberg & others.......Slight
9:55—Front of 282 10 Av.; (mail auto.).Slight
10:50—233 Madison St.; Harry Grosofsky, Slight
P.M.
12:20—72 E. 89 St.; Harry Hort.......Slight
2:20—145 2d Av.; New Cafe Monopole Co.$50
3:50—1,265 Lex. Av.; Josephine Hartensia Slight
4:20—167 St. & Jerome Av.; not given..None
4:35—59 St. & 5 Av.; Hotel Savoy....Slight
5:30—453 Lenox Av.; Albert Pointer....$30
6:45—333 Bleecker St.; Charles Boyer.Slight
6:45—230 W. 54 St.; Harry Stimpson..Slight
7:20—716 5 St.; Max Kasch.........$15
8:00—701 5 St.; Joseph Echshultz......Slight
8:00—128 Essex St.; Scharmann Bros..Slight
8:00—911 So. B'vard; Sam Stein.......Slight
9:00—162 Lewis St.; Ignatz Burger.....Slight
9:15—1,876 Belmont Av.; James Dolan..Slight
10:00—56-62 North Moore St.; not given.Slight
10:05—1,528 Brook Av.; V. Tietjen......Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—1st. Lt. J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., to Ft. Riley Mounted Service School, July 1, for duty.

2d Lt. S. V. Bingham, 9th Cav., to Military Academy, Aug. 24, for duty.

Following are detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, effective on date specified, with rate as Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.: 2d Lts. R. B. Sutton, C. A. C., June 16; W. G. Kilner, Inf., June 17, and S. W. Fitzgerald, C. A. C., June 18.

Major D. F. Duval, Med. Corps, from Ft. Myer, Va., to Canal Zone for duty.

1st Lt. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, from 3d Battalion and from Hawaiian Department, to U. S. after Aug. 1, for further orders.

Orders of May 28 relating to 1st Lt. H. C. Bierbower, M. R. C., amended to relieve him from duty in Philippines about April 15, 1916, then to U. S. for orders.

Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Med. Corps, to Ludington, Mich., after July 1, with camp of Regular Army there July 5 to Aug. 8, then to his station.

Following Captains from Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools to Ludington, Mich., to deliver lectures at camp of Regular Army, July 5 to Aug. 8, then to their stations: L. R. Eltinge, 15th Cav., and H. A. Drumm, 23d Inf.

Name of 1st Lt. U. M. Diller, 3d Inf., to detached, Sept. 30, and name of 1st Lt. L. A. Kunzig, Inf., removed, Sept. 29. Lt. Kunzig is relieved from duty with Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.

A board, to consist of the Commanding General, Pacific Coast Artillery District, Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., is appointed to meet at Ft. MacArthur, Cal., July 15, to consider installation of a fire control and searchlight project for the guns and mortars to be installed at that place.

Col. A. C. Macomb, cavalry, is attached to 14th Cav.

1st Lt. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., is detailed as Professor of military science and tactics at University of Tennessee, July 14. He will proceed after July 1 to Knoxville and report to the President of the University for duty.

1st Lt. W. T. MacMillan, Inf., to this city after July 1, for duty at Army War College until Aug. 15, then to his station.

Capt. J. E. Munroe, C. A. C., detailed in Ord. Dep., June 20, will report about July 1 to Commanding General, Philippine Department to duty.

Following officers, detailed in Ord. Dept., June 20, will proceed on July 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable to station specified, and report as indicated: 1st Lts. C. A. C., E. McFarland, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of Ord.; C. T. Harris, Jr., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty; H. K. Rutherford, to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., for duty; J. L. Walsh, to Watertown, Mass., Arsenal, for duty; J. H. Burns, 4th F. A., to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., for duty and F. H. Coleman, 4th Cav., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty; 2d Lts., C. A. C., H. C. Davis, Jr., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and R. E. Kemball, to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.; F. A. Doniat, 15th Inf., to Watertown Arsenal; H. R. Kutz, 22d Inf., to Springfield Armory, Mass., and C. A. Waldmann, C. A. C., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

2d Lt. C. A. Schimelfenig, C. A. C., detailed in Ord. Dept., July 1, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on that date for duty.

Capt. C. G. Mettler, Ord. Dept., from office of Chief of Ord., to San Francisco and sail about July 6, for Honolulu for duty.

Leaves: Major E. Russell, Signal Corps, 25 days; Capt. W. T. Bales, Inf., one month; Capt. L. T. Boiseau, 6th F. A., one month. He will sail for his new station on Aug. 5 instead of July 5; Major E. Wittenmyer, Inf., 2 months, and Capt. E. E. Haskell, Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders C. P. Huff, the Texas, to home wait orders, and C. S. Freeman, the Drayton, to torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Lts. W. H. Lee, the Mayflower, to New York Shipbuilding Co., refitting out the Wainwright and on board when commissioned, and J. C. Townsend, the Vermont, July 1, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and duty as gunnery officer on that vessel when commissioned.

Junior Grade Lt. H. D. Donald, New York Yard, to the Connecticut.

Ensigns C. H. Mecum, to the Jupiter; C. L. Foutz, F. W. Dillingham, and T. W. McGuire, Newport training station, to the Constellation.

A. Surgeon C. I. Wood, Mare Island Hospital, to temporary duty training station, San Francisco.

P. A. Surgeons I. W. Robbins, training station, San Francisco, to the Albany, and F. E. Sellers, Atlantic reserve fleet, to temporary duty the Kearsarge.

A. Chaplain M. O. Alexander, appointed June 5, to the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jouett and Bailey at Norfolk and Wheeling at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Cincinati, Che-Foo, for Shanghai; Eagle, Cape Haitien for Guantanamo; Yorktown, San Diego, for San Francisco; Colorado, San Diego, for Guayamas; Celtic, New York Yard, for Vera Cruz; Standish, Norfolk, for Annapolis, and Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, San Pedro, for San Diego.

The orders for the Iroquois to convoy the Fortune from Pacific Coast to Samoa have been revoked, and the Nanshan substituted for that duty.

On being placed in service at Mare Island the Justin will proceed to Alaskan waters with coal for the Prometheus.

The Jason, now en route from Boston to Hampton Roads, ordered to proceed to New York Yard.

The Brutus, now at Cristobal, ordered to Vera Cruz.

The orders for the Hector to proceed from Mare Island to the Atlantic Coast via the Panama Canal have been suspended for the present, and the vessel will remain on the Pacific Coast until the return of the Justin from Alaskan waters.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The New York Training School for Teachers will hold its graduation exercises on the evening of June 23, at the Wadleigh High School, 114th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46 has decided to affiliate with the Federation of Parents' Associations.

Eleven blind public school pupils will graduate this month, as follows: Manhattan—P. S. 71, Beatrice Holtzer; P. S. 110, Rose McAloon; P. S. 171, Stephen Cobblits; P. S. 186, Dora Bernstein. Brooklyn—P. S. 83, Annie Fawcett, Aaron Ginsburg and Hyman Pollock; P. S. 157, Abraham Adelberg, Isador Ross and Viola Smith. Queens—P. S. 77, Fred Glass.

The Executive Board of the Teachers' League will meet at the Washington Irving High School on Monday afternoon.

An examination for license for promotion will be held on Sept. 27. It will be open to men and women.

Irving A. Hazen, Principal of P. S. 25, Brooklyn, has been nominated by the Board of Superintendents for the principalship of the new high school for boys in P. S. 101, Brooklyn.

The Curtis High School Alumni Association will give an informal reception and dance for the faculty on the evening of June 25, in the Curtis Lyceum, at St. George, S. I.

Acting Supt. Walsh has notified high school principals that a special examination will be held in the Washington Irving High School on Sept. 8, 1915, and, if the number of candidates makes it necessary, in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, for those members of the June graduating classes in the high schools who fail of graduation because they do not reach the required percentage in more than two subjects.

City Property

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Nice eight-family flathouse, in first-class condition; good renting neighborhood; rents, $1,752; will sell for $16,000; owner in house. W. Allen, 602 East 135th St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, one-family, $4,700; two-family, $6,200; easy terms. Write or call, Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Eldert's Lane,) Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his 2 lots in Jamaica for $135 each; 2 blocks from trolley and station; this is a bargain; title guaranteed. Call till 8 P. M., C. Bryan, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house, barns, 5 acres; electric lights; 12 minutes to station; fruit trees; hour from Manhattan. Particulars Box 94, New Dorp.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—10 rooms, bath; electric light, heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court, garage, hennery; vegetable garden; rent $50, unfurnished, or $500 furnished, for the season. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A COUNTRY HOME built to suit you at the very lowest possible expense. Every modern improvement; complete, ready to occupy, five large rooms and bath; on a plot of 5,000 square feet; only three minutes to a station in the five-cent fare zone; 22 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; $4,700; very liberal terms. P. O. Box 18, Flushing.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS—$250 Choice of 30 new houses, 6 to 9 rooms. Built by myself. Best neighborhood. All modern improvements. $250 cash. Balance as rent. F. L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Telephone 244.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 53 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

WATERFRONT PROPERTY.
Are you interested in a waterfront bungalow? If so write, call or telephone; little cash needed; no brokers. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, with three lots; good soil and fine location; good view of water; boating, bathing, and fishing; price, $2,200, on easy terms. Apply Owner, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Northport.—2½ acres, cleared; corner; 8 minutes to trolley, store; centre of village; 7-room house, barn; fine condition; $3,700. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere.—Cottages for rent and sale; send for list. Edsell & Dodge, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

8-room cottage, fully furnished at Westminster Park, Thousand Islands, fronting on river with fine view, boat house and row boat; $175 for season; can be purchased. Box 24 Jamaica, N. Y., or phone 227 Jamaica.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS, in modern one family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Bungalows for sale, with plots, $600, $800 to $8,000; lots from $100, wooded acreage from $250 per acre; convenient to Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Lakewood, &c.; over 100 trains daily, New York and Philadelphia; 200 acres, combining features of shore and forest life and recreation; half mile water front; club house, dock, tennis courts for Park residents; easy payments. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

WATER WITCH CLUB, Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; 260 feet above the sea, overlooking New York Bay and ocean; cottage of W. McDougall, fully furnished, for sale or rent; seven bedrooms, five bathrooms; beautiful view; reached by Sandy Hook boats and Central R. R. of N. J. trains. Apply at clubhouse.

Deal Lake, near Asbury Park.—Brand new stucco bungalows for sale; every improvement; 7 rooms; very pretty and beautifully located, north end of Sunset Av. Bridge. Inquire Elmer Hunt, Garven Av., Wannamassa, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 773-M Asbury.

IF YOU WANT a suburban home with all city conveniences, on a fine large plot, at a very low price, and on extraordinarily easy terms, send for particulars of our Westfield and Fanwood properties. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

SUMMIT, N. J.
Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

For Sale.—Semi-bungalow; seven rooms, steam heat; all improvements; garage; 100x175; hour out; private residential park; Ramapo Hills bus service; terms to suit. Box 174, Mahwah, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE, LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN, TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. INQUIRE ROOM 807, 309 BROADWAY.

Loft in fireproof Mietz Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St. 75x80 feet; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 37 Elizabeth St.

Desk room, Woolworth Bldg.; stenographer; phone; boy; references; $15. E 254 Times Downtown.

Desk room, with desk; front office; attendance; $10; room 1002; 110 West 34th St.

Part space in desirable office. Room 704, Centurian Bldg., 1,182 Broadway.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
Monmouth Beach Inn.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at hotel, or New York office. MURIEL SPENCER STADLER, 435 Fifth Av.

At Old Saybrook, Conn., on the Sound.—Old Colonial house, fully furnished; all improvements; plenty of shade; garage; fine vegetable garden; 8 sleeping rooms and bath; immediate occupancy if desired for two months or longer; photographs. P. O. Box 105, Old Saybrook.

Beautifully located cottage, northwest corner Healy and Bessemund Avs., Far Rockaway, fully furnished; hardwood floors; nine bedrooms, two baths, three toilets; room for autos and horses; owner's house adjoining, Bessemund Av.

Beechurst, Whitestone, L. I.—Furnished large 8-room house, very desirable; 5 minutes to bathing beach, club, 30 to Penn. Station; 3 months, $350. Telephone Chelsea 2591 for particulars today.

SUMMIT, N. J.—For rent, furnished for 2 or 3 months, attractive 10-room home; barn; garden; fruit; delightful location. Rent $100 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway, New York.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel. Famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

At Cedarhurst, L. I.—Exceptional opportunity if rented by Sunday; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; ample grounds; can be seen Saturday and Sunday. Phone Far Rockaway 2416.

In Litchfield Hills, on shore Highland Lake, artistic Colonial home, modern, nine rooms, bath, large verandas; fruit, &c.; $300. Mrs. F. Fortier, Winsted, Conn.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE ADIRONdack camp to rent, fully furnished; 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Mitchell-Mitchell, 44 Wall St., or any broker.

Furnished cottages, with boats; large farm; lake, tennis court; farm products; week or season. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Beautiful eight-room cottage; new; modern conveniences; Greenwood Lake. Apply Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St., New York City.

Belmar, N. J.—For rent, furnished, 10-room house; near ocean; full particulars. Call Circle 1977, N. Y. C.

Far Rockaway.—8-room house; 2 baths; fine location; handsomely furnished and decorated. Latterner, Phone 104 Far Rockaway.

See Real Estate Page for best bargain possible. F. Coude, Waldorf-Astoria, city.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, July and August, furnished house within commuting distance New York; 12 or more bedrooms; rent moderate; send particulars. D. S., Times Harlem.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

AT 565 PARK AV.
To rent, furnished, until Oct. 1; six rooms; two baths. Apply Superintendent.

32D ST., 7 EAST, (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
A few apartments to sublet by day, week, or month during the Summer.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Attractive, unfurnished apartment, six rooms, all outside; southern exposure; view of Hudson; two blocks to 168th St. Broadway subway; rent from Oct. 1, or Aug. 1 if desired. Apartment 8A, 255 Fort Washington Av.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Exceptionally artistic four large rooms, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, shower bath; high and cool; less than rent. 611 West 158th St. Phone Audubon 5600. Corby.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

To sublet, furnished, for Summer, 8 rooms, 3 master's bedrooms, with wonderful view Hudson and Drive; $100 month. Apartment 9E, 307 West 79th St.

Apartment, two rooms and bath, nicely furnished, July, August; price moderate. Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av. Box W. 13, T. S.

113TH ST., 610 WEST.
Near Riverside Drive; 5-6 rooms, completely furnished, high-class elevator apartment. Fisher.

Sublet, furnished, for Summer, four large rooms in elevator apartment, with balcony; unobstructed view; $40. Peeples, 720 West 181st St.

Seven-room, completely furnished apartment to sublet for three months or less. Apply Apt. 107, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

West End Av., 412.—Attractively furnished corner apartment; all conveniences; bargain. Ferguson.

Sublet, July 1-Sept. 15, luxuriously furnished studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; service. Funk, 257 West 86th.

Apartment, two rooms kitchenette; southern exposure; $8. 70 West 51st St. Electric light.

41st St, 128 West, (near Broadway.)—Nicely furnished rooms, improvements; steady roomers.

A small, attractive furnished apartment to sublet; 8th floor, rear. 28 West 63d St.

Sublet spacious 2 and 5 room apartment, completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Cool, beautiful seven-room apartment, facing park. 50 Morningside Drive, 12-8.

80th, 207 West.—Till Fall, six attractive rooms; silver, linen; $40. Hawkins.

Riverside Drive, 400, Apt. 6-B.—Six rooms; best class; faces Hudson; reasonable.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

28 East 55th St., (corner Madison.)—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette connections; sublease any period to Nov. 15, or permanent if preferred. Apply janitor, or telephone P. B. Robinson, Lenox 7611, for particulars.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

ST. URBAN.
Central Park West and 89th St.; ten-room apartment to sublet; with view of park; three baths, four master's rooms, two servants' rooms; rent $2,500; electricity and refrigerator included; possession now or Oct. 1; term of lease arranged. Apply Supt. or Roy H. Jameson. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE.
NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

Large rooms, with and without baths; completely furnished; very large grounds; vegetable gardens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island, 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Telephone New Rochelle 3142. Y 206 Times Annex.

Will rent large bedroom, private bath, also other rooms, in beautifully furnished Colonial house, very reasonable; four acres; on the water; board obtainable near by; plenty of shade; 5 minutes walk to Travers Island, 12 minutes to the Pelham links; garage. 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761.

HOTEL OSBORN,
Franklin-Bay View Avs., New Rochelle.
Just opened, fireproof family hotel; telephone in each room; five minutes from station and Long Island Sound; rooms with board, single, $14 up; double, $22 up. Telephone 2000.

ALL MODERN REQUISITES, COMFORT, convenience, elegance, unrivaled location; rooms, views, luxurious table, fresh vegetables, moderate rates, including auto service trains, links, use launch, owner's home, recently opened. Byron Thomson, Larchmont.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—Private family can accommodate four or five adults; beautiful cottage, large rooms; all conveniences; commuting distance; 3 minutes station; 20 minutes Long Beach; excellent table; references; $10-$12. Owner, 60 Main Av.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
BEACHURST, LONG ISLAND.
Twenty minutes from city; directly on bay; superb view; excellent accommodations; bathing, fishing, tennis. Telephone Flushing 711

Malba, L. I.—Quiet, restful, refined home; 26 minutes from Penn. Station, L. I. R. R.; low commutation; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing; all within two minutes of house; gentlemen only. Tel. Flushing 1037.

FAR ROCKAWAY.
LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing, garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 2573 Spring, or write Damson, 656 Broadway.

Amityville, L. I.—Refined private family can accommodate few adults; commuting distance; large cottage; every comfort; excellent table; near water and station; $10 to $12. L 67 Times.

Rockaway Park, 46 Beach 113th.—Cool, comfortable front rooms; balconies facing ocean; excellent board reasonable; select families preferred.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

Pension Penaud, Northport, L. I.—Large rooms, running water, electricity; big shady garden; real farm life; near beach; cuisine Française.

ROCKAWAY PARK—46 BEACH 113TH.
Comfortable, cool front rooms; balcony facing ocean; excellent board; convenient depot.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Well-appointed house; large rooms; own products; unsurpassed location; near train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families; good, substantial table. Mrs. Martin.

With private family, two large rooms, half hour from city; private bathing beach. Angus, 14 30th St., Beechhurst, L. I.

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THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Gentlemen desiring refined home. W 4 Times.

New York State.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis; fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

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House highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table, home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

BLOOMFIELD, 106-112 Broad St., on the Green.—Attractive, cool, comfortable rooms; large grounds and porches; easy commutation; tennis; garage.

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GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $9, $10, $12. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

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See Belle Isle, hour New York; cottages fully furnished; all improvements; fine club; safe beach; boating, tennis, &c.; $300 up; booklet. E. C. Brown, Belle Island, South Norwalk, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Hilltop Comfort House, Chester, Mass.; high elevation; modern; excellent table; references. Hespelt, 116 East 17th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

$35. Apt. 5 rooms, modern improvements; phone each apartment; elevator service day, night; near parks, Subway, elevated cars, bus. 315 West 118th St.

Ft. Washington Av., 15.—Rio Grande, near 157th St. Subway station; 8 elegant rooms; every improvement; $35. Supt.

To Rent.—Six-room apartment; electric light, telephone, &c. Inquire Janitor, 960 Anderson Av., near 162d St.

93d, 270 West.—Unique house, neighborhood; three rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; will divide.

50 Morningside Av., (Apartment 64.)—Five large rooms, facing park; elevator; concessions.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 109TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

554 West 183d.—Five large rooms; all improvements; rent, $30.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

Dean Street, 1,308, near New York Av.—Beautiful apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat; electricity; phone; vacuum cleaning.

Want advertisements to be classified in the Want Section of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times must be received in The Times Annex before

Eight o'Clock Tonight

Telephone your advertisements—Bryant 1000.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

63D, 30 EAST.—Back parlor, bath; single rooms, $8, $10, with board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful room; near park; board optional; Summer rates; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (near 39th St.)—Pension; superior accommodations; $10 to $12. Telepehone 4229 Murray Hill.

West Side.

47TH, 48 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class service; table the best; every convenience; bath on floor; Summer rates.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable, homelike house; table guests; Summer rates; board optional.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Accommodations for gentlemen with refined Americans; excellent table; Subway, L.

72D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Table board for few gentlemen; home cooking. Telephone Columbus 2380.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well-appointed house; near Subway; references.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Elegant suite and single, private baths; excellent table.

73D, 118 WEST.—Vacancies for visitors; large and small rooms; excellent table board; subway express, "L," surface cars.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 338 WEST, (cor. Riverside Drive.)—Two beautiful large south rooms for rent, with board, to refined person appreciating freedom and quiet of exclusive house; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; running water; board optional; moderate.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select suite, bath; double, single rooms; superior table; optional.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, cool rooms; electricity, generous table, home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room; excellent table; refined; convenient location; moderate; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.
Large single rooms; private baths; excellent meals; Summer rates.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; large and small in attractive house; table guest accommodated; Summer terms.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, bath, near Park; Summer rates; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Single, double rooms; delightful meals; $7 upward; "L;" Subway.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

112TH, 255 WEST.—Large outside room, with board; private family; references. Thunick.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; connecting or single; excellent table.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable for 1 or 2 persons; refined Jewish boarding house.

121ST ST., 157 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; shower; home cooking; Summer rates; 9455 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

HOLLEY HOTEL.
36 Washington Square West, facing Park. Cool, comfortable rooms at Special Summer Rates; room, private bath, one, $9 wk. and upward E. P. (without meals.) $16 wk. and upward, A. P. (with meals.) For two, $12 wk. upward, E. P.; $23 wk. upward, A. P. Parlor, bedroom and bath, two, $25 wk. A. P.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (CORNER 87TH.) Several rooms to rent, with board, to refined people in exclusive home; private baths; elevator, garage, telephone; attractive Summer rates. Stein. (Schuyler 9957.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Brooklyn.

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Beautiful Flatbush, overlooking Prospect Park; 20 minutes Park Row, 15 minutes beaches; Brighton "L;" corner house; handsomely furnished; equipped; suites 1, 2, 3 large rooms; private baths; attractive dining room; table unexcelled; unusual opportunity for discriminating. 68 Woodruff Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished, cool rooms on bathroom floor.

34TH, 54 EAST.—The Stokes House; large and small clean rooms, with board; $10 weekly, up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large airy rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; handsome large rooms at commonest rooms prices.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large parlors, kitchenette; private baths; $5, $6; two connecting.

82D ST. EAST.—Lady offers comfortably furnished room, suitable two. T 167 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

71 IRVING PLACE.
Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath.

SUBLET to lady, large room; private bath. Telephone Mornings, 6391 Murray Hill.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room, delightfully cool, for bachelor; modern conveniences; references.

32D ST., (Off Broadway.) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4559 Bryant.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; single or en suite; attractively furnished; Summer rates.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, shower; gentleman; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; running water; private house; telephone.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; Summer rates; elevator; electricity; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large front room; modern conveniences; Subway; elevator; references. Hammond.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $5-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Large, airy room; everything new in it; private bath; room service equal to best hotels; men only.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8775.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished; gentleman; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; minute from Subway express; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; southern exposure; refined references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively large, small rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private bath; also small room, board; quiet location; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable front room; also parlor floor; private bath; Summer rates.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; Subway, L.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; with or without bath; electricity; telephone; Subway.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; bath; immaculate; Summer rates; block Subway; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful cool rooms; well kept; Subway; reduced Summer rates.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large front room; high-class elevator apartment; single room; reasonable. Barney.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references; telephone. Dutton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large room; private bath; phone; references.

85TH STREET, BROADWAY;
An unusual opportunity; attractive bachelor apartment, suitable three; every convenience. Y 350 Times Annex.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Medium sized room, adjoining bath; private house.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; one block elevated station; moderate rates; references; gentlemen.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath, shower. Linz.

96TH ST., (N. E. Corner Broadway.)—Young Southern couple offer unusually attractive outside room for one or two in their private apartment. Joseph Price.

97TH, 42 WEST, (Central Park.)—Beautiful suites; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Delightfully cool double, single outside rooms; kitchen privileges. 7E.

97TH, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant rooms, en suite or single. Apt. 4D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Positively worth investigating; suite; also large bedroom; bath. Apt. 7.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet rooms; modern, private home; superior table; Southern delicacies a specialty; table guests accommodated.

100TH, 406 WEST.—Immaculate, cool room, adjoining bath; suitable 1-2 gentlemen; parlor overlooking Park; breakfast; call Sunday, evenings; Brush.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Light, well-furnished, clean room; high-class elevator apartment; conveniences; Summer rates; references. River 2891. Hallenbeck.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Invitingly cool, light room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

111TH, 145 WEST.—Suite of three front rooms; also two large rooms; references; Altman.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Artistically furnished rooms; gentlemen; breakfast optional; all conveniences. Apartment 44.

113TH, 504 WEST.—For refined person, bright, airy, clean, quiet room; elevator. Crawford.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Cool room; eighth floor; modern apartment; private family; facing South Field, Columbia University; breakfast optional; reasonable. Apt. 82.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Fine room with bath; private house; convenient transportation; telephone.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Very attractive room; all conveniences; refined private family; near all transportation lines. Apt. 21.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated; Subway; business men preferred. 3 W.

119TH, 210 WEST.—Clean, cool hall room, $1.50; telephone; private family. Babbitt.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room adjoining bath; elevator; gentleman; private family. Apt. 54.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Airy corner rooms; refined surroundings; references.

136TH, 600 WEST.—Large room, facing Broadway; private family; reasonable. Apt. 4B.

141ST, (94 HAMILTON PLACE.)
Cool, outside, independent room; gentleman; $3. Schaeffer.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; twin beds; elevator; moderate.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River Drive; refined country life; 2 blocks 157th Subway; piazzas; garage; kitchen, laundry; conveniences.

BACHELOR'S quarters, large airy room; no other roomers. Mayer, 3,604 Broadway, (148th.)

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

IN PRIVATE HOME.—Riverside Drive; exceptionally beautiful appointed room; business woman preferred. Phone 1910 Audubon, Apt. 2, or address Reasonable, E 237 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside, front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Single, connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Apt. 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 543, (86th St.)—Exceptionally good Summer room; reasonable; references.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Brooklyn.

SHORE ROAD AND 94TH, (Brooklyn.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large back parlor, private bath; phone, electricity; furnished or unfurnished; $4.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Chalmers "36," five-passenger body, almost new; complete with top, windshield, &c. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,890 Broadway.

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Cadillac, 1914, seven-passenger; only run 2,500 miles. Phone 127 Melrose.

Packard roadster, 1912; any demonstration; $850. Phone 127 Melrose.

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EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 3767.

Packard limousine, hour, day, week, month. Mano, 225 West 57th. Telephone 3372 Columbus.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For Hire—Packard 7-passenger touring, late model. Phone Krinsey, 7530 Audubon.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire; $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For Hire.—1915 Packard, hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7452. Heinz.

Packard 1915 touring, hourly, weekly, monthly. 210 West 43d St. Bryant 7982.

For Rent.—Seven-passenger car; trip, week, month. Oscar Krispien, Schuyler 7169.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Late model Packard car, either touring or runabout body; price must be in mind with basis established by price of New Twin Six. J. A. A. Phone Barclay 6395.

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Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced; high school education; references. Rose Rosen, 302 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

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EXPERIENCED TYPIST wants work after 4 o'clock, as cashier, clerical work, or domestic; for one or more evenings a week; will accept odd jobs. Address L 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; refined, dignified American; good address; no agency; $15. 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; $6; few months' experience; neat American girl; can cut stencils; intelligent, anxious; no agency. Miss E., 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, this year's high school graduate, to assist in an office handling building materials. Apply only in writing. Room 1,768, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accurate; good education; references. Yetta Goldberg, 296 Thatford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TUTOR or GOVERNESS.—Position wanted as tutor or governess; French and German; educated abroad; college student; experienced. Y 347 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK, experienced on No. 11 Remington. Call Saturday morning at Employment Department Remington Typewriter Co.

STENOGRAPHER who can keep double-entry books, including trial balance and statement. Call at Employment Department Remington Typewriter Company.

TWO TEACHERS for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. R. 1,014, 225 5th Av.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

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Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

ANY EMPLOYER having an opening with a future for a young man, (17,) who has had over 2 years' experience in general office work; excellent references; communicate with E 273 Times Downtown.

BELLBOY, bright, neat appearance, wants position. Katzelnik, 313 West 42d St.

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CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best reference; foreign and domestic cars; do all repairs. 221 Bleecker St., care of Ranzini.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, a good reliable man of good habits with the best personal reference; willing to go anywhere. Wittmann, 24 Bradhurst Av. W 52 Times.

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CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, careful driver, any car and repairs, wishes position; private family; references. O. Kornhuber, 558 West 151st St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young Brasilian, first-class Portuguese correspondent, Spanish and English translator, desires position in any city in the United States; best references. W 33 Times.

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EXECUTIVE.—Wanted, by an executive at present engaged, (member American Society Mechanical Engineers,) who has had broad experience with modern manufacturing methods, cost, management, selling, and executive duties; experienced in the making and handling of large contracts; references as to engineering, manufacturing and business ability. Address E 257 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE and Swedish gymnastics by graduated Swedish masseur for circulatory disorder, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.; also electric treatment. William Anderson, 133 East 47th St.

JANITOR or blacksmith; excellent reference; reliable. Alex. Schwedoff, 619 East 9th St.

KITCHEN FIREMAN, machinist; reliable, industrious. Seegers Henri, Mills Hotel, 36th St.

REAL ESTATE EXPERT.—Young man, fifteen years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; salary or commission basis; best references can be furnished. E 210 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, age 26; expert stenographer, accountant; education High School of Commerce, New York, Institute Accountancy; three years' manufacturing experience; five years' financial; good correspondent; executive ability; Christian; very highest credentials; salary $35. E 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, neat; 10 years' experience; does not want beginner's position or one offering no opportunities. W 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' real estate and newspaper experience, desires position. E 249 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—35th and 42d, between 5th and 6th Avs, or Stern Bros. store, envelope marked Kate B. Hyde, containing stock certificates. Reward for return to Kate B. Hyde, 772 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—On Thursday, cluster diamond pin, with two large diamonds and cabuchon emerald, on 34th St. or 5th Av.; liberal reward. J. M., P. O. Box 223, Madison Square.

LOST—Tuesday, June 15, gentleman's Tiffany gold watch, monogram "N. I. A.," between Elberon, N. J., and New York; suitable reward. N. I. A., Room 111, 52 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum brooch, between Waldorf-Astoria and McCreery's or at Broadway and 41st St., June 15. W 11 Times.

LOST—Basket of wash, between 82d St. and Larchmont; liberal reward; no questions. Dr. Chase, 17 East 38th.

LOST—Gray hair switch; wrapped; reward. Mrs. C. Schwarz, 282 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 8775.

LOST—Brown pocketbook; $20; Friday morning; liberal reward. Apartment 18, 605 W. 115th St.

LOST.—Marriage certificate from Collegiate Church; reward. Atkinson, 414 West 121st.

LOST—Three-inch pearl-amethyst pin; liberal reward. Communicate 526 West End Av.

LOST—Red enamel Maltese cross; suitable reward. 48 West 11th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for return of Boston bull, brindle; lost in the neighborhood of Biltmore Hotel; brass-studded green leather collar, with name of owner, Ruth Chatterton, 65 East 52d St.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES. Responsible and aggressive selling company is prepared to represent reliable manufacturers. Any profitable line. Lines adapted for export preferred. State full particulars in first letter. "Efficient," Times, 2 Rector St.

PATENT medicine concern, well established, growing so fast, needs more capital; excellent opportunity for active or inactive partner with $3,000 to $5,000; fullest investigation. A 67 Times Annex.

Established dairy and lunch business offers good opportunity to energetic young man with $2,000; half interest and $35 weekly salary assured; experience unnecessary. Eagle Dairy Co., 206 East 14th St.

Refined woman having $2,000 cash to invest in a well-established business as partner can realize a large profit; no services. Y 333 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase cash business for $3,000; large profit; congenial employment; highest references; money secured. B 4 Times Annex.

Patented Door Fastener; good for agents; thousands used; sell outright, no agents. Z., care of Room 209, 101 Park Av., N. Y. C.

Partner, $10,000, become partner incorporated wholesale coal yard, drawing $50; net profit $6,000. Y 348 Times Annex.

Lakewood hotel (boarding house) proposition; fortune right party. Doctor, 700 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Young lady, designer and manufacturer of dresses, wishes partner with capital; good investment. L 76 Times.

Camp and roadside refreshment pavilion; money in it. Physician, 700 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooming house; 86th St., west side; good paying; party leaving town. T 75 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Loans on outstanding accounts, notes, and various securities; confidential. Y 225 Times Annex.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4542.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Typewriter, in first-class condition, $25; Smith Premier, No. 10. Y 332 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; ambitious; $10. Ernest Bradley, The Stenotype Co., Bryant 1319.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN desires outdoor work in mountains, in camp, farm; no canvassing. A. C., 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) desires position as sales and office assistant with manufacturing concern. W 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks opening with reliable concern; 1½ years' office experience. N 254 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A. wants an experienced junior for temporary work; state the class of work you have done. E 268 Times Downtown.

BAND SAW FILER wanted on mahogany; only the most capable man wanted, for smooth work; liberal wages. Talge Mahogany Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Alco; all-year position; first-class driver and mechanic, want young man of good appearance and who has toured considerably. E 282 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, good correspondent, well educated, and familiar with curb mining and industrial securities, capable of becoming manager of that department for old-established brokerage house. Address, with full particulars, L. L., Box 285 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY
BUYER.
A high-grade millinery buyer wanted; one who has a successful retail record; good appearance, good taste, and knows how to get the business; store located in mid-West; state all your experience and salary. Address Y 358 Times Annex.

NEATLY DRESSED MEN wanted for house-to-house work; salary and liberal commission. Apply Monday, 8:30 A. M., at H. F. Drewes Co., 98 Monticello Av., Jersey City, N. J.

RIVETERS wanted for employment in gangs; pay $3.20 and $2.40 per diem. Apply by mail to Labor Board, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN with acquaintance among engineers in New York and New Jersey and purchasing agents of power plants and railroads; position worth over $4,000 annually; commission basis; no investment, but must prove ability; a life chance for successful applicant. W 14 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced and successful salesmen for high-class, quick-selling office appliances; liberal commission; no investment required, but men must be able to finance themselves until sales are made; give full particulars, with references. Address W 6 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A chemical house of national reputation desires two or three young, neat, wide-awake salesmen; liberal drawing account, commission basis, and the best of futures assured real live wires. W 26 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young college man wanted as salesman for quarterly publication; salary, with chance for advancement. Address Y 387 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Sateen and flannelette petticoats and gowns; all territories open; on commission. J. Pezenik, 1,556 3d Av.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, experienced in crown corks, acquainted with brewers and bottlers; salary or commission; state full particulars. E 205 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.

A1 manufacturing concern requires services of an experienced traveling salesman to act as traveling territorial manager; must be young, of pleasing personality, well educated, exemplary habits, and have absolutely clean record; give chronologically education and business experience; state age and lowest salary; initial salary will be moderate, but opportunities are good; as letters will be read by executives of company, none but those neatly typewritten will be considered; don't answer unless willing to go to any part of the United States. Address T. S., 137 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college graduate with engineering training wanted as salesman; salary. E 279 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THAW WINS FIGHT FOR JURY TEST

Court of Appeals Decision, Sanctioning Sanity Inquiry, Elates White's Slayer.

ENDS HIS FIGHT OF YEARS

Is Eager Now for Trial to Begin and Will Oppose Any Delay.

THINKS LIBERTY IS NEAR

Hint That Evelyn Thaw May Not Appear—Jury's Verdict Is Merely Advisory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Harry K. Thaw today won in the Court of Appeals his fight for a jury test of his sanity. The Court affirmed the action of the Appellate Division in dismissing an application for a writ of prohibition, forbidding Justice Peter A. Hendrick to impanel a jury in the habeas corpus proceeding now pending. Judge Hiscock wrote the opinion, in which Judges Seabury, Chase, Miller, Hogan, and Cuddeback concurred. Chief Judge Bartlett did not take any part in the case.

"The appeal," says Judge Hiscock in the opinion, "presents for the consideration of the court another chapter in the long history of the attempts of the defendant Thaw to regain the freedom of which he was deprived as the result of his alleged murder of Stanford White in 1907."

Judge Hiscock then says that it is unnecessary to review the whole case, and reference would only be made to such matters as were connected or lead up to the present proceedings. Justice Hendrick, he says, announced that he would "impanel a jury to decide the issues or to aid his conscience in deciding them by its advice and assistance." Then he continues:

"It is plain that Mr. Justice Hendrick does not by calling a jury intend at all to evade the burden and responsibility of ultimately deciding the issue which has been raised, but simply intends to take the verdict of such jury by way of advice and aid in making such ultimate decision, and therefore the question is presented whether a Justice before whom such a proceeding is pending has the power in his discretion thus to call to his aid a jury, it being admitted that the relater in the habeas corpus proceedings is not entitled as a matter of right to a jury trial. In addition, the question is presented whether the determination of the Justice to thus call a jury, even if erroneous, furnishes the necessary basis for the issue of a writ of prohibition.

"While it has been assumed that the public, as well as the person who is detained, has an interest in obedience to the 'summary way' clause of the statute, still, the great struggle always has been to secure to the applicant for the writ the protection and benefit of a prompt hearing. This is sufficiently evidenced by Section 2020 of the Code, which inflicts upon a court or judge authorized to grant such a writ a penalty for delay in acting. Therefore, it is a feature of importance in this case, as it easily might be in others, that the application for a hearing by a jury is made by the person who is detained, and therefore the party especially protected against delay is not complaining of the possibility of its occurrence."

Judge Hiscock remarks that while the writ of habeas corpus is a common law prerogative writ the Court of Chancery in England had power to issue it. He then cites various authorities in support of his contention.

"If I am right in my conclusion that Justice Hendrick had the discretionary right to call to his aid a jury," Judge Hiscock continues, "it is of course unnecessary to pass upon the second question whether a writ of prohibition should be issued to prevent such a procedure is erroneous. But even if I were wrong in the conclusion thus reached, so that the second question were material, it would, in my opinion, be our duty to answer it in the negative and uphold the decision which has been made denying such writ, and the reason for such a view may be stated very briefly.

"If there was no power to impanel a jury for the purpose of informing and aiding the court this step would be one of irregular procedure which of itself led to no ultimate result and settled no rights. It would become important only when the verdict was placed before the Judge and he made the final decision of the issue submitted to him in accordance therewith.

"The admission or reception by the Judge of such verdict would furnish the opportunity for proper objection, and if his subsequent action was such that it could be maintained that he had been erroneously influenced thereby, there would be opportunity for review of his action on appeal by the party aggrieved, the same as if erroneous rulings had been made in the reception or rejection of evidence or in respect of other matter more commonly occurring on a trial. If it be that the party aggrieved could secure proper relief on appeal, it is well settled that a writ of prohibition should not be granted.

"It is urged that even though the error of calling a jury could be corrected on appeal that still this would not afford relief for the delay and injury already caused, but this argument does not appeal to us. It is not to be assumed that a Judge will violate the provisions of the statute by ordering a jury where such step will cause delay, and even if it should be otherwise, the efficacy of the right to appeal is not to be denied because the necessity for correcting error in that manner may result in delay before rights are finally established."

THAW EAGER FOR TRIAL.

Is Elated Over Decision, and Believes Liberty Near.

Counsel for Harry K. Thaw and for the State said yesterday that they were ready for a jury trial of Thaw's sanity without further delay, and that no adjournment would be requested or steps of any kind taken to delay the case when Thaw was arraigned before Justice Hendrick on Tuesday next. Unless some unforeseen development arises the trial will proceed at that time. Justice Hendrick has indicated that he is anxious to have the long fight brought to a speedy termination.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was regarded by Thaw and his counsel as an absolute assurance that Thaw would be a free man within the next three or four weeks. Thaw, at the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was sent on May 18 from the Tombs, so that he might have better quarters, made no effort to hide his elation when he heard that he had gained the point for which he has been fighting since his incarceration in Matteawan on Feb. 1, 1908, on the order of Justice Dowling.

While he made no formal statement for the newspapers, he told friends, it was said, that no jury would find him insane and that in view of the evidence at the trial to come Justice Hendrick would have to set him free. No lock and bars had kept him in Matteawan, he is reported to have said. His continued incarceration had been due simply to the fact that he had not, up to this time, had the opportunity to demonstrate to a jury of unbiased citizens that he was a sane man. Now that the opportunity had come, after a fight extending over many years, he was anxious for the test and had no fear as to the result.

Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who with Deputy Alfred L. Becker will conduct the case for the State, said formally that they would not attempt to oppose a trial at this time. Mr. Cook hinted grimly that the State was prepared to go into Thaw's history at great length; that Dr. Austin Flint and other alienists who have opposed Thaw's attempts to gain freedom on former occasions probably would be called as witnesses and Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, who has also been a thorn in Thaw's side in his fight for liberty from Matteawan, might figure prominently in the case.

Evelyn Thaw May Not Appear.

There was a persistent rumor, however, that efforts to induce Mrs. Evelyn Thaw to take the stand at a sanity test had not been successful, and that, after all, she might not aid the State's case. Mr. Cook, when he was asked flatly if he expected her to testify, said that he "didn't know," and "wasn't sure" just who would be called. He added that the State would leave nothing undone to support its contention that Thaw was insane and should not receive his liberty. Next Mr. Cook was asked if there was a chance that William T. Jerome would be called in again to conduct the case against Thaw. He was quite sure that Mr. Jerome would not figure in the case; if such a thing had been talked about, he had heard nothing of it.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, speaking for the Thaw counsel, said:

"There isn't a chance now, in my mind, of Thaw being sent back to Matteawan. Why, he isn't insane. All we want is a fair trial. We want to get Mr. Thaw on the stand and let twelve good men, fair-minded, unbiased men, listen to his testimony. As far as we are concerned, it is just a fair, honest fight to get Thaw his liberty. We ask no favors and we seek nothing but a fair trial. We have scores of witnesses, but we do not want to call so many that we will tire out the court and jury.

"As for Thaw, he wants to take the stand and tell his story. He has nothing to conceal about his condition. He wants the jurymen to see how he acts and simply to demonstrate that he is not a maniac or madman but a normal human being who would not be a menace to any community. He is going to have his chance and he is going to prove his case.

"Of course we will have alienists. I suppose that will be necessary. We will have friends of Thaw from New Hampshire who saw him daily and who know that he is sane. We will have some members of the commission appointed by Federal Judge Aldrich of Concord to testify that Thaw is sane. That commission expressed such an opinion when the question of admitting Thaw to bail was before the Federal courts in New Hampshire. But the best witness of all will be Mr. Thaw.

Thaw Eager for Trial.

"We are ready; in fact we are anxious to go ahead with the case and get the question settled. Mr. Thaw is just as anxious. When he is brought before Justice Hendrick on Tuesday on the writ of habeas corpus we will ask that the sanity trial before a jury proceed without further delay. We will fight bitterly any effort to block the trial or to have it adjourned. In view of the opinion of the Court of Appeals I do not see what move the State can take to prevent a quick trial. There has been plenty of time to get ready. It will not require much time to examine our witnesses. I should say that from three to four days would be all the time we would require to present our case."

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw is coming to the city for the trial, despite the fact that she is mourning the death of a brother and sister, who have died within a month. Mrs. Thaw, one of her friends said yesterday, now was practically alone in the world, except for her children. In a letter she wrote recently that it was a great sorrow to her that her son Harry was not able to get out of the Ludlow Street Jail in time to see his uncle before he died. Her greatest desire in life now was to see him free, and the news of the Court of Appeals decision was happy news for her.

At the Ludlow Street Jail Thaw was said to be in the best of health. The transfer there from the Tombs, it was said, had done him much good, and he was no longer nervous and ailing. His chief concern was lest his sanity trial would be delayed.

It was said yesterday that among the witnesses who would be called for Thaw would be members of the jury which on March 13 last, after he was brought here from Concord, N. H., at the direction of the United States Supreme Court and tried for conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Some of these jurors in discussing the case after the verdict was rendered said that the jurymen had been unanimous in finding that Thaw was sane.

Justice Page, before whom Thaw was tried for conspiracy, had ruled, however, that no mention of sanity or insanity should be made in the verdict. One juror said that this direction of the court was all that restrained them from incorporating a paragraph to the effect that Thaw was sane in the verdict freeing him of the conspiracy charge.

End of Long Fight.

Thaw began his fight to get a jury trial on habeas corpus proceedings soon after his committment to Matteawan in 1908. Three times he had hearings before Supreme Court Justices, but in each instance a jury trial was denied and after each trial he was returned to Matteawan as insane. Then came his escape from the asylum and his flight to Canada in August, 1913.

He was arrested in Canada, forced into Vermont by the Canadian immigration officials and arrested again in Colebrook, N. H. He was held in Concord, N. H., until he was extradited in February last for conspiracy. His presence in this county to stand trial for conspiracy made possible the application for a writ of habeas corpus in New York County to free him from danger of return to Matteawan. Application was made for a jury trial before Justice Hendrick and was granted. Appeal then was taken by the State by means of a writ of prohibition, but the Appellate Division affirmed the decision of Justice Hendrick and yesterday the Court of Appeals sustained the Appellate Division.

In granting the jury trial Justice Hendrick made this statement:

"In any event the finding of the jury is not binding on the court and if, after the verdict of the jury, the court is not satisfied that its finding is in accordance with the evidence and with justice, the court may disregard the same and render its own decision, as if a jury had not been invoked."

CASHIER ALTERED BOOKS.

Frank W. Allen of Oil Firm Pleads Guilty to Taking $3,775.

Frank W. Allen, a well-dressed man of middle age, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to forgery in the third degree on an indictment charging him with altering the books of the Swan & Finch Company, oils, of 151 Maiden Lane, to cover the misappropriation of a check for $3,775. Allen had been employed by the firm for twenty years, at a salary of $3,000. He lives at Arlington, N. J., with his wife and two children.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of 2 Rector Street, who were on Allen's bond, were the complainants against him. The first intimation that there was anything wrong in his accounts as cashier came several weeks ago, when it was noticed that various checks received by the firm were not deposited until several days after they were received. Then the firm learned that Allen had failed to enter the amount of several checks received on the books. He was arrested yesterday by Detective Armstrong of the District Attorney's office.

According to Assistant District Attorney T. N. Pfeiffer, Allen made a statement to a member of the firm in which he said that the misappropriations totaled $5,300. It was said that his fondness for Broadway led him to use his firm's money, but his wife said he came home nearly every night at 7 o'clock on the Erie Railroad.

Allen's home in Arlington was at 106 Linden Avenue. He was a member and a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Warren Wilkins, the rector, said he was surprised and shocked to hear of Allen's arrest.

Judge Mulqueen remanded the prisoner to the Tombs for sentence next Friday

John H. Prichard Dead.

John H. Prichard, one of the last survivors of Duryea's Zouaves, famous in the civil war, died on Thursday, at his home, 305 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his seventieth year. He was 15 years old when he enlisted. After serving for a year as a drummer boy, he was mustered out and returned home. Shortly after he enlisted in the Zouaves. On one occasion he crossed the Hudson and delivered a telegram to President Lincoln telling of a plot on the President's life, and thus preventing him from coming to this city, where his danger lay. Mr. Prichard is survived by seven children.

SLADES INVESTIGATE CHANDLER'S RECORD

Detective Reports from Boston He Lived in "Oliver Osborne's District."

FAKE PHOTOGRAPH IN TRIAL

Accused Lawyers Expect Rae Tanzer to Stick to Story That She Was "Honestly Mistaken."

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall returned to New York yesterday after a short trip to Virginia and immediately went into a long conference with members of his staff regarding the case of the Slade brothers, who will be tried next week on a conspiracy charge growing out of Rae Tanzer's $50,000 suit against James W. Osborne. David and Maxwell Slade were the lawyers who represented Rae Tanzer.

It was learned after the conference that the Government will lay great stress on the testimony of a newspaper photographer to the effect that the two lawyers tried to have him superimpose photographs of Mr. Osborne and Rae Tanzer to produce a single picture which would look as though the two were together at the time it was taken. Possibly the strongest feature of the prosecution's case, however, will be the fact that one of the witnesses at the original examination of Rae Tanzer, Frank D. Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk, has already been convicted of having given perjured testimony at that time. In the present case the Slades are charged with having tampered with witnesses and attempting to obstruct justice.

Martin W. Littleton, who was retained a few days ago to defend the Slades, said yesterday that the question of whether or not James W. Osborne was the man whom Rae Tanzer knew as Oliver Osborne did not enter into the present case, as it involved only the question of tampering with witnesses. When asked about this point after his conference yesterday afternoon, Mr. Marshall said:

"Theoretically, the point may not have any bearing on the case, but it seems to me that it is a very important point from a practical viewpoint."

Despite Mr. Littleton's assertion that it appeared to him the Government had a very hard case to prove, Assistant District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein, one of the District Attorney's staff, who was present at the conference, said afterward that the Government had a sure case and that there could be, but one outcome.

The whereabouts of the mysterious Oliver Osborne appears to be still a matter of doubt on all sides, as a result of which the District Attorney is wondering what disposition to make of the elaborate wardrobe found in his two trunks and three suitcases taken from the furnished room in this city, which he is said formerly to have occupied. Mr. Marshall said yesterday that he presumed there could be no doubt about the property belonging to the State if Oliver were not found.

Like the members of his staff, Mr. Marshall considered the linking of the name of Oliver Osborne with that of Carl H. Chandler, of the United States Customs Service, as a huge joke when he heard of it. Chandler was subpoenaed by the Slades, presumably on the theory that it was he who visited Mr. and Mrs. James W. Osborne at their home and admitted there that he was Oliver. It is understood that the Slades hope to convince the court that Chandler, whether the real Oliver, was induced to appear before Mrs. James W. Osborne to clear her husband in her eyes.

Although Chandler declares that he never saw Mrs. Osborne and all of the persons connected with the prosecution express their belief in his statement, no attempt has yet been made to arrange for Mrs. Osborne to see him and state finally whether he was the man she saw. At the Sherman Square Hotel, where the Osbornes live, it was said yesterday that Mrs. Osborne had gone out of town for the day. A man who went to Boston yesterday to investigate Chandler's record there, where he was employed in the newspaper business and later in the customs service before being transferred to New York in February, 1914, telegraphed to Val O'Farrell, the private detective employed by the Slades, that he had found that "your man lived for years in Oliver's district." Chandler, however, says that he passed through the street on which Oliver Osborne was supposed to have lived only a few times in his life, and it is understood that even the Slades do not pretend to think that he was the man whom Rae Tanzer and her sisters knew as Oliver.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that one of the Slades has made two recent trips to Washington in an effort to have the Department of Justice "sift the case" to ascertain whether there has been any collusion between James W. Osborne and the United States District Attorney's office in the handling of the Tanzer-Slade case. District Attorney Marshall said he had not heard of this.

At the trial of the Slades the defense expect Rae Tanzer to stick to her original story and to say that she was "honestly mistaken" when she made her retraction. The prosecution has subpoenaed about twenty witnesses, and it is expected that the defense will have considerably more. The trial will probably begin Wednesday morning.

CARNEGIE NOT VERY ILL.

Bar Harbor Reports Him Yachting on Hearing of Rumors Here.

It was rumored in this city yesterday that Andrew Carnegie, who is at his Summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., was seriously ill. Only servants are at Mr. Carnegie's town house, and it was said there that they had no information as to his health.

In Bar Harbor last night it was said that Mr. Carnegie had been yachting earlier in the day and that his condition aroused no apprehension.

Mr. Carnegie had an attack of the grip last Spring, and did not recover as fast as was hoped, so two weeks ago the family went to Bar Harbor. At the beginning of this week it was reported from the Maine resort that Mr. Carnegie was considerably better, but that his wife had said that she was looking after him and that he would remain in absolute quiet until he was entirely well.

Dr. Jasper J. Garmany of 40 West Fortieth Street, the Carnegie physician, is also spending the Summer at Bar Harbor. He visits his office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, but stays in New York only a few hours.

LEVY ON $50,000 SECURITY.

Soldier at the Front Involved in Legal Action Here.

On the application of the Lincoln Trust Company, Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday attaching $50,000 worth of bonds of the McKnight Realty Company deposited with the plaintiffs as collateral for a loan of $25,000 made to the executors of the will of Sir Frederick James Mirrielees, who died at Flower House, Catford, Kent County, England, on Jan. 27, 1914.

The loan was made on a sixty-day note, dated Jan. 30, at the request of the executors, Frederick Donald Mirrielees and James Henry Gray. Mr. Mirrielees is now with his regiment in France or Belgium. The attachment was procured to give the plaintiffs the right to hold the collateral until a settlement is made.

LAWYER STRIKES OPPONENT

E. P. Ketchum, Counsel in His Own Divorce Suit, Removed from Court.

There was a disturbance which upset the customary dignified proceedings of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when Everett P. Ketchum, a lawyer, son of the late Alexander P. Ketchum, struck his opponent, George W. Whiteside of 27 William Street, when Whiteside offered to proceed with the argument of an appeal in a separation suit brought against Ketchum by his wife, Mrs. Ada Brown Ketchum.

Presiding Justice Ingraham had repeatedly invited Ketchum, who stood in front of the counsel table, to proceed with his case. But the lawyer stared at the court and maintained a silence for five minutes. Court attendants closed in around him, while the Justices appeared to become uneasy.

Justice Clarke then invited Ketchum to proceed, but the lawyer remained silent, apparently laboring under some mental strain. Finally Justice Clarke said:

"Well, do you desire to be heard?"

"Do you think I would be here if I didn't desire to be heard?" slowly answered Ketchum in a deep voice.

"Proceed or sit down," said Justice Clarke, who seemed to realize that Ketchum was not himself. The lawyer sank slowly into his chair.

Whiteside, at this juncture, arose and, thinking to relieve the tension, asked whether he should proceed. With the court's consent he proceeded to explain that he represented Mr. Ketchum's wife, whereupon, Ketchum jumped to his feet, struck Whiteside in the chest, and declared that the woman suing was not his wife.

The court attendants, motioned to by Justice Clarke, took Ketchum into the street. No word was said in court of punishment for contempt.

Whiteside submitted briefs for his client. Mrs. Ketchum was married to the lawyer on Dec. 23, 1914, and they parted company on Feb. 7, 1915. She alleged in her complaint that her husband was cruel to her. Justice Weeks in the lower court had signed an order granting her alimony at the rate of $20 weekly and $300 counsel fees, pending the trial of the suit. It was on an appeal from this order that the case came into the Appellate Division.

BURNED AFTER EXPLOSION.

Mrs. Ewing and Her Niece in Hospital and Flats Wrecked.

Tenants of the house, 537 West Forty-fourth Street, were startled shortly after 8 o'clock last night by the roar of an explosion and the shrieks of children. Mrs. Anna Werner and her six-year-old daughter Ethel in their apartment on the front of the second floor were covered with plaster and lathing, which was torn from the ceiling and walls, and Charles Werner, after seeing that his wife and daughter were all right, ran into the rear flat.

He found two of the three rooms wrecked, and in the midst of debris lay Mrs. Mary Ewing and her niece, Kate Condon, 16 years old. Their clothing was afire, and with the help of William Hall, the janitor, Werner tore it off and deluged the women and the blazing woodwork with pailfuls of water.

In the hall Helen and Robert Ewing, 4 and 3 years old, respectively, were screaming and calling for the mother, and Robert Ewing, the husband, who had been helping movers bring his household goods into the house, was so startled by the explosion and screams that he dropped a table he was bringing up the stairs and fell backwards on it, a distance of half a flight.

Dr. McMorris, called from Polyclinic Hospital, found that Mrs. Ewing and her niece were badly burned and hurried them to the hospital after dressing Ewing's bruises.

Beyond the fact that Mrs. Ewing had tried to light a gas stove and that the explosion had followed, no one knows just how it all happened.

ROB THREE HOUSES IN ROW.

Scuttle Thieves at Work While Tenants Are Out of the City.

An iron grating, removed from a rear window of 33 East Seventy-fourth Street, the home of John Hayes, who is with his family in the country, led Policeman Shaw of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and A. T. Anderson, a special watchman, to make an investigation. They found the house in disorder from the basement to the top floor. Drawers had been broken open and much silverware and other household articles of value removed.

When they found the roof scuttle open the policeman and watchman trailed the burglars over the roof to an adjoining house, where lives Mrs. Isabel Lockwood, who also is out of the city. Her home was looted apparently by the same burglars, who then made their way over the roof to the adjoining home of Francis H. Cabot, 37 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Third Branch detectives found in the basement of the Cabot residence a loaded revolver, a hammer, and two jimmies. With the hammer and jimmies the burglars evidently had broken open a rear door to get out of the house, and thence gained the street by climbing a high iron fence.

PEACE PLEA AT WHITE HOUSE

Workingwomen Present a Petition to President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson received at the White House today a delegation from the National Women's Trade Union League, presenting resolutions opposing war, and advocating an embargo on war exports. The President expressed deep interest.

"Of course," he said, "we are all in favor of peace."

The resolutions, presented by Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, President of the International Glove Makers' Union, protested against secret diplomacy.

The women told the President that their organizations, representing 100,000 working women, would resist any attempt to draw the United States into the European war, or to conduct any armed interference in the affairs of Mexico.

President Wilson had planned not to go to the Executive offices this morning, but changed his arrangements to meet the delegation.

DELAY FOR POLICE SLAYER.

Court Needs More Facts to Decide the Appeal.

ALBANY, June 18.—Consideration of the appeal from the judgment convicting Oresto Shilitano of the slaying of William B. Heeney, a New York policeman, in May, 1913, was deferred by the Court of Appeals today until Fall, pending the receipt of additional evidence. Heeney and another policeman were killed while attempting to arrest Shilitano, who, according to the testimony, had just previously killed John Rizzo, with whom he had quarreled.

The motion before the lower courts for a new trial was denied on the ground that affidavits recanting their testimony made by witnesses who had testified against Shilitano, were illegal. The Court of Appeals desired a further examination of these witnesses.

FENWAY
FRONT 2⅞ INCHES
MADE WITH THE SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

BROOKLYN'S SUBWAY WILL OPEN TODAY

First Official Train Will Run from Municipal Building to Coney Island.

BOROUGH WILL CELEBRATE

Speeches by the Mayor, Local Officials, and Officers of the Rapid Transit Company.

The Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn will be opened officially today with proper ceremonies. At noon a train made up of new all-steel, side-entrance cars will leave the Fifty-ninth Street station of the Fourth Avenue line, come to Manhattan, pick up city officials and other guests, make the run to Coney Island, and return to Fifty-ninth Street. There exercises will be held under the auspices of the West End Board of Trade. There will be speeches by Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Pounds, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Jeremiah J. O'Leary, Chairman of the Celebration Committee.

The route to Coney Island will be from the Chambers Street station in the basement of the Municipal Building, over the Manhattan Bridge, through the new Subway to Sixty-fourth Street, and over the Sea Beach tracks. Temporary operation over the local tracks of the line will begin next Tuesday. It is hoped to have all local and express tracks in operation about a week later.

Construction work on the Fourth Avenue tunnel was begun on Nov. 13, 1909, and the tube contracts amounted to about $16,000,000. The structure is practically all of concrete, built around a steel frame. Each train runs in a separate tunnel to facilitate ventilation. Each station has a different color scheme in decoration to make identification of the stations by passengers easier. When the express tracks are completed the running time from Manhattan to Coney Island will be about 25 minutes.

WHITMAN BACKS WILSON.

Nothing Else to be Done, He Says—Leaves Denver for the East.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 18.—Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York and his party spent several hours in Denver this morning and left the city for Colorado Springs at 11 o'clock. They expect to reach Albany Sunday night.

The Governor would not discuss the resignation of William Jennings Bryan further than to say: "The country will stand behind Wilson and not the ex-Secretary."

He referred to the fact that the Judge who tried the Becker case is now a Judge of the Court of Appeals, while the District Attorney who prosecuted is Governor of the State.

"The Judge withdrew from the case, of course," said the Governor; "but as a coincidence it is nothing short of remarkable. Nothing to equal it has ever happened, I believe.

"I observe that you had a ratification meeting in Denver last night in support of President Wilson," he continued. "Well, that shows how solidly public sentiment is going to be for President Wilson and what local support he is going to get. In fact, there is nothing else for people to do but support him in a time like this."

Governor Whitman is pleased with Denver and the West.

"Denver is a wonderful city," he said. "In fact, the whole West is wonderful, and I have enjoyed myself so thoroughly that I have almost lost track of the days. The San Francisco Exposition is beyond all comprehension in its beauty and magnificence. No one should miss it if he can possibly afford to attend it."

DEBTS PUT AT $560,000.

Assets of Pittsburgh Contracting Co. Said to be $60,000.

Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday appointed Charles Burlingham and George H. Flinn receivers for the Pittsburgh Contracting Company, 17 Battery Place, which went into bankruptcy on Wednesday. They are to serve without compensation and are authorized to continue the business for thirty days, after which they may apply for an extension. In the petition for the receivers' appointment, the liabilities of the firm are alleged to exceed $560,000, with unpledged assets of about $60,000.

It is alleged that before the filing of the involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the company, the concern assigned various contracts, including some for work on the Ashokan reservoir to the Liberty National Bank for a loan of $360,000, which loan was also secured by the firm of Booth & Flinn, Ltd., and William Flinn, individually. The appointment of receivers was made upon the application of Edward E. Hoenig, attorney for several of the creditors.

AUTO KILLS AGED MAN.

William H. Nixon, Retired Importer, Struck Crossing Twenty-third St.

William H. Nixon, 72 years old, unmarried, a retired lace importer of 465 West Twenty-second Street, was hit by the automobile of C. A. Abbot of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street when at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, and died from internal injuries several hours later in the New York Hospital.

Mr. Nixon was crossing Twenty-third Street when the car, driven by Charles Wright, knocked him down. He was taken in the automobile to the hospital, where he asked that William E. Davies, a real estate broker of 67 Wall Street, his brother-in-law, be sent for. Mr. Davies said Mr. Nixon had retired about twenty years ago.

Do you feel the lure of the country, wood, hedge, open fields and cool breezes?

Do you want to compromise with work during the warm weather? There is an idle country place that will make your Summer evenings worth while when New York gets unbearable.

Consult The Times Country Board column or telephone your Country Board Wanted advertisement to The Times.

Bryant 1000.

DRINK CRAZED, KILLS THREE

Jamestown Man Shoots His Father, Stepmother, Policeman, and Himself

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 18.—Fred W. Shaver, forty years old, today shot and killed his father, Hudson A. Shaver, one of the wealthiest men of this city, then killed his young stepmother and Policeman George Kendall, who tried to arrest him. The triple murder culminated in the death of Shaver after a mob of several hundred persons stormed the apartments in Brooklyn Square, where Shaver barricaded himself and resisted arrest for half an hour. A shot crashed through the window, and wounded the man. Rather than be taken alive he shot himself and was dead when a posse forced the door of the apartments.

Hudson A. Shaver married Ruth Campbell, twenty-seven years old, two weeks ago. The son, who had just returned from the West, objected to the marriage. The father was sixty-seven years old. The younger Shaver went to the house this afternoon and during a quarrel shot his father and stepmother. Policeman Kendall heard the shots and ran up the stairs, where he met Shaver armed with a rifle. The murderer shot the policeman down without a word. Shaver barricaded the door, and appearing at the window shouted that he would kill the first person who came up the stairs. A posse was quickly formed and hundreds of armed men appeared. Men were stationed in a house across the street and began firing. Shaver appeared at the window and threw a note into the street. Just then a bullet hit him. He staggered back as another volley rang out. An instant afterward a single shot was heard in the house. Shaver had killed himself.

The note thrown into the street by the murderer was addressed to the newspapers. It read:

> This is a proposition that I have contemplated ever since I have been drinking. They don't give me anything, and curse my drinking. This is what drink leads to. So give my regards to all; be good, for that has been my teaching. Take good care of the Chief of Police and his officials. I tried to spare my father, but he grappled with me, and under the impulse of the moment I got him, too.
>
> F. W. S.

DALE CAN'T HAVE $50,000.

Court Sustains Trustee Under Mrs. Annie Kellogg-Dale's Will.

Alfred G. Dale, who was a bank cashier before he married Mrs. Annie Kellogg, the wealthy widow of Ansell N. Kellogg, owner of a newspaper syndicate, is not entitled to a cash payment of the $50,000 left in trust for him under a provision of a codicil attached to the will of Mrs. Dale, according to a ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday. He is to receive the income for life from the fund and dispose of it by will, the court rules.

Dale was some years younger than Mrs. Kellogg when he met her as a customer at the bank. After they married, Mrs. Dale made a will in which she bequeathed $150,000 to her husband, but later she made the codicil creating the $50,000 trust fund for his benefit, and gave the residuary part of her estate of about $1,278,000 to the next of kin of her deceased husband Ansell N. Kellogg.

When the Kellogg kin offered the will for probate, Mr. Dale threatened to file objections to it. Then, a compromise was arranged whereby Mr. Dale was to receive $115,000 in liquidation of a claim he held against the estate, and he was also to receive in cash the principal of the trust fund.

He received the $115,000, but the Guaranty Trust Company, which held the trust funds, refused to pay the $50,000 fund over to him, and Dale took the case to the courts.

CALIFORNIA ACTRESS HELD.

Mrs. Molera Rearrested After First Extradition Move Fails.

Mrs. Fay Carranza Molera, an actress, 26 years old, was released yesterday from the Queens County Jail, where she had been, with Fay, her 6-month-old baby, since June 5, by County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey, sitting in Long Island City, because the extradition papers brought from San Francisco, which charged Mrs. Molera with a crime, were faulty. Directly after her release, however, Mrs. Molera was rearrested upon advices from California that steps would be taken to have her reindicted. Judge Humphrey paroled the actress in the custody of her counsel, August G. Klages, of 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

Mrs. Molera, whose other child, Amelia, 2 years old, is in charge of the Gerry Society, left her home on May 9, bringing her children with her to New York. A week later Frank Terremorsie came East. He was accused of joining Mrs. Molera here, and both were indicted at the instance of the actress's husband, J. R. Molera, Terremorsie for alleged abandonment of his wife and two children and Mrs. Molera for the alleged crime, in California, of "contributing to the dependency of a minor." Terremorsie was taken back to California Thursday night.

LOAN TO RING CHALLENGED.

Collateral of Steel Man Taken Up in Grout's Trial.

In the trial of Edward M. Grout on an indictment for perjury before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, District Attorney Cropsey examined Charles E. Ring, an iron and steel man, about a note he signed on May 11, 1909, for $44,880. The note was given to the Union Bank when Mr. Grout was President of the bank, and it took the place of several smaller notes which Mr. Ring signed when David A. Sullivan was head of the bank.

Of the four items in the list of collateral offered to protect the note, only one, a mortgage for $4,000, was good, the District Attorney contended. Mr. Ring also assigned a $4,000 interest in a mortgage for $24,000 as security, but the District Attorney introduced papers to show that the entire mortgage of $24,000 had been assigned previously to the bank by Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg as payment on two notes which they owed the bank. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

Today's Feature Is a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit at $20

We put in a number of $25 suits at this price to fill the gap made in our $20 lines—a chance for some lucky men to get a good bargain

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

SEWARD WEBB WINS IN SUIT FOR $243,213

Judgment in Favor of Henry L. Sprague, Promoter, Reversed by Appellate Division.

BASED ON RAILROAD SALE

Planned to Buy Control of the Canada and Atlantic, Then Sell It to the Rutland Road.

In reversing a judgment of the lower court yesterday the Appellate Division ruled unanimously that Henry L. Sprague, lawyer and promoter, is not entitled to recover $243,213 from Dr. W. Seward Webb, son-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Justice Scott wrote the opinion.

The suit was based upon the alleged failure of Dr. Webb to carry out in 1912 a deal for the purchase and sale of the Canada & Atlantic Company, a small railway in Canada, which later became a part of the Grand Trunk line. The contract alleged to have been violated by Dr. Webb was entered into in January, 1902, by Dr. Webb, Mr. Sprague and Arthur L. Meyer, a Wall Street operator.

They were to buy practically all the stock of the Canada Atlantic, which was in the hands of J. R. Booth, a wealthy Canadian lumberman, and sell a controlling interest in the road to the Rutland Railroad, of which Dr. Webb was then President.

Justice Scott's opinion contains these words:

"The fundamental objection to the judgment appealed from lies deep and goes to the right of the plaintiff to any recovery."

The opinion then reads:

"The scheme devised by plaintiff, Meyer and Webb, and for failing to carry out which, it is sought to mulct Webb in damages, was clearly an illegal and immoral one. The joint adventurers proposed to purchase, as their own property and for their own benefit, the stock of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, and proposed to pay for it, not with their own money, but with money to be borrowed by the railway company, without any consideration moving to it, or advantage accruing to it. In other words, they proposed that the railway company should issue its bonds, and that they should receive and use the proceeds thereof for their own private and personal use."

MRS. J. H. DANA A SUICIDE.

Coroner Finds That Minneapolis Woman Threw Herself Into Surf.

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 18.—Jessie Halladay Dana, whose body was found in the surf here yesterday, committed suicide, according to the report of the medical examiner, Dr. Grouard. It was believed at first that her death was due to heart failure. Her husband, Edmund T. Dana, said, according to the medical examiner, that she had been despondent and had hinted at suicide.

Mrs. Dana and her husband, with their son, 2 years of age, came here several weeks ago from Minneapolis to spend the Summer. She was married to Mr. Dana in accordance with a ritual prepared by themselves, which omitted the word "obey." By request of the husband, who said that Mrs. Dana, like himself, was a free thinker and opposed to the customary burial rites, the body was placed in the grave today without any ceremony.

E&W
RED-MAN COLLARS
2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT
OXWOOD

Open-Air Play for Roslyn Nurses.

For the benefit of the Roslyn District Nursing Association, the Washington Square Players will give "An Artificiality," from the French of Octave Feuillet, on Saturday afternoon, June 26, at the country home of Mrs. Benamin Stern in Roslyn, L. I. The sunken garden of the estate will be arranged as an out-door theatre. There will be dancing on the tennis court which leads through the rose garden to the lawn, where tea will be served.

The committee, from whom tickets may be obtained, besides Mrs. Stern, includes Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, Mrs. Ernest E. Brewer, Mrs. Clifton H. Brewer, Mrs. Harold Godwin, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. John Mann, and Miss Rachel Hicks.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Co.
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
ADDED FEATURE: NURA SAVES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d Street.
MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LONGEST FUN-RUN IN TOWN
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Matinee TODAY 2:30
"SHE'S IN AGAIN"
BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, inc. Sunday.
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50
Other Mats. [illegible]
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Symphony Orchestra of [illegible]
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at [illegible]
Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
TWIN BEDS
CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Phone Bryant [illegible]
Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
Under Cover
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings [illegible] MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
Laughing Hit of New York.
A FULL HOUSE
CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Matinee TODAY 2:20.
500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00.
ON TRIAL
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Nights (incl. Sun.) & Sat. Mats. 25-50 & 75c. Wed. Mats. 25-50c.
GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
Mr. Beban and entire company appear at each performance. | Starts as a Motion Picture—Ends as a Spoken Play.
NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS
LUNA The Children's Paradise
A Recreation Park
WHERE PLEASURE REIGNS SUPREME
Steeplechase
AMERICA'S GREATEST AND MOST ORIGINAL FUNNY PLACE.
BATHING—DANCING—SKATING.
LYCEUM 45th St., near Broadway. Evenings at 8:30.
Daily and Sunday Matinees 2:30.
LADY MACKENZIE'S BIG GAME IN MOTION PICTURES, 25c to $1.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St.
Daily Mat. 25-75c.
Irene Franklin, Florence Rockwell, Ernest R. Ball, Melville & Higgins and Mr. WILTON LACKAYE.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:30
Only Roof Garden in N. Y. Playing High Class Vaudeville | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
LYRIC—42ND, WEST OF BROADWAY.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
Snow, Ice, Bird & Animal Pictures. Prices 25c. & 50c.
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today
Brighton Beach
Grace La Rue, Conroy & Lemaire, Walter C. Kelly, Rooney & Bent, Joe Jackson, 7 Others.
PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry.
SURF BATHING in WORLD'S LARGEST POOL.
ENGLISH OPERA CO. of 50 in "LUCIA."
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
The Criminal—The Goddess.
Beg. Sun., The Man From the Desert.
Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50c.
Edgar Selwyn "The Arab"
Strand Orchestra and Soloists.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE
STILL OPEN FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.
COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE! Mat.
LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today.

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Dining at Shanley's is your definition of what a dinner should be. The food, service, entertainment and surroundings are perfect.

A cabaret that sparkles with twenty attractive acts. Evenings Seven to One.

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Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
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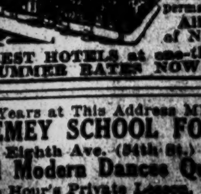

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
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BEST HOTELS at one-third less price.
SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg.
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Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

The A. ALBERT SAATO Academy of Dancing
B'way, 66th to 67th St. Phone 6485 Columbus
THE DANCES OF TODAY
Taught Privately or in Class. [illegible]

MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. [illegible]
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught; absolute privacy; Summer prices.

28 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 6357
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 6 Lessons, $5.